

H I S T O R Y O F
M I N N E S O T A
F O O T B A L L



Published by
THE GENERAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

In Minneapolis It's the
WEST HOTEL

The Most Famous Hotel in the Northwest

THIS famous house is located in downtown Minneapolis, close to the business, shopping and theatrical centers. All rooms are large, comfortable, outside and are arranged singly or in suites. Cafe and coffee shop service is excellent and prices reasonable. Garage accommodations.

The West Hotel has for many years been the civic and social center of the Northwest—its most famous hotel.

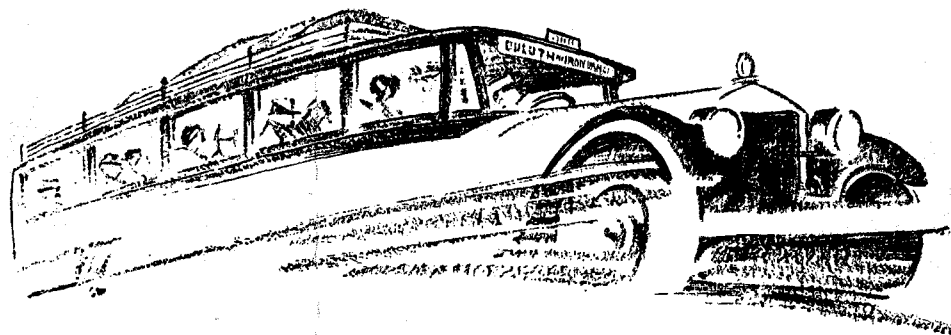
400 Rooms — Baths Connecting — Rates \$1.50 to \$6.00

**THE BLUE ROOM—Smart Rendezvous of Minneapolis—Music and dancing
6:30 to 12:30 daily**

NORTHLAND'S *Luxurious Motor Buses*

will provide you with safe, prompt, year 'round transportation to the Twin Cities—or elsewhere throughout the state—at fares lower than the cost of driving your own car. Organize bus parties to attend your University games and functions. Call your bus depot for information.

NORTHLAND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY
509 Sixth Ave. N., Minneapolis, Minn.





THE HISTORY OF MINNESOTA FOOTBALL

No American University can prosper and do its work without athletics. The question is not whether we will have them, but how shall we best conduct them.—*Henry VanDyke.*

Martin Newell, Editor
Leland F. Leland, Advisory Editor
Arthur R. Krueger, Business Manager



UNIVERSITY OF
MINNESOTA
LIBRARY

Published by
The General Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota
1928

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Introduction	V
The Greater University	7
The Story of Minnesota Football	11
The Record of Minnesota Teams.....	33
The Early Days.....	187
Fifteen Years of Gopher Football.....	191
Minnesota Football, 1914-1925.....	195
Recent Years.....	199
Recollections of Minnesota Football.....	201
Minnesota's Opponents.....	203
Gopher Coaches.....	217
Minnesota's All-Americans.....	221
The Gridiron.....	223
Business Management.....	229
Ski-U-Mah	233
Biography of "M" Men.....	237
Index of Advertisers.....	302-303

TO VISITORS
ATTENDING
YEARLY

MHG
G28h-1

THE INTRODUCTION

Football is the most colorful of all American games. Its appeal to the uncounted thousands is one of the impressive facts of the modern world. There are those who scorn it because they are old before their time; those who fear it because their veins never pulsated with the stirring adventures of youth; those who would eliminate it from college life because they think primarily in terms of intellectual training. And yet it survives and increases in popularity. The answer is easy. It lies deep in human nature. Its foundation is found in man's instinctive nature; he has always been combative and has exalted feats of daring, of great strength and superb skill. Men like to see men play when rugged strength and skill are exhibited and the men are playing their best. Football is youth's game played by the pick of the youth of the country. It is a game that flourishes only in a college atmosphere. It requires the college students with their colors, their bands, flags, yells, to give it its proper setting. Nothing equals it in its exhibition of strength and skill; it is the world's greatest game of youthful giants; and it is played by amateurs. Its best friends are the faculties who seek to hold it in check against an unrestrained public enthusiasm and to make it serve the purposes of a well-rounded education. Its worst enemies are those who would commercialize its purposes, prostitute the players by proselyting, and divert its control to agencies outside the educational institution. To survive it must remain a clean sport, untainted by hired players and uncontrolled by the sporting public. It must be a college game, played by college men who play their best and and who offer no alibis when they lose. They must play to win but not to win at any cost. They must be willing to submerge individuality in cooperative team play. They must bear in mind that the good name and traditions of the school are always at stake and that victory without manhood is unworthy of the school they represent.

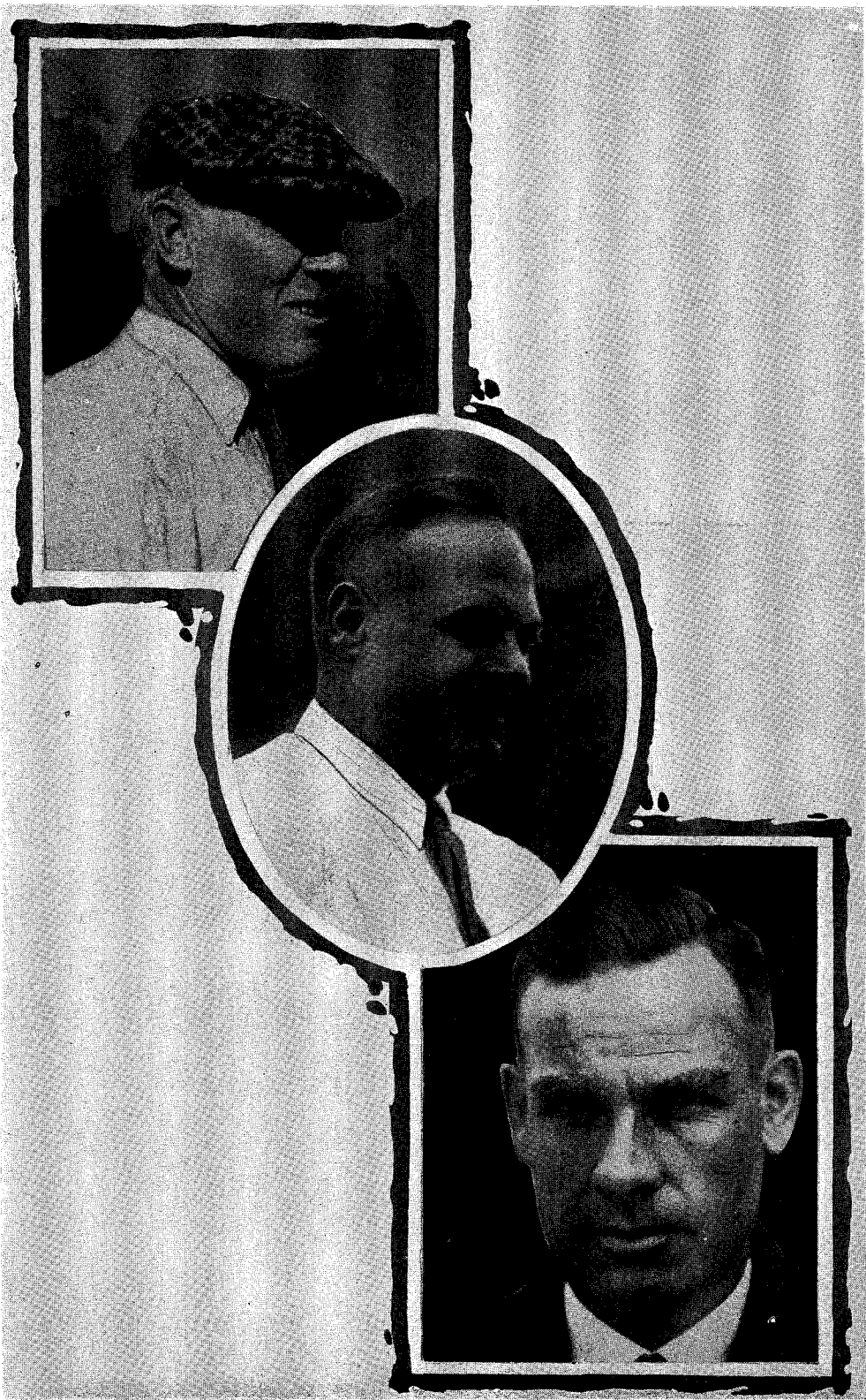
These purposes are the purposes we cherish at Minnesota. They have influenced the University for nearly a third of a century in her administration of football. To keep them actively alive and dynamically forceful, the University looks to her alumni and an intelligent public for support.

LOTUS D. COFFMAN

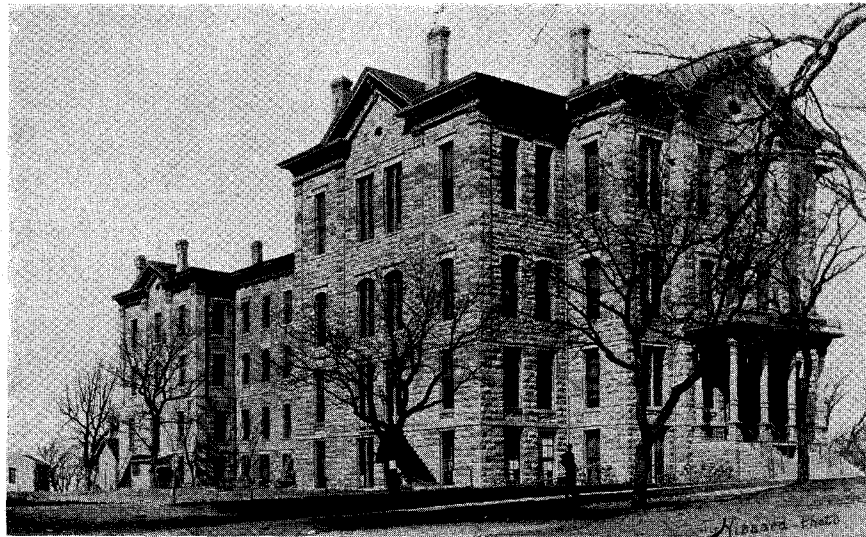
421486

Gen. Release
Case 11-3,00

NOV 9 '28



The GREATER UNIVERSITY



OLD MAIN

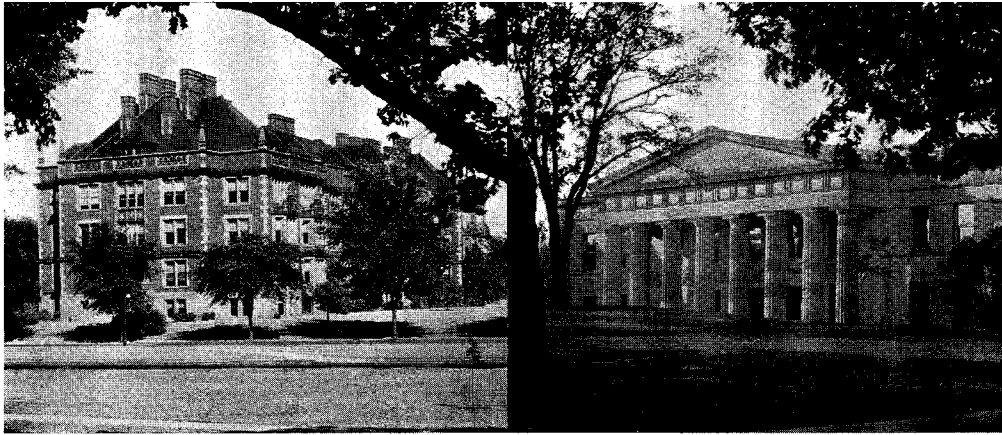
By E. B. Pierce

A university organization may be likened to a great wheel with the hub at the center and spokes radiating out to the encompassing rim, the hub representing the cultural center of the institution, the spokes the vocational or professional opportunities growing out of this center and background. In 1868 Minnesota was virtually a college with a classical curriculum, the hub of the wheel which was to follow. Its full name was the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts, called by the students the academic department. 1871 saw the beginning of the first spoke, viz., the establishment of the College of Engineering and the Mechanic Arts which is now the College of Engineering and Architecture. Its activities later centered around what was called the Mechanic Arts Building, now the School of Business Administration Building.

The second spoke in the wheel was the College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics, a three-fold curriculum embraced in one administrative unit. The Agricultural part began in 1871, Forestry in 1905, and Home Economics in 1910. For many years the wheel made no material progress. Then in

1888 came a rapid succession of spokes. Law, Medicine, Dentistry, and Mines came into being almost simultaneously, although buildings and equipment did not follow immediately. The progress was slow. Pharmacy appeared as a unit of the organization in 1892 and another spoke was added.

The subject of Chemistry had been in the curriculum of the "hub" practically from the beginning, but in 1903 Chemistry took on a new significance as an independent unit in the scheme of the university. It became a separate spoke in the wheel. Likewise pedagogy had been taught since way back in the early days as a subject in the academic department. In 1905 the science of education and the preparation of teachers were important factors in the educational program of the state, and the College of Education was born, a new spoke of the ever-growing wheel. No other units were added until 1919 when the School of Business Administration was created. No wheel could be complete without the tire or rim. This feature is supplied in the Graduate School where, it may be said, all the spokes terminate. As the years go on new major units will de-



Two of the buildings around which student life revolves. On the left Folwell Hall, a testimonial to Minnesota's first president, and on the right the old Library, for many years the center of the University Administration.

velop, new schools will be established, and new spokes will be added to the wheel.

Supplements to these various major units were added from time to time, as the School of Nursing in conjunction with Medicine in 1909, the School for Dental Hygienists in 1919, the School of Mines Experiment Station in 1911, the University High School as a part of Education in 1908 and the Schools of Agriculture (Central School at University Farm in 1888, Northwest School in Crookston in 1905, and West Central School at Morris in 1909). The work in Agriculture also finds expression in its experiment stations established at University Farm in 1885, Crookston 1894, Morris 1909, Duluth 1911, Waseca 1911, Zumbra Heights 1907, Owatonna 1887, Itasca and Cloquet 1907. One of the largest supplementary departments is that of the Extension Service including the General Extension Division and the Agricultural Extension Division, both established in 1909.

Keeping pace with the development of the curriculum, although sometimes lagging a little behind, has come the physical expansion of the university in buildings and grounds. At the Charter

Day luncheon February 18, 1926, a member of the Class of 1877 said that there is not on the campus today a single object familiar to his classmates except the oaks on the campus knoll and William Watts Folwell.

It was just a few years back that a student standing on the knoll could see the entire campus by letting his gaze sweep from the old Y. M. C. A. Building along Pillsbury Avenue to the Armory. The old N. P. tracks which ran on a line just north of the new library and on the south side of the Administration Building constituted the southern boundary of the campus in 1907. For years those tracks

had been a fixture because the courts had held that being located a quarter of a mile from the main building the noise of trains would never be a menace to the peaceful ongoing of the class room.

In 1907 came the expansion of the campus. All of that tract lying south of the railroad gully and bounded on the east by Union Street was secured. The campus was increased by approximately fifty-five acres. Prior to this time buildings had been built without reference to any comprehensive or unified plan. Clearly, now was the appropriate



L. D. Coffman, fifth president of the University of Minnesota. President Coffman was inaugurated in 1921.

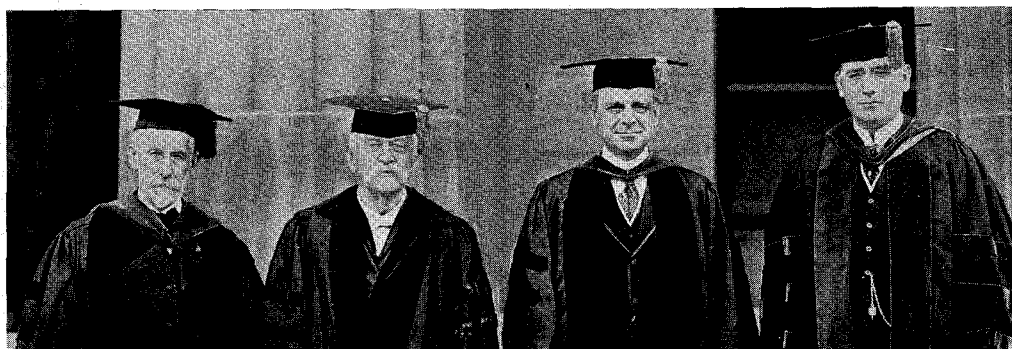


PHOTO BY MPLS. JOURNAL.

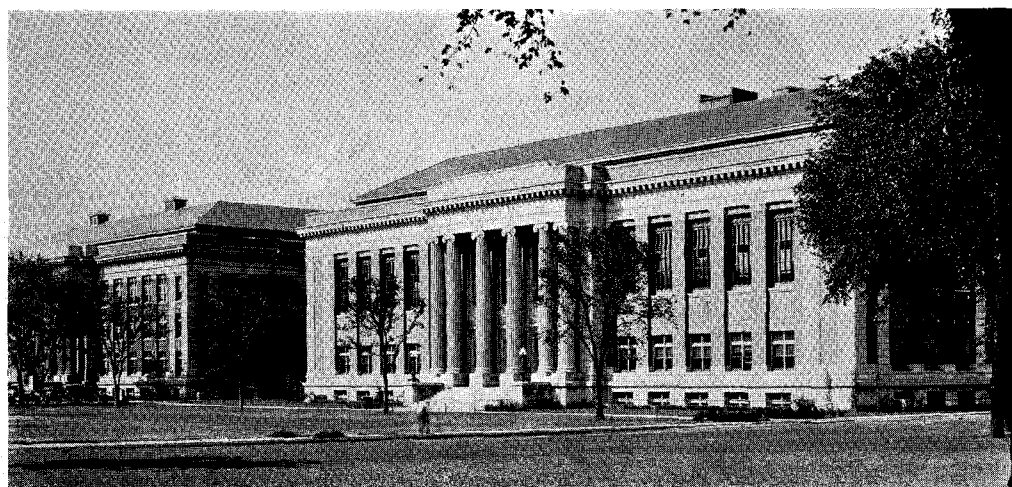
Minnesota has been singularly fortunate in securing men of exceptional ability to fill her presidential chair. The former Presidents of the University, pictured above, are William Watts Folwell, Cyrus Northrop, Marion L. Burton, and George E. Vincent.

time to take a long forward look to envision, if possible, the Minnesota of the future. With statesmanlike foresight the regents determined to secure the best architectural treatment of the problem that could be devised. Competitive plans were called for, and when the day of decision came, and the judges awarded to Cass Gilbert the eagerly sought reward.

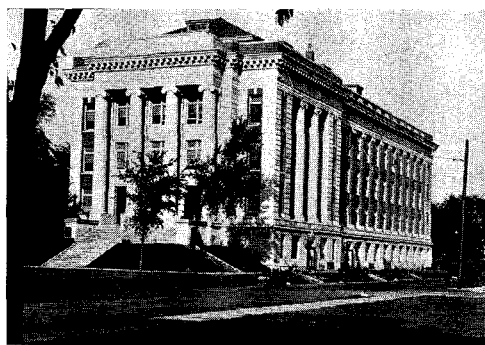
Then came a lull. The war was on. President Vincent resigned to accept the presidency of the Rockefeller Foundation in New York City. President Burton mounted the university stage. The campus became a military camp during the life of the Student Army Training Corps. The armistice was declared, the S. A. T. C. disbanded and somehow that hectic year was closed. Despite the general disruption due

to the atmosphere of the times, the new definitions of college functions, new interpretations of curriculum values, President Burton with rare educational statesmanship sensed the necessity of another forward look in the building field.

While President Burton will always be remembered as Minnesota's war president, his outstanding achievement was the attainment of the comprehensive building plan—a program calling for an appropriation of \$560,000 a year for a period of ten years—which is just being consummated with the plans for the building expansion of Physics and Law. In 1920 Michigan made overtures to President Burton which he could not resist. He left Minnesota for the presidency of Michigan



First steps toward the realization of the Cass Gilbert plan. The new Chemistry and Library buildings, facing the Mall of the future.



The Administration building, beautiful in the simplicity of its architectural design.

University and remained there until his death in the spring of 1925.

No sooner had President Coffman taken the reins of the university than he began to talk to the alumni about things that they might do if they were so-minded. Here was a ten-year building program ahead of the university, a generous provision of the Legislature, and one might have assumed that the future would be nothing but the realization of a pleasant dream. Not so. In President Burton's last year the university enrollment increased, not the usual ten, fifteen, or even twenty per cent, but vaulted to the unbelievable height of a 67% advance over any previous attendance. Here was a problem. The Legislature had done its best for buildings, it had set a new standard for support, but it had reached the limit. Retrenchment was the order of the day. And this was the situation that President Coffman faced. He did more than face it. He appealed to the alumni to prove their loyalty with something more than words. This was a new idea. The alumni had never been asked to render financial assistance before. Why should they? Wasn't this a state university supported by taxation? They met with President Coffman and appointed a committee to study the needs of the campus that could not be met by legislative appropriation.

They found a student unrest due to lack of athletic facilities. They found a lowered morale partly due undoubtedly to the war, but partly due to a lack of indoor space where the student body could be assembled. The committee reported that a stadium with increased playing facilities and an auditorium were the outstanding campus needs. One of these at least could not be provided by the legislature, the other would have to wait until after the

ten-year program was finished and might not come then. Here was need for action. The opportunity came with the inauguration of President Coffman as the fifth president of the University of Minnesota in May, 1921. The alumni held a dinner on May 14 in the ball room of the Minnesota Union, and passed the resolution that started the Stadium-Auditorium campaign.

Then came a new epoch in Minnesota history. Here was the first time in the fifty-four years of her existence that students, faculties, alumni, and friends of the institution were asked to make a financial sacrifice to do something worth while for the university. The record of that campaign has been fully written. It need not be repeated here. The total amount raised on the campus by students and faculties went beyond \$650,000. Alumni and friends brought the total to more than \$1,700,000.

By common consent it seemed wise to build the stadium first. Land was purchased, plans drawn, the contract let, and finally ground broken March 6, 1924. It seemed inconceivable that the huge structure seating over 50,000 persons would be ready for the fall games, but it was.

The stadium is now beginning to bring returns on the investment. The first surplus is being devoted to the purchase of the block of land across University Avenue, and the erection thereon of a great field house where indoor space for winter sports calling for large areas can be provided.

Meanwhile the ten-year building program continued with the erection of the new Library and the Electrical Engineering Building in 1923-24 and the Cancer Institute, Todd Hospital, and the Administration Building in 1924-25.

The new Law School Building is the next to come. It is being erected just north of the Mines Building and south of Pharmacy.

And what of the auditorium? The Greater University Corporation has not wavered in its purpose. It is steadily collecting money pledged in the campaign, has instructed its building committee to secure plans as quickly as possible and when these are ready will begin construction, probably in 1927-28.

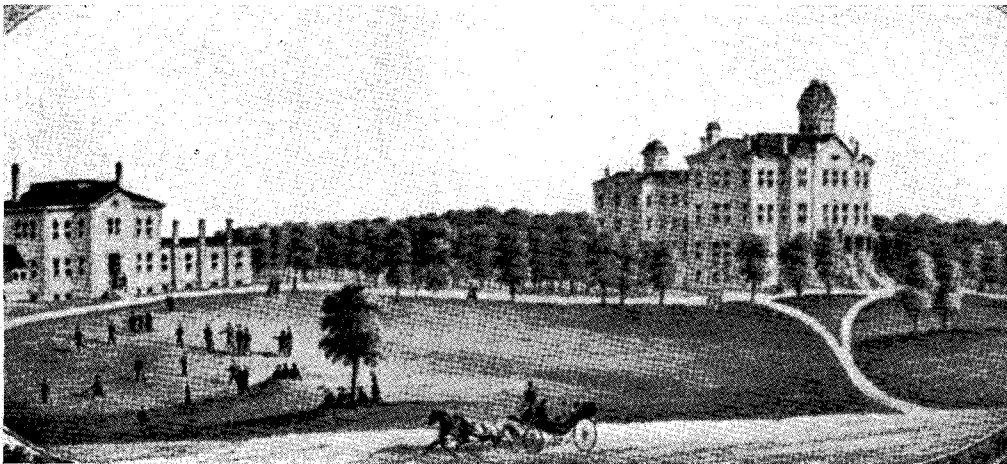
There will always be a greater Minnesota to which the oncoming classes may look forward. Each successive administration has seen the realization of an earlier prophecy, and has contributed to the progress of Minnesota.

The Story of ~ MINNESOTA FOOTBALL *From The Earliest Day To The Present*

THE beginning of football at Minnesota is not easy to trace with any degree of certainty. The *Ariel*, the student publication, devoted very little space, in the early days, to athletics and the chronicling of athletic contests. The first mention of football is found in the *Ariel*, in the issue of October 30th, 1878, almost a year after the first number was issued. The *Ariel* says, "Football has

ing for some one to get his head knocked off and give us a 'boss' item." It appears that the Fourth class were so set-up by their victory that they challenged the seniors and the faculty to a game, which was declined.

In the issue of November 3rd, of the same year, the *Ariel* bewails the fact that, "For many good and bad reasons we have at present no gymnasium exercise, no baseball, no football,



Minnesota's first football field—"the small irregular tract of side hill and woodland lying between the main building and University avenue." This field was used until 1885.

been the all-absorbing amusement for the past few weeks." The *Ariel* then states that in a game between the freshmen and sophomore class, played October 12th, 1878, the freshmen won; it is suggested that this result was due to the fact that, "the freshmen outnumbered the sophomores." The following Saturday, October 19th, another game was played by the same parties, with "even sides" and the sophomores won by a score of six to five. The same season the Third and Fourth classes, corresponding to two years of preparatory work below the freshman class, played a game which was won by the Fourth class. The account reads, "Still the ball rolls and we are anxiously wait-

ing for some one to get his head knocked off and give us a 'boss' item." It appears that the Fourth class were so set-up by their victory that they challenged the seniors and the faculty to a game, which was declined.

In the issue of November 3rd, of the same year, the *Ariel* bewails the fact that, "For many good and bad reasons we have at present no gymnasium exercise, no baseball, no football, no cricket, archery, or out-door sport, except military exercise."

An editorial, in the same issue which chronicles these games, congratulates the University on the fact that while other institutions were having trouble with hazing practices, the young men of Minnesota let off their animal spirits through class football games and says, "Our freshmen and sophomores are fighting out the battle on the football ground; and neither class need be ashamed of its champions."

A month later the *Ariel* tersely says, "Quoits have superseded football." A year later, October, 1879, the *Ariel* editorially bewails the fact that the institution

is athletically dead and inquires, "What kind of a shebang is this anyway?" and proposes that some one start a rumpus to liven things up.

Later in the month, another editorial says, "We have splendid days for outdoor doings, still nothing has been done. Our exchanges bring column after column of football, cricket and pedestrian reports, while the Ariel has nothing to record. Football has reached a standing among eastern universities, but our University seems perfectly dead in this respect. A couple of weeks since the sophs and juniors posted a challenge for any thirty picked from the other three classes to play against twenty picked from their two classes. Even this generous offer failed to elicit any response."

The record shows that later the challenge was accepted but that the contest had not taken place "owing to the non-arrival of the ball." In November of that same year, twenty boys challenged the Carleton College boys to a game of football.

In the fall of 1880, an athletic association was formed. A. H. Nunn was elected president, E. C. Gale, secretary, and S. D. Catherwood, treasurer. It was announced, at that time, that the purpose of the association was "to foster athletic sports of all kinds, but especially football. To this end they intend to organize and equip a regular University football team that shall scoop the world."

A challenge was sent to Carleton College, addressed to the president of the junior class, who happened to be a woman and declined to act. Later, the athletic association of Carleton declined to play that year but announced that they might some later year.

Lively class contests were held this year and the juniors and freshmen played a tie game and a week later, October 23rd, 1880, played off the tie, the juniors winning by a 2 to 1 score. A full account of a freshman-sophomore game, played October 9th, as published in the Ariel, will be of interest.

"The freshmen and sophomores played a long and exciting game of football on Saturday, the ninth inst., in which neither side succeeded in making a single score. The ladies were given an especial invitation to attend this conclave, so it was announced, but with the exception of three females, and a spy glass in

a neighboring window, none were visible to the naked eye of the Ariel man."

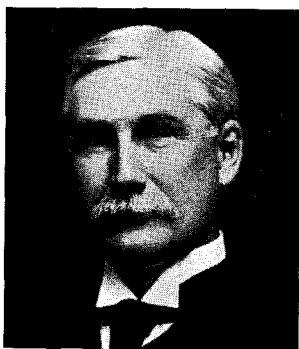
The spy glass in the window undoubtedly represents the progenitors of those who viewed the football games from the roofs of neighboring houses until the erection of the Stadium walls made such a procedure impossible.

It does not appear that any contest with an outside team was played before the fall of 1882. On the 30th of September, of that year, the first athletic meet, between the University and another college, was held on the Fair Grounds and Hamline University was the competitor. The account of that event, as published in the Ariel, is given herewith.

"The athletic sports which had been arranged to come off at the Fair Grounds, September 30, took place as was announced. Carleton college, for some reason or other, did not show up, but the University and Hamline were well represented, both in contestants and spectators, and among the latter were many ladies from both institutions, who were so thoughtful as to bring elegant floral offerings to the victors. The judges for the occasion were D. P. Jones, S. D. Catherwood and C. D. Buck, with E. S. Gaylord, time-keeper. . . .

"This concluded the contests, but a football match had been arranged between the Hamline and University teams. It was now half-past five and Hamline team did not want to stay. They said that they had promised to get back at half-past six, and if they didn't do it the faculty wouldn't let them come again, and besides they didn't really like the idea of playing on a race track. The University boys now tried to persuade them, by promising to intercede for them in case it was not all right, and if their intercessions were not heeded they would come down and help them charivari their faculty in such a way that the University faculty would be jealous. This satisfied them and the game was called. It is only fair to say that the Hamlines did not have their full strength, and the University won by two goals in fifty-five minutes. This ended the day and the crowd dispersed well satisfied with the beginning which had been made in intercollegiate sports."

"The Hamline team was not satisfied with the outcome of the football game at the Fair



Thomas Peebles, first coach of a Minnesota team, came to the University in 1883. To him the students came for instruction.



THE TEAM OF 1887

*A. T. Mann Willard F. M. Mann Allen, Manager Heffelfinger Watson Morris
Meads Hoyt Goode Pillsbury Corliss Hayden*

Grounds and so they sent up a challenge to our team. Captain Baldwin accepted the challenge and a game was played on Monday, the 16th, which resulted in favor of the Hamline team. They had played nearly an hour and neither team had made a goal, when the ball went out of bounds near the Hamline goal. When it was thrown in some one yelled, "foul," so our boys did nothing, but the captain of the Hamline team seized it and ran clear across the ground and threw it out before our boys got their eyes open. A kick was made, but the umpire decided that it was all right, as he did not call foul. Our boys are hardly satisfied with the way the game stands, and it is probable that another game will be played if the weather remains favorable."

In the fall of 1883 Professor Thomas Peebles came to the University, to take the place of Professor Ormond, as professor of mental and moral philosophy. He was a Princeton man and was thoroughly acquainted with the game as it was played at that institution. Soon after he came to the University, some of the boys, who knew of his previous knowledge of football, came to him and asked him to help them in preparing for a game which was to be played in a short time with Carleton college. Professor Peebles agreed to do this and went out for a few evenings, giving the boys some of the rudiments of the game as he knew it. The boys told Pro-

fessor Peebles that the Carleton team insisted on playing according to the Rugby rules and with a Rugby ball. This made Professor Peebles suspicious and he advised against agreeing to the game under such terms, suspecting that the Carleton men must have some man experienced in the Rugby game on their team. The matter was discussed on the train on the way to Northfield and when the boys arrived at Northfield it was found that Selden Bacon, who was then an instructor in Carleton and who was afterwards on the law faculty of the University of Minnesota, was captain of the team and expected to play with the men. Some protest was made on this, but the Carleton boys remained firm and insisted in playing Mr. Bacon or not playing at all. Minnesota finally agreed to this plan provided Professor Peebles might referee the game.

There seems to be some difference of opinion, but it is probable that the game was played with the old fashioned round, inflated rubber ball and in spite of friendly referee, the game was lost to Carleton by a score of four to two.

The account of the season's games, as published in the *Ariel*, is, in its brevity, significant. It reads as follows:

"The University football team has been having a round of picnics, until they ventured away off to Northfield, where they received a severe drubbing at the hands, or feet, rather, of the Northfield-Carleton Farmers Alliance

Football Association. The boys were beaten 2 to 4 in an hour's contest. It is pleasanter to record victories than defeats; therefore be it recorded that the University team beat the Minneapolis Football Association ignominiously on the 29th of October, A. D. 1883; that on the 3rd of November, they marched to Hamline and rattled the Wesleyans all over their own grounds, beating them by a score of 5 games to none, in a two hours' fight. As it is the custom of the *Ariel* to publish everybody's name about the University, we hereby present a list of the valiant kickers who represent us in the football field; J. W. Adams, Captain; Don Davidson, Mitchell, Blanding, Niles, Winchell, Graham, McNair, Bassett, Smith, Hammond, Crafts."



Dean Fredrick S. Jones, the father of Minnesota football, nursed his offspring to a rugged youth. To him, more than any man, goes the credit for the development of the game through those most trying years.

There is no printed record of any game played with an outside team during the years 1884 and 1885. The *Ariel* urged candidates to turn out for practice and the students to support the team. That interest in the game had not died out, and that intramural games were played, is evidenced by the following paragraph, printed in the *Ariel* of October 31st, 1885:

"An unusual degree of interest in football has been manifested during the favorable weather of the past month. Though the University management has not seen fit to provide a place for field sports, yet by using the small irregular tract of side hill and woodland lying

between the main building and University avenue, a number of students have been enabled to have several enjoyable games. A University football team, composed of the following gentlemen, has been chosen: Messrs. Wagner, Butts, Graham, Abbott, Jones, F. D.; Crafts, Winchell, Reed, Mann, A. T.; Smith, F. R.; Adams, F. H.; Adams, J. H. Carleton, Hamline and Macalester have been challenged to a friendly contest at their respective colleges, but as yet no response has been received."

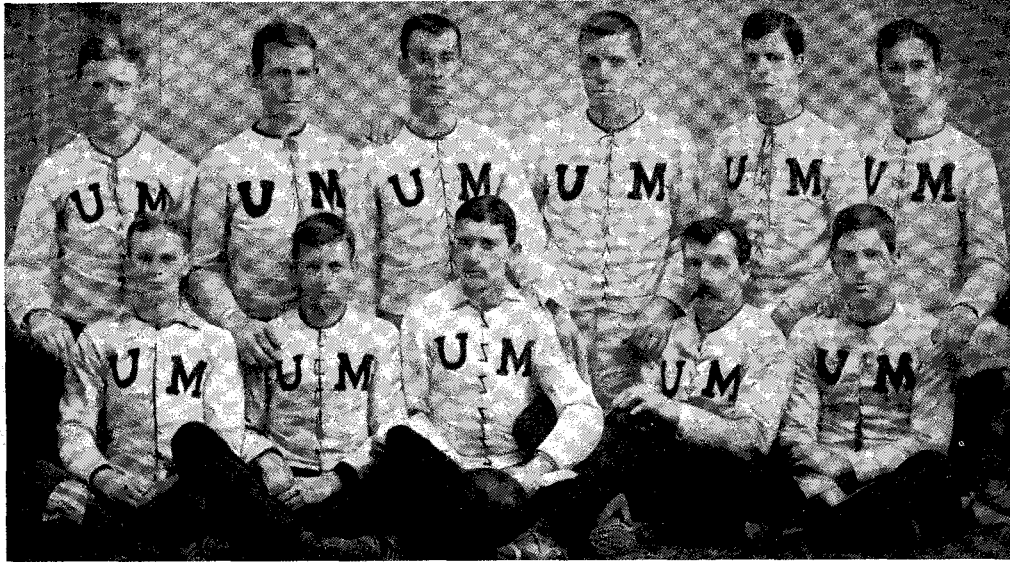
The games of the early years were played according to no set of rules now recognizable; it is probable that the rules were, to some extent, a combination of both the Association and Rugby games, and that the ball was advanced exclusively by kicking. The Rugby game was first introduced into the United States in 1874, and it was not until eight years later that it shed its English character and the distinctive features of American football emerged in the eastern schools.

In 1884, the *Ariel* published the Rugby rules in full, printing them in two successive installments, but as nearly as can be learned from the men who were members of the teams of the early days, the Rugby game was not regularly played at Minnesota until the fall of 1886. The following paragraph in the *Ariel* of October 1st, 1886, is of interest in this connection.

"Several sickly attempts have been made to start a game of football. The interest in athletic sports seems to have died out. We are informed that class clubs are to be formed and the regular Rugby game played. Turn out and keep up the honor of the institution."

In the fall of 1885, Professor Fred S. Jones came to the University as instructor in physics and became, at once, interested in the development of a football team, but it was not until a year later that real Rugby came to stay. Alfred F. Pillsbury, whose name is inseparably connected with the early days of football at Minnesota, brought the first Rugby football to the campus. Many and varied were the comments on its strange appearance. The ball was Mr. Pillsbury's property, but it was used by the teams in its games that fall.

Early in the fall, Professor Jones called for volunteers and about thirty men turned out for practice. Howard T. Abbott, now a successful lawyer, of Duluth, was captain and quarterback. Among other men on this team were William Wagner, center; J. Paul Goode, Birney Trask, Charles H. Alden, Christopher



THE TEAM OF 1888

Hayden Staret Hoyt Trench Gerry Belden
Pillsbury Rossman Trask Goode Leary

Graham, F. W. Nickerson and Alfred F. Pillsbury. The halfbacks were J. F. Hayden, H. J. Mayall, E. P. Allen; fullback, Frank D. Jones. Among the substitutes were Henry Cotton and A. D. Meeds.

Professor Jones had gained his knowledge of the game while a student at Yale, and after coming to Minnesota, he and Professor Peebles coached rival teams that made matters lively as it was then a case of rivalry between Princeton and Yale. During the early days of Professor Peebles' coaching, he was given much valuable assistance by Mr. Connor, another Princeton man, who had come to Minneapolis to practice law.

The practice of those early days was held at various places, but chiefly on the campus near Fifteenth and University avenues. This land was covered with sand burrs and the men themselves did all the work that was done to put it in condition to play. The first Rugby field was laid out under the direction of Professor Fred S. Jones and the University appropriated \$70 to help fix up the field. It is said, by those in position to know, that this money was used to help buy outfits for the baseball men. The football men not only put the field in condition, but bought their own outfits and paid their own traveling expenses. Even the ball with which the first Rugby game was played was purchased by a member of the team, as stated above. In those early days no admission was demanded

and all the expenses had to be met by those who were interested in the game for the sake of their love of the sport.

Professor Jones had taught at Shattuck before coming to the University, so, naturally, Shattuck was one of the early rivals of the University for football honors, but no game with a team outside the state was played until the fall of 1890. One of the best games of each season was that played with a picked team of eastern college alumni. The boys got a taste of the real thing when they went up against this team.

Prearranged plans of offense and the introduction of signals to designate these plans appeared in American football in 1883. The team of 1886, was the first Minnesota combination to use a set of signals. These signals were based on military terms, devised while on the way to play Shattuck, at Faribault, and were used for the first time in the game of that day. Despite the rehearsed strategy, the game was lost by a score of nine to five.

Later in the season, just before winter set in, Shattuck came to Minneapolis for a game, which was played in the old ball ground on Park avenue. The game was lost by a score of 18 to 8, Shattuck having the honor of twice defeating the University in one season. The game was lost, so the Ariel said, for lack of practice on the part of the Varsity team. This was the first game for which admission was charged and, according to the Ariel, there was

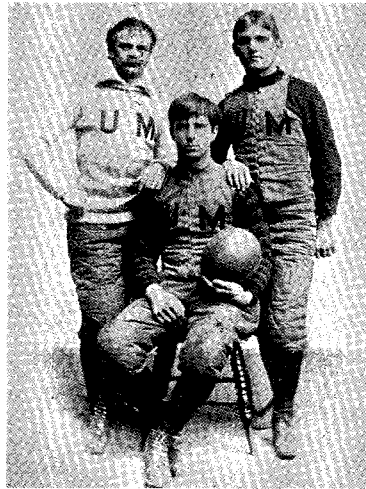


Howard T. Abbott captained the team of 1886, the first to represent Minnesota on the gridiron. Horace Robinson was the leader of the 1890 team, the first to play an opponent from outside the state.

“quite a crowd present” and the expenses of the game were met by the receipts.

The line-up of the game played at Faribault was as follows: Center, Wagner; rushers, Goode, Graham, Nickerson, Trask, Alden, Pillsbury; Abbott, quarterback; Mayall and Hayden, halfbacks, and Jones, “wholeback.” The first game was umpired by Jones, the second by Booth, a Yale man.

The season of 1887 started out auspiciously, so the Ariel records the facts. “The alumni have had their turn and the Minneapolis high school has been met and conquered.” It was hoped that a game would be arranged with



A trio of early Minnesota football stars. Alfred Pillsbury, for seven years quarterback on Gopher teams and captain of the teams of 1887 and 1889, and Eugene Patterson, halfback on the teams of 1890 to 1892. Below, William C. Leary, halfback and captain of the 1891-92 elevens.

Michigan, “if the weather would permit.” Whether on account of the weather, or some other reason, the game was not played, nor is there any record of any other games played during that season, even the usual two games with Shattuck being omitted.

According to the Ariel, baseball crowded football off the map during the fall of 1888. The unusual enthusiasm over the former practically eliminating all attempts to arouse interest in the latter. The record of football games as published consisted of a game between the freshmen and sophomores which was won by the freshmen by a score of 30 to 0. Two games were played with the junior class, no score is on record, but it is recorded that each class won one game.

Later in the fall it is recorded that the “football eleven, accompanied by Lieutenant Glenn, and a delegation of thirty other spectators, visited Shattuck school” and were defeated by the Shads by a score of 16 to 8. The first part of the game was on even terms “but the Shads did some heavy kicking in the second round.” A week later a return game was played on the University campus. The Ariel said the return game was made the occasion of a half holiday. “Everybody turned out, and faculty, students, and small boys united to encourage the home team with mighty yelling. The unusual noise, together with the surprisingly mountainous contour of the campus, disconcerted the visitors, and gave the victory to the home team, score, 14 to 0. The game was followed by a bus-ride about the city, and the University and Shattuck yells combined to make the day hideous till supper time.”

The Minnesota players were, Goode, snapperback; Hoyt, Start, Leary, Babcock, Day and Trask, rush line; Pillsbury was quarterback; Hayden and Belden, halfbacks, and Rossman, fullback. Trask was captain.

The fall of 1888 was notable for the entrance of the class of 1892, a class later renowned for its football prowess. The names Belden, Dewey, Leary, Madigan and Sikes, indicate the football calibre of the class. The same fall was likewise notable for the beginning of organized “rooting” at the University. Lieutenant Glenn and his little band of the faithful, about thirty in number, who journeyed to Faribault, cheered the team while losing as well as winning, and showed that Minnesota could be a good loser and cheer despite the loss of the game.

The history which follows, covering through the year 1897, is almost wholly based upon Professor Frank M. Anderson’s history of football, printed in the Gopher of 1901, with only such changes and additions as latter information has made necessary.

In 1889 two games were played with Shattuck. The first was won by Shattuck at Faribault by a score of 28 to 8, and the second was won by the University on the campus by a score of 26 to 0. Two games were played with ex-collegiate teams. The first was won by a score of 10 to 0, "owing to the small number of ex-collegiates who took part," and the second by a score of 2 to 0. These games with the ex-collegians furnished the Minnesota team with some exceedingly good instruction and practice, in the early days, before regular coaches were employed. The men who composed these teams had played on the best teams in the east, and in playing against them, Minnesota was furnished with an excellent example of the approved style of play. During the season of 1889, the Minnesota team was coached occasionally by D. W. and Al McCord of Princeton, Frank Heffelfinger, and "Billy" Morse.

A game with the University of Michigan was again agitated, and, at one time, it was thought that such a game would be played, but Michigan wanted Minnesota to pay all of the expenses of the trip, which would amount to two hundred dollars. The Minnesota management was not able to see its way clear to guarantee this and so the game was given up.

Up to the year 1889, while football had been played in previous years, there had never been an organization to connect the players in an official manner with the student body. The men who made up the teams got together, chose their captain and proceeded to practice and play occasional games with neighboring colleges. It was not an unusual thing, when the team came to count noses preparatory to making a trip, that there were not eleven men with the crowd, and substitute players had to be drafted from the student body of opposing colleges.

The football association formed in 1889 confined itself chiefly to the financial end of the game, but the officers for the next year took a stronger stand. The idea of having an organization which should control the football team was not an altogether popular one with the men themselves. The proposition was hotly debated, but finally every member of the team pledged himself to stand by, and signed ironclad articles agreeing to observe training rules, and be on the field for every match and practice game, on condition that the management raise a guarantee fund



Action in the Minnesota-Wisconsin game of 1895, won by the Gophers, 14 to 10. This is one of the earliest pictures of a Minnesota team in action.

of \$500 to meet expenses. This was done, the men on the team subscribing liberally, in short order, but not a penny of the guarantee was ever called for.

These desirable changes were brought about mainly through the activity of Byron H. Timberlake, who had been elected president after the 1889 season. Mr. Timberlake had served the previous year as secretary of the association, had been business manager of the '91 Gopher, and had acquired the reputation of "doing things." Those who had desired to see this change brought about, and who supported Mr. Timberlake for the express purpose of bringing about certain reforms, were not disappointed.

The season of 1890 dates the beginning of scientific football at the University; with the introduction of improved playing came also four years of uninterrupted success on the gridiron. Under the new management a training table was established at Johnson's Restaurant, and the men ate together and went through a signal drill during the progress of the meal, Captain Robinson giving them a thorough quiz on the signals used. The new management was also responsible for securing games with teams outside the state and employed a trainer, Tom W. Eck.

After the organization had been formed, the "management" set out to look for training quarters. These were secured after serious "negotiations," at the Student Christian Association building, on the campus, now known as the Child Welfare Institute, where there was one bath-tub for the entire team, and the aforesaid "negotiations" were concerned chiefly with the question, "shall the other students be permitted to share the bath-tub with the team?"

One item of interest is the faithfulness of the team in training when practice facilities were poor. The boys used to run a great deal,

so one fall when there was a foot or more of snow they made a path in a big circle out on the campus where they had some very exciting and strenuous racing exhibitions much to the delight of the observers.

One day there occurred an incident that made a deep impression on some of the players, and now, thirty-seven years later, the results are easily discernible. One of the "recruits" was approaching the practice grounds. "What is the matter with Thompson"—a former Princeton student—"does he limp"? "for de lan's sake, what's he got on." And then as he came closer, "what's that you got on your leg." "Shin guards"! "Shin guards?" "Well get right off this field you baby, we don't allow any little children around here who are afraid of getting hurt." That was the first "protector" ever seen on the Minnesota football field.

During September and October the team practiced four times a week on the campus, not venturing to try its prowess against outsiders until late in October, when Hamline was defeated 44 to 0. A week later this success was more than duplicated at Faribault, when Shattuck was defeated 58 to 0, to the great amazement of the University world, which on the record of preceding years, looked for defeat. The event was signalized by the first football jollification. A crowd of several hundred students met the players at the depot and carried them about the business quarter of the city to the accompaniment of University yells and similar racket. Two days later, the pride of the team was somewhat humbled by a drawn

game with the ex-collegiates, neither side scoring a point.

On November 8th, came a great event—the first occasion upon which a University team met rivals from outside the state. Grinnell was the opponent and had an excellent team, and the Minnesota men learned a lot of football during the game. The handful of enthusiasts who braved a fierce snowstorm, on that occasion, witnessed one of the most exciting games ever played by a university team. At the end of the first half, the snow lay undisturbed upon Grinnell's territory; but in the second half the superior physical condition of the University team reversed the aspects of affairs, and Minnesota won, 18 to 13. Clever, plucky and scientific playing made Grinnell a prime favorite with the audience, and the same qualities exhibited by their successors made the Grinnell game one of the most popular of the football season.

A week after the Grinnell game, Minnesota and Wisconsin met for the first of the series of games which have filled so large a place in the history of football of both universities. This game was not arranged without a lot of correspondence, and, finally, the manager had to make a trip to Madison. Wisconsin absolutely refused to do anything without a guarantee of \$250, which was finally conceded. When the time came for the game, the Wisconsin men kept aloof from the University, not a man putting a foot on the University campus all day. This exclusive attitude did not appeal to the men on the Minnesota team, and when the



PHOTO BY PARKE H. DAVIS

The V-Rush, introduced by Lehigh, was the favorite method of putting the ball in play during the "nineties."



THE TEAM OF 1889

	<i>Sikes</i>	<i>Timberlake</i>	<i>Thompson</i>	<i>Rex</i>	<i>Rossman</i>	
<i>Robinson</i>	<i>Guthrie</i>	<i>Belden</i>	<i>Hayden</i>	<i>Madigan</i>	<i>Harris</i>	
	<i>Davidson</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Pillsbury</i>	<i>Trask</i>	<i>Brower</i>	

Wisconsin men came on the field, in their brand new uniforms, the Minnesota men took particular delight in rubbing them into the mud of the field—and, it is said, that “those new uniforms looked good to the Minnesota crowd when the game was over.”

Little was known beforehand about the Wisconsin team, and that little was not reassuring, for the only word that came from Madison was that Wisconsin was confident of success and rather despised the prowess of Minnesota. Tradition says that the Minnesota players met in their training room before starting for the field, joined hands in a circle and vowed that they would at least compel Wisconsin to respect Minnesota. And the vow was kept, for Wisconsin was given a terrible drubbing. The game was one continual procession towards the Wisconsin goal, and only once, for a few seconds, did Wisconsin come within spy-glass distance of Minnesota’s goal line. The score was 63 to 0.

Two games with the alumni of eastern colleges brought the season to its close. The first was lost, 14 to 11, owing to a fumbled punt, the University team having the ball within their opponent’s five-yard line when the game ended. The largest crowd of the season, between 1,000 and 1,500, witnessed this game.

The second game was won by the University, 14 to 6. After the last game had been played, the Ariel proclaimed the University team the champions of the northwest. This happy result was, in the opinion of the Ariel, due to the enterprise of the management and the superior physical condition of the men, Grinnell and the eastern alumni having excelled in the science of the game. As for the future, the Ariel ventured this prediction: “We believe that in a very few years these games will be one of the events of the year, and that the baseball park will be filled to its utmost capacity by admirers of the game.”

Despite the great success achieved in 1890, the season of 1891 opened inauspiciously. A change in the management had to be made after the first of October, and until after the middle of that month there was no training, and but little real practice. A defeat by the eastern alumni brought about greater and better directed activity. On October 17, the composition of the team was announced and the training table started. One week later came the Wisconsin game, which Minnesota entered feeling much handicapped since Wisconsin, early in the season, had obtained by subscription, for training and coaching expenses, the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars. So

much money, it was thought, would certainly produce a superior team. At the end of the first half the prospects were not reassuring for Minnesota—Wisconsin had scored 12 to Minnesota's 6. Wisconsin worked a mass-on-center play for repeated gains, while Minnesota lost the results of most of her efforts by dropping the ball just as it crossed the Wisconsin goal line, permitting a Wisconsin halfback to pick it up and run the length of the field for a touchdown. But in the second half Minnesota's play greatly improved, while Wisconsin



James Madigan, captain of the 1893 team, and A. T. Larson, leader of the 1895 team.

could do nothing, leaving the final score, Minnesota 26, Wisconsin 12.

The most notable event of this season was a trip into Iowa, the first ever taken by a football team, outside of the state. Two games were played, one on Saturday at Grinnell, the other on Monday with Iowa State University at Iowa City. The former resulted in a tie, 12 to 12; the latter was an easy victory for Minnesota, 42 to 4. A pleasant feature of this trip, which the more stringent training rules have since almost eliminated, was its social side. At both places the men were royally entertained, Grinnell arranging a reception at the home of President Gates, and Iowa University a dancing party and banquet. Neither Grinnell nor Minnesota was satisfied with the outcome of the game, and a return game was played at Minneapolis. This game Minnesota won, 22 to 12, and again the Gophers claimed the championship of the northwest.

Until after the season of 1891 was over, little attention was ever paid by the students in general to the management of football. Each year a few enthusiasts paid fifty cents for membership in the association and elected a

president and secretary, who between them managed the team. In the winter of 1891-1892 a number of circumstances, mostly political, combined to bring about a great contest for the two places. The membership of the association increased from about thirty to nearly three hundred, and so close was the contest that one candidate on each of the two combination tickets was elected, Mr. Charles S. Dever getting the presidency, and Mr. George H. Spear the secretaryship. Incidentally the contest had a beneficial effect in awakening general interest in the management of football affairs.

Before the opening of the football season a league known as the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the Northwest was formed, consisting of Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Northwestern. This league was "to include football, baseball and track athletics."

Naturally most of the interest that season centered in these championship games. The first of the series was played in Minneapolis against the University of Michigan. Michigan that season introduced an innovation in western football by securing the services of an eastern coach, and in consequence came to



John "Hinkey" Harrison, captain of the 1896 and 1897 teams and Alumni coach, with William C. Leary during the season of 1899. Everhart Harding, was captain of the 1894 team.

Minneapolis thinking herself invincible. Much to the surprise of all, Minnesota's rushing proved more than a match for Michigan's running game. Michigan did not score until the game was nearly over, after Minnesota had made victory certain by scoring fourteen points. One who has known the University for the past three or four years only can scarcely rea-



THE TEAM OF 1890
Foote Morris, Secretary Eck, Trainer Timberlake, President Muir
Start Leary Harding Patterson Guthrie Robinson Madigan Pillsbury
Rossman Belden White Sikes Burbank

lize what joy that victory gave. Up to that time the University of Minnesota had been thought of, and had in the main thought of itself, as a small college, while the University of Michigan had held a position of unapproached supremacy in all lines. The victory was celebrated exuberantly, and, be it remembered to the credit of that generation of University students, without anything at which the greatest stickler for propriety could take offense. The enthusiasm even lasted until spring, when the Gopher celebrated the victory on many pages, most strikingly in a parody on the well known Michigan song, "The Yellow and Blue."

In Memoriam

(Dedicated to the University of Michigan.)

Before

Sing to the colors that float in the light
 Hurrah for the yellow and blue;
 Yellow's the gold we put up tonight,
 And takers we find are quite few.
 For great is our team! and loud is our scream!
 Hail!
 Hurrah for the colors that gloat in the light,
 For we have played football with Yale.

After

Blue are the billows that bow to the sun,
 Our feelings are something like that.
 Our pocket books ache, for they're empty of
 mon—
 And our heads—Oh! where were we at?
 Blue are the blossoms—you know all the rest—
 We supposed they couldn't play football
 out West.

H—I!

* * *

Well—Hail to the ribbons that nature has spun.
 Hurrah for the yellow and blue!
 Here's to the college whose colors we wear,
 Here's to the hearts that are true!
 Had our center been stronger our tale would
 be longer
 For we'd have shown them a thing or two.

Garlands of blue-bells and maize intermix
 When the yellow-robed morning—Oh—
 14 to 6
 Hail to the college whose colors we wear,
 Hail to the yellow and blue.

The Wisconsin game was played at Madison, and Minnesota gained a 32 to 4 victory. The Badgers had been defeated by Michigan and consequently did not expect a victory. How-

ever, the Wisconsin team showed surprising strength and the half ended with the score 8 to 4, a fumbled punt giving the Cardinals their touchdown. Injuries weakened the Badgers, in the second half, and the Gophers scored more easily.

The most desperately contested game of the season was that played with Northwestern, at Minneapolis on election day. Noyes, a former Yale player, was captain of the Purple team, and a victory over Michigan made Northwestern supremely confident of winning the game and the championship of the northwest.

At the end of the first half the score was 6 to 6. Northwestern opened the second half with a rush and carried the ball to Minnesota's six-yard line where Minnesota made a determined rally and got the ball on downs. Minnesota then took the ball and by short rushes carried it to the Northwestern goal line without once losing it. A number of brilliant runs by the Northwestern backs tied the score, but Minnesota responded by making six more points. Northwestern seemed about to tie the score again, but was stopped on Minnesota's ten-yard line. The game ended a moment later, with the ball in Northwestern territory.

The result of the game made Minnesota the champion of the league and carried with it the undisputed supremacy in the Northwest, as the games with Grinnell and eastern alumni were both easy victories. For the first time Minnesota went through a season without a de-

feat or a tie game. The season was also notable as the first in which there was any very general interest on the part of the students. Much of the interest was developed by prodding editorials, such as this, with which Horace E. Bagley filled the columns of the *Ariel*:

"Go to the game on Monday. Don't stay away under any circumstances. If you have outside work beg away, steal away, run away, get away some way and go to the game. You can't afford to miss it. If you haven't money enough to go, beg it, borrow it, get it some way. The going will do you more good than the money can possibly do. If you haven't college spirit enough to go, go from a sense of duty. You owe it to the college. In fact, go if you have to creep, or if you have to be carried. You will be a better student and a more loyal son of the University for having done so."

The season of 1893 was, like its predecessor, one of unbroken victory. Kansas University was defeated in a poorly played game at Minneapolis, 12 to 6, and Grinnell, 36 to 6. Afterwards a trip was made to Ann Arbor and Evanston, Michigan being defeated 34 to 20, and Northwestern, two days later, 16 to 0. The feature of the season was the Wisconsin game. Wisconsin had beaten Michigan and the Badger followers expected to win the game and the championship.

A big procession and a mass meeting enthused some Wisconsin students to the point of venturing to Minneapolis and the rest of



For many years previous to the opening of Northrop Field, the Ball Park, back of the West Hotel, was the scene of Gopher football encounters. The above picture shows the peculiar style of play of the time, and illustrates what the well-dressed official will wear.



THE TEAM OF 1891

*Pillsbury Sikes Madigan Moulton, Trainer Belden Burbank Dewey Folwell
Flannigan Harris Patterson Leary Rossman Harding Larson Hale
Hawley Ohnstad*

LASON

them to buy up yards of cardinal bunting for use in celebrating the victory which was coming. Some cannons were pulled from Capitol Park to the top of University Hill. This done, the Wisconsin students waited for reports from the game. In Minneapolis the situation was different. So much had been heard of the wonderful things which Lyman, formerly captain of the Grinnell team, had been able to do for Wisconsin that nobody knew precisely the state of his own mind regarding the probable outcome. Minnesota's team was considered a good one, but it had not been tested against a formidable rival. In the first fifteen minutes of the game Wisconsin kept the ball most of the time in Minnesota's territory, but at the end of twenty minutes Minnesota made her first touchdown. One more was made before the half ended. Between the halves, Jacobs, the big Wisconsin guard, confidently predicted that Wisconsin would overcome Minnesota's lead, but Wisconsin scarcely touched the ball except after Minnesota's touchdowns. Five minutes before time was up, when the score stood Minnesota 40, Wisconsin 0, Lyman suggested that the game be called, a courtesy readily conceded.

While the game was still in progress, a tele-

gram reached Madison saying that the score was 34 to 0, but nobody believed it. Later the true score was received but everybody took it as a mistake for 4 to 0. Still later there were rumors of 50 to 0, and in consequence many refused to believe any of the reports until next morning when they read the story on the faces of the team as they left the cars at the station.

A game with Cornell was arranged for Thanksgiving day at Minneapolis, but afterwards was cancelled by the Cornell management, owing to the breaking up of the Cornell team. A game with the Chicago Athletic Association had also been scheduled, for November 25th, but as some of the Minnesota men refused to play and it became necessary to cancel the game.

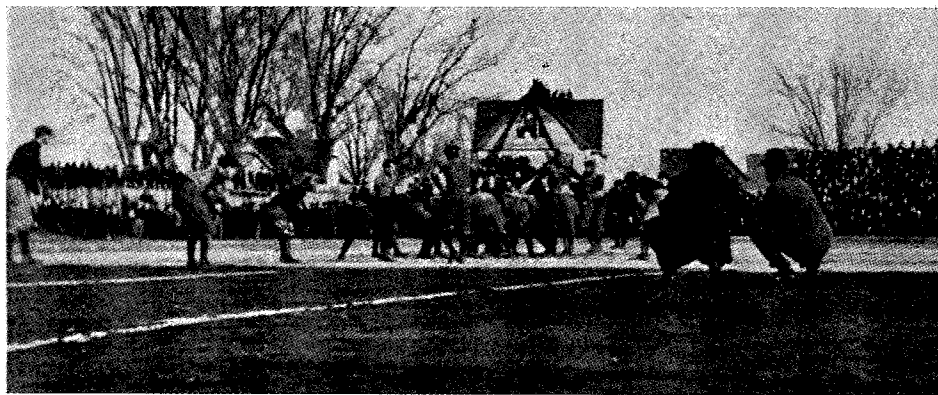
The season was a financial disaster, principally because of the poor receipts received from the games away from home, inclement weather cutting the attendance figures. The other members of the league were in quite as poor financial straits, and at a meeting in Chicago after the season, the league disbanded.

In 1894, the first season in the period of decline, only four games were played, the Wisconsin game again being the feature but for quite a different reason. The season opened

portentously. Grinnell was beaten 10 to 2, but in a game described as "about as poor a specimen of football as any one would care to see." Two weeks afterwards wonderful improvement was shown, when Purdue, a team with a great reputation, was defeated 24 to 0 in the presence of 3,000 people. Beloit made its first appearance at Minneapolis and was beaten 40 to 0, but Illinois University cancelled its date. Until late in the season it looked as if Minnesota and Wisconsin would not meet. Wisconsin

acknowledging that Minnesota was "outplayed and outgeneraled at every point" and that "Wisconsin deserved to win." The Minnesota men, individually, played magnificently, but the Minnesota team did not, and therein lay the whole story.

In connection with the history of football for the year 1894, two things are of special interest. A man named Lyman, who was one of the stars of the Grinnell team of the early days, had suffered with his teams the defeats



The Wisconsin quarterback calling signals in the Gopher-Badger game of 1899. Minnesota fell before the toe of "Pat" O'Dea by a 19 to 0 score.

sin insisted that Minnesota ought to come to Madison, to which Minnesota objected for financial reasons, its last game there having brought into the treasury but a hundred dollars. A vigorous and not altogether creditable war of words was waged in the columns of the *Ariel* and the *Cardinal*; finally Minnesota consented to go to Madison and had no ground for complaint, as a large crowd was in attendance. For the first time in the history of western football, a large delegation went a long distance to lend support to its team. About two hundred Minnesota enthusiasts went and made their presence felt before and during—but not after—the game. At the opening of the season the *Cardinal* had besought its readers to remember "that we must beat Minnesota," and Wisconsin did win, 6 to 0. The touchdown was made late in the second half on a long run, made possible by the fact that the Minnesota fullback was dazed from a fall on the frozen ground, though his condition was not discovered until he permitted the runner to pass without an attempt to down him. Nevertheless, Wisconsin deserved to win, and the *Ariel* displayed sportsmanlike spirit in

which were regularly administered by Minnesota. He swore, so it is said, that he would never leave college until he had played as a member of a team that had defeated Minnesota. He could see no chance of winning so long as he remained at Grinnell and so transferred to Wisconsin and was a member of the Wisconsin team of 1893, which met such a humiliating defeat. This only strengthened his purpose to win the following year, and he captained the team of 1894, which turned the trick and defeated Minnesota by a score of six to nothing.

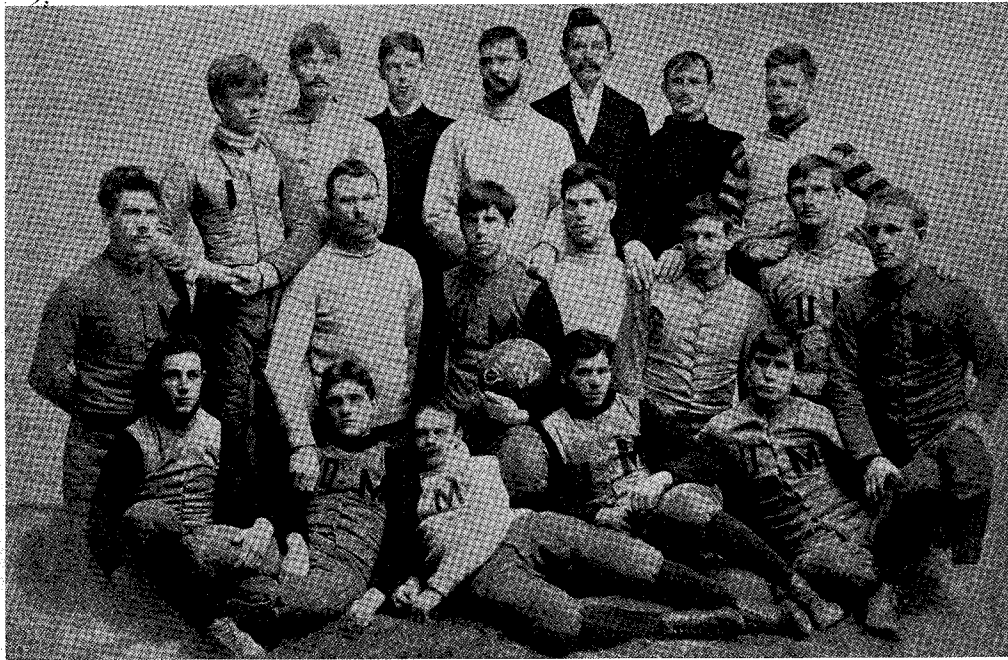
Lawrence Hodgson, a student reporter for a city paper, now "Larry Ho," mayor of St. Paul, had his story all written up and only waited for the score to fill in that necessary item of information. He had included in his story a poem, carefully prepared, which recited how the Gophers had demolished the Badgers.

When the news came that Minnesota had lost the game, he sat down and wrote the following poem, which was not so much appreciated by the football boys of that day, as it is by those same "boys" so many years after:

"Sound the sad funeral bells for us, tonight,
And sweeten silence with a frequent cuss,
The awful, awful slaughter does us quite,
There is no joy for us.

We nevermore shall smile, for lo, the hair
Of Ski-U-Mah's brave boys, will nevermore,
Wave like some western cyclone in the air,
And sore like we are sore.

At the beginning of the season of 1895 a new departure in coaching methods was made. Prior to that date, Minnesota had won its victories with little coaching and that of a desultory sort. The defeat by Wisconsin and the practice of other western universities led to the engagement of Walter "Pudge" Heffelfinger, the famous Yale guard, as coach for



THE TEAM OF 1892

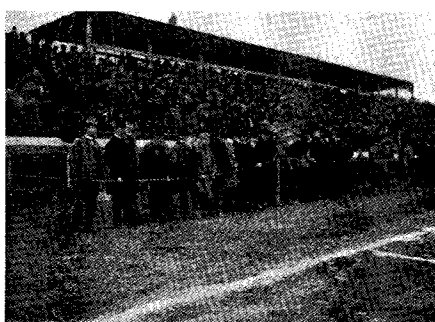
*Burbank Foote Spear, Secretary Madigan Deaver, Manager Taylor LeCrone
C. Larson Harding Leary A. Larson Muir Sikes White
W. Dalrymple Patterson Pillsbury Folwell Bisbee*

Cancel the order for the big brass band,
We'd hired to give the boys a serenade,
When they came home from victory so grand,
And get, instead, a spade
To dig a deep, deep hole to lay them in.
And welcome their homecoming with a
hearse,
We proudly sent them down to grandly win,
They grandly did reverse.
Somebody kick me, for I was one who blowed,
As lustily as any for the boys,
And I had greenbacks, these too I blowed,
At odds, to back my noise.
Oh, lead me gently out, for I am weary,
So weary that I have no cuss to say,
Whistle no tune to make my spirit cheery,
Kick me and go away."

1895. The season itself is a hard one to characterize. Taking it as a whole, Minnesota had less success than in any year up to that date, but as all of the western teams except Michigan led checkered careers that season, and as two of the victories were so gratifying, the year seemed like a great success. At the very beginning Grinnell treated Minnesota to a great surprise winning the game, 6 to 4. Two weeks of hard practice improved the team wonderfully, and Ames was beaten on its first appearance in Minneapolis, 24 to 0. A trip to Chicago and Lafayette, Indiana, followed. The University of Chicago, then just beginning to play high grade football, was defeated on Marshall Field in one of the best contested games ever played by a Minnesota team. Victory was snatched from the very jaws of defeat

—not by luck but by the hardest kind of hard playing.

When the game was nearly over, Chicago led 6 to 4 and the game appeared as good as won, but desperate playing in the last five minutes enabled Minnesota to make another touchdown, leaving the final count, 10 to 6. Three days later, the game with Purdue was lost, largely due to the handicap imposed in playing so soon after the hard Chicago game. A long interval of preparation, enabled Minnesota to enter the Wisconsin game in the best of trim. The two teams faced each other on very equal terms, the weights were almost identical and each had nearly the same number of experienced men. At the end of the first half,



Old Northrop Field, lying south of the Armory, was dedicated on November 4, 1899, with a game with Northwestern.

the score stood 10 to 4 in the Badgers' favor, and the Wisconsin delegation of followers spent the time between the halves waving cardinal banners and singing songs of triumph. In the second half, Minnesota added 10 to her score, while Wisconsin could add nothing to her total, although the Badgers had the ball near the Minnesota 10 yard line on one occasion.

The season ended a week later at Detroit, where the heavy Michigan team, on a sleet-covered field proved too much for Minnesota, and won, 20 to 0. Financially the season was a great success. Manager Grant Van Sant secured a large subscription from the business men of the city, the attendance at all of the games was good, and at the close of the season there was a large surplus in the treasury. The financial outlook was never brighter, but under some bad luck and more bad management, during the next two years, the surplus gave place to a deficit.

In 1896 a new coach had to be engaged, as

Heffelfinger could no longer be secured. Preposterous as the idea now seems, football coaches were then selected upon their records as players, instead of their qualifications as teachers and disciplinarians. Minnesota had an opportunity to get Phil King, who for many years was coach at Wisconsin, but engaged Alexander N. Jerrems of Yale, instead.

The team, in the opinion of many competent critics, was as good a one as Minnesota ever had, but both of the big games were lost by small margins on low scores. The minor games in the early part of the season were promising, and when Michigan came to Minneapolis early in November, hopes ran high. The game was most stubbornly contested, but all the luck was with Michigan. In the first half, neither side scored. In the second, each side made one touchdown, but Michigan kicked the goal and Minnesota did not. As it was, many of the spectators believed that blundering by the officials deprived Minnesota of at least a tie. The Wisconsin game at Madison was lost in the last ten seconds, by poor judgment in attempting to keep the ball instead of punting. The only considerable success of the season was at Kansas City on Thanksgiving day, when Kansas University was defeated 12 to 0.

The season of 1897 is one which for obvious reasons is not a pleasant one to review. The material for the team was comparatively good and student and city interest was greater than ever before, as attested by the receipts which surpassed those of any previous season. All the games were lost, most of them by humiliating scores, and a large deficit created by the business management. At the end of the season the Ariel voiced a very general, and probably well-grounded, opinion, when it declared that the fault lay with the management.

The one compensation was that disaster and disgrace led to reorganization. Four years before, a general athletic association had replaced the old football association, but did not lead to any real change in the methods of managing football affairs, for the manager was still chosen by the students, and the advisory board had no real control over them. In December the constitution was revised, and faculty and alumni members were placed on the advisory board, which was given the power to appoint and remove the managers of the various sports—a system which made forever impossible a repetition of the conditions of 1897.



THE TEAM OF 1893

	<i>Stout</i>	<i>Keen</i>	<i>Cutler</i>	<i>Finlayson</i>	<i>Spicer</i>	<i>Walker</i>	
<i>W. Dalrymple</i>	<i>Muir</i>	<i>Harding</i>	<i>Madigan</i>	<i>A. T. Larson</i>	<i>C. Larson</i>	<i>Bisbee</i>	
	<i>Adams</i>	<i>Van Campen</i>	<i>Southworth</i>	<i>Belden</i>	<i>Pillsbury</i>		

The years 1898 and 1899 are marked by few victories and many defeats, and yet the students of those days, now look back upon those years, with not a little satisfaction. In spite of adverse conditions, the enthusiasm ran high and the records made both by business management and team was characterized by good, honest, hard work and faithful playing.

In 1898, among the difficulties to be overcome, were an unfavorable schedule, bad weather, small attendance, absence of material, a new style of playing, a new coach, and an accident which deprived the team of its captain in mid-season. Yet one important game was won, and the business management left a record which will constitute the standing of excellence for years to come. Moreover, the University learned to feel proud of its team, despite defeats, for every defeat was honorable and the men went down without striking their flag. The last game of this season, was against Illinois on Thanksgiving day. The thermometer stood something like 10 below zero when the game was called at noon. Snowbanks, as high as a man's head surrounded the field. The managers, Sidney Phelps and John S. Pillsbury, spent all the previous night with a crew of men clearing the field for the game, actually driving the teams for the scrapers and handling shovels. The spirit shown by these men was characteristic of the team of that year,

fearlessly facing odds too great to be wholly surmounted, yet going into the game with determination to do or die.

The season of 1899 is marked by several important events that will ever cause it to be notable in football annals. The old football debt, incurred in 1897, was finally wiped out; a good beginning had been made in 1898. The establishment of a newspaper called "Football" which was the forerunner of the Minnesota Daily; the securing of Northrop Feld and the trial of the system of alumni coaching. The fine schedule of games, arranged by Sidney Phelps and the loyal support of the student body, and careful business management were responsible for the removal of the debt. Northrop field is owed mainly to Governor John S. Pillsbury and Professor Fred S. Jones.

The credit for establishing "Football" is mainly due to Horace Bagley, "Mike" Luby, and Clarence Miller. The system of alumni coaching was, all considered, a success, and to Messrs. Leary and Harrison is due the credit for the success attained. Since that day, alumni coaching has been an important feature in producing the high class teams that have been turned out. With the alumni should be classed the voluntary services of "Pudge" Heffelfinger and "Tom" Shevlin, two Yale men, who have taken great interest in Minnesota and who have given liberally of their time to helping Min-

nesota turn out winning teams. To these men Minnesota owes much.

The period from 1900 to 1921, inclusive, covers the major portion of Minnesota's football history, yet it has a certain unity, typified by the fact that one coach, Dr. Henry L. Williams, was in charge of football during that time. During these years, Minnesota's teams, in common with other teams of the country, had their ups and downs, but, on the whole, it was a period marked by many good teams, a few remarkable ones, and a few mediocre combinations. The teams turned out under the first six years' direction of Dr. Williams' were uniformly strong and ranked with the best in the west. The style of play employed was heavy, grinding, mass plays that were painfully slow, but fearfully sure until the team got down under their opponent's goal posts, when it was frequently held and the ball kicked out of danger, and the whole distance had to be made over again by downs which called for the use of the tape measure every third play. In those days, Minnesota took few chances; the teams turned out were invariably reliable. Gradually the teams developed speed, and tremendous scores were piled up, and this without a marked change in the style of play. When scores began to mount above the hundred line, a Chicago football writer made a comment substantially as follows: "Williams' early teams could not have piled up such a score if they had been given a clear field and been supplied with bicycles." However that may have been, Minnesota was again on the football

map and to be reckoned with when the season's honors were apportioned.

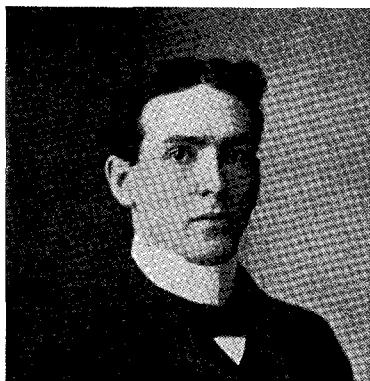
The team of 1900, in some respects the greatest ever turned out at Minnesota, was composed of tall, powerful, heavily built men and gained for Minnesota a reputation of being "giants" which persisted for many years. The team finished the season undefeated, and, although held to a tie by Chicago, fairly deserved to be ranked first in the west. Nine regulars returned to form another strong combination the following year, but the Gophers lost unexpectedly to Wisconsin, in the single game in which Minnesota was scored against. Two games were lost in 1902, by a powerful team that rolled up more points than any previous Gopher combination, but showed a tendency toward erratic play. For the first time, a Minnesota team scored more than 100 points in a game, and this against Grinnell, a team that had held one of Minnesota's victorious opponents to a 17 to 0 score.

The 1903 team will live eternally in the memories of Minnesota football followers as participants in that epic to 6 to 6 game with Michigan, and the two teams shared the championship of the middle west in that season. The next year witnessed the high point in Minnesota scoring power, the season's total reaching 725 for Minnesota to her opponent's 12, a record which it is safe to predict will never be surpassed under the prevailing rules. In 1905, another loss to Wisconsin spoiled an otherwise perfect record, the remaining games being won by overwhelming margins.

The period of enthusiasm over football, which began in 1898 reached a climax between



PHOTO BY MPLS. JOURNAL.
A Michigan rush stopped in mid-field, after a short gain, in the memorable 6 to 6 game of 1903.



George E. Cole, quarterback on the teams of 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899, and captain of the 1898 team. Cole was injured in the middle of the 1898 season and "Buzsz" Scandrett became acting-captain.

1903 and 1905. During those years the game became more and more the major interest in college sports. With the return of prosperity and winning teams, there came a wave of football enthusiasm,—frenzy, it might be justly termed—that gave the game a fictitious importance in college life, and, before the period ended, the spirit of “anything to win” had become predominant. A revolution was inevitable.

President Roosevelt precipitated the upheaval when he called representatives of Yale, Harvard, and Princeton to the White House in the interest of removing the objectionable features from the game. Many universities abolished the sport altogether, while others substituted the Rugby game. Less drastic measures were necessary in the Western Conference, where the close supervision over the game had prevented many of the evils, but, even here, much remained to be done.

The revolution took two forms; first, a change in the game, to make it less dangerous, and second, a reform in the business management and control of football, to eliminate as far as possible, the tendency of the game to absorb so much of the attention and energy of the student body. At a special meeting of Conference representatives following the season of 1905, several purgative measures were adopted, requiring the approval of the individual faculties. The schedule was limited to five games, the length of the practice season shortened, and all games in which the rivalry was especially strong were prohibited. The length of time that any player might participate was limited to three years, one year of residence

was required, and the training table thrown in to the discard.

In the meantime, the rules committee introduced the momentous forward pass, lengthened the five-yard-in-three downs to the present ten yards, reduced the playing time, and added several minor reforms.

At Minnesota, regulations were adopted by the Board of Regents, placing football and all other athletics under the complete control of the faculty, subject only to the final approval of the Regents. These regulations placed University athletics under the supervision of a board of control made up of seven student members, two faculty members, and two alumni members. This board was given the general supervision of all matters connected with athletic contests. The final authority however, was vested in the faculty committee of five members, created in conformity with the resolution adopted by the Board of Regents, May 3, 1906. This committee was given the charge of all sources of revenue and the veto power over all proposed expenditures by the board of control.

The new schedule restrictions were responsible for the absence of the Wisconsin game in 1906, the resuming of relations with Chicago, and the appearance of two new teams, Indiana and Carlisle, the latter, Minnesota's first intersectional opponent. The Gophers gained the Conference championship and won every game by close scores, except the Carlisle contest, in which the Indians were clearly superior. The failure to make effective use of the forward pass was mainly responsible for the Minnesota slump during the next two years. Other Conference teams took to the new game with avidity, but the Minnesota teams showed very little familiarity with the pass until the last game of the 1908 season, after an overwhelming defeat by Chicago. Two weeks later, Carlisle, the arch representative of all that was newest and most effective in football, was completely outplayed by the Gophers who used the forward pass for repeated gains.

The following years saw the development of a new style of play, the invention of Dr. Williams, which came to be known as the “Minnesota shift.” This effective offensive formation was a new development of the momentum idea, which made its original appearance in the “flying wedge,” and placed a premium on the concentration of attack at unexpected points. The shift functioned well in 1909 and Minnesota lost only to Michigan, but had

clear title to the Conference championship. The same situation occurred the following year, when the tying score against Michigan was disallowed because the ball had touched an official. The 1911 team was undefeated, and, although held to a tie by Wisconsin, fairly deserved to be ranked as middle western champions. This team has many proponents who claim for it the honor of being Minnesota's greatest eleven, and its exhibition in the Chicago game as the finest ever displayed by a Gopher combination. Certain it is, that the team made a remarkable record and displayed a power that very few Minnesota elevens have equalled.

Only one regular returned in 1912 to form the basis for a team that fought gloriously all season and lost to Wisconsin and Chicago by small margins. Again, the next year, Minnesota lost twice—to Chicago and Nebraska—but won a splendid victory over a strong Wisconsin eleven. Another great team was building in 1914, and the Gophers lost only to Illinois. Pogue and "Potsy" Clark, later an assistant coach at Minnesota, were not to be stopped that day, and Zuppke's eleven won a 21 to 6 victory. The remarkable freshman eleven of this year added many strong players to the squad in 1915, and Minnesota swept the Conference gridirons, finishing the season undefeated. Illinois had another strong team, and battled the Gophers to a tie, but Zuppke's team was later tied by Ohio State, and Minnesota gained the Conference title and a rank with Nebraska as champions of the middle west.

The team which began to form two years before emerged in 1916 as the strongest combination Minnesota ever put on the field. The Conference season was opened with a 67 to 0 victory over Iowa, and the reports of Minnesota's strength brought Walter Camp to Minneapolis to witness the Illinois game, the following week. Illinois rushed the ball across the Gopher goal line soon after the start of the game, and, a little later, a wildly thrown Gopher pass gave them another score, a lead Minnesota was unable to overcome. The defeat seemed to mark the Gophers as an over-rated team, but they recovered, hung a 54 to 0 defeat on Wisconsin, and ran roughshod over Chicago, 49 to 0.

There have been many explanations advanced for the loss of the Illinois game, and it is evident that the team did not play up to its possibilities. Dr. Williams, in an article published in the Gopher, attributed the de-

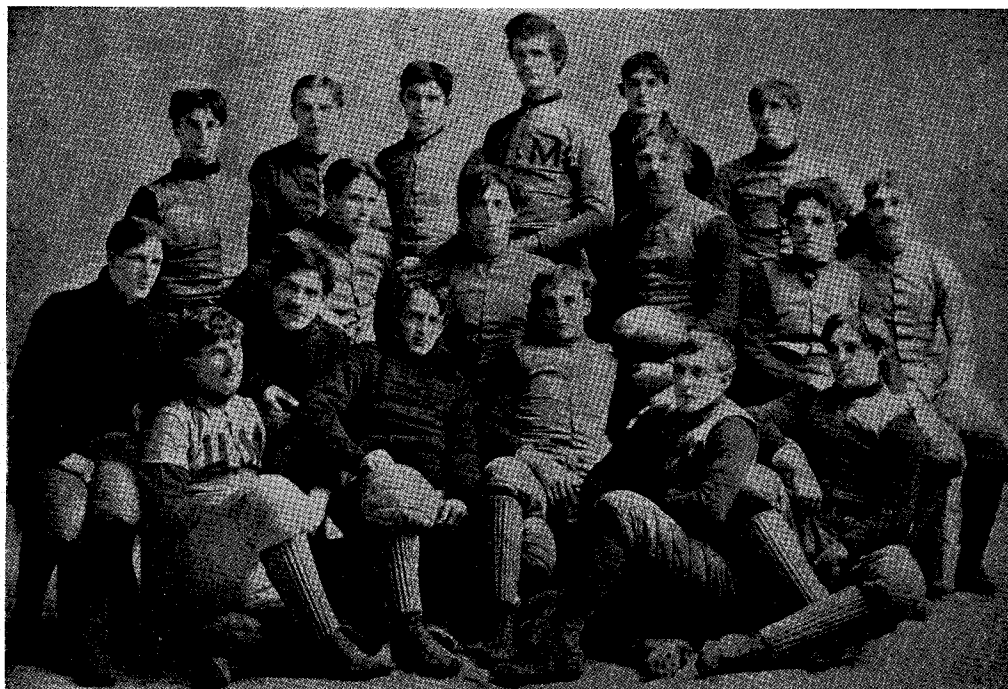
feat to staleness and said that "the game furnished an excellent example of the fact that it is difficult, if not impossible, for a team to reach its development and be in championship form for every contest on the schedule. At the time the team played Illinois, it was in the midseason transitional stage. The team was still playing the standard offense that served well through the early games, but which Illinois scouts had an opportunity to study and prepare for. Before the Illinois game, too, the final shakeup in the line, and the selection of the strongest combination had not taken place."

The team did not finish undefeated, and won no Conference title, but a Chicago sport writer aptly expressed the general opinion in the words: "Title or no title, Minnesota stands by itself as the most powerful, best balanced, versatile eleven of recent years, in western football."

The war ruined otherwise bright prospects in 1917, but with only three veterans of the previous year, Minnesota was defeated only by Wisconsin, 10 to 7, a persistent pass attack winning for the Badgers. Conference football was suspended in 1918, but a schedule, which did not interfere with military plans, was played by the S. A. T. C. teams. Wisconsin, Iowa, and Chicago were the Conference opponents, and Minnesota lost to Iowa and the Municipal Pier team of Chicago. The Hawkeyes gained their first victory over Minnesota, making the only score of the game after a 20 yard pass.

Michigan returned to the Conference in 1919, and replaced Chicago on the schedule. Minnesota gave the prodigals a warm welcome, winning 34 to 7, but dropped two games by small margins to Illinois and Iowa. The season of 1920 marked the beginning of several lean years for Minnesota football teams. For the second time in history, the season's total scores stood against the Gophers. The North Dakota game was the only victory, six Conference opponents taking Minnesota's measure. The next year was little better, North Dakota, Northwestern, and Indiana were defeated, but the four remaining opponents ran up 141 points against Minnesota.

A growing dissatisfaction among students and alumni came to a head after the season, and the Minnesota Daily opened its columns to a free discussion of the football situation. Charges flew thick and fast, and in order to relieve the situation and prevent another year



THE TEAM OF 1894

Mathevs Parkyn Kehoe Winkjer Condit Slusser
Harrison Finlayson Harding Walker Pettibone
J. Dalrymple Cutler Larson Adams Van Campen Southworth W. Dalrymple

of aimless bickering, the Alumni Association appointed a special committee to investigate the conditions and make a recommendation. A report was returned to the Association recommending the complete reorganization of the athletic department, the appointment of an athletic director, and the termination of all coaches' contracts to give the new director a free hand.

Before the report was submitted to the Board of Regents, the Athletic Board of Control announced that it would terminate at the end of the year, all contracts with coaches and other employes, with the recommendation that they be reengaged under a new system. The Board continued to operate until the new system was established, and appointed a committee, with Professor James Paige, as chairman, to assist President Coffman and the Board of Regents in arranging a plan of reorganization.

The Alumni Association report was submitted to the Regents and was accepted. After an investigation, the Board established the department of Physical Education and Athletics, and all physical education, including intramural

and intercollegiate athletics, was placed under the supervision of this department. In accordance with the provision of the Western Conference, the final control of intercollegiate athletics must reside in the faculty, and consequently, the University Senate appointed a new committee on athletics, composed of five faculty members, two students, two alumni, the Director of the department of Physical Education and Athletics, and the Comptroller. All matters pertaining to eligibility, expenditures, and receipts were put under the immediate control of this committee.

Fred W. Luehring, athletic director at the University of Nebraska, was engaged as the director of the new department, and shortly after, it was announced that William H. Spaulding would be head football coach.

The time seemed favorable for the long contemplated campaign to raise funds for a new athletic field, and the drive was begun in the fall of 1922. A campus campaign and a drive among the alumni quickly proved successful and Minnesota was assured adequate facilities with which the new administration could work.

The 1922 team lost to Wisconsin, Michigan,

and Iowa, and finished fifth in the Conference standings. A 102 yard run by "Chuck" Palmer with a recovered fumble gave Northwestern a tie. Minnesota lost the final game of the 1923 season, the only defeat of the year, to Michigan. The Gophers were not up to their form of previous games, and a drop kick, plus a 30 yard pass for a touchdown gave the Wolverines the game.

The new Stadium was opened in 1924, and the dedication was arranged for the day of the Illinois game. Earlier in the season, the Gophers had lost to Iowa and Michigan decisively, and there was little hope for a victory over the sensational "Red" Grange and the Illinois team. Illinois started as usual, Grange scoring in the first six minutes, but the Gophers took a decided brace and rushed the Orange and Blue team off their feet, winning the game 20 to 7. The following week, the team lost to Vanderbilt, 16 to 0.

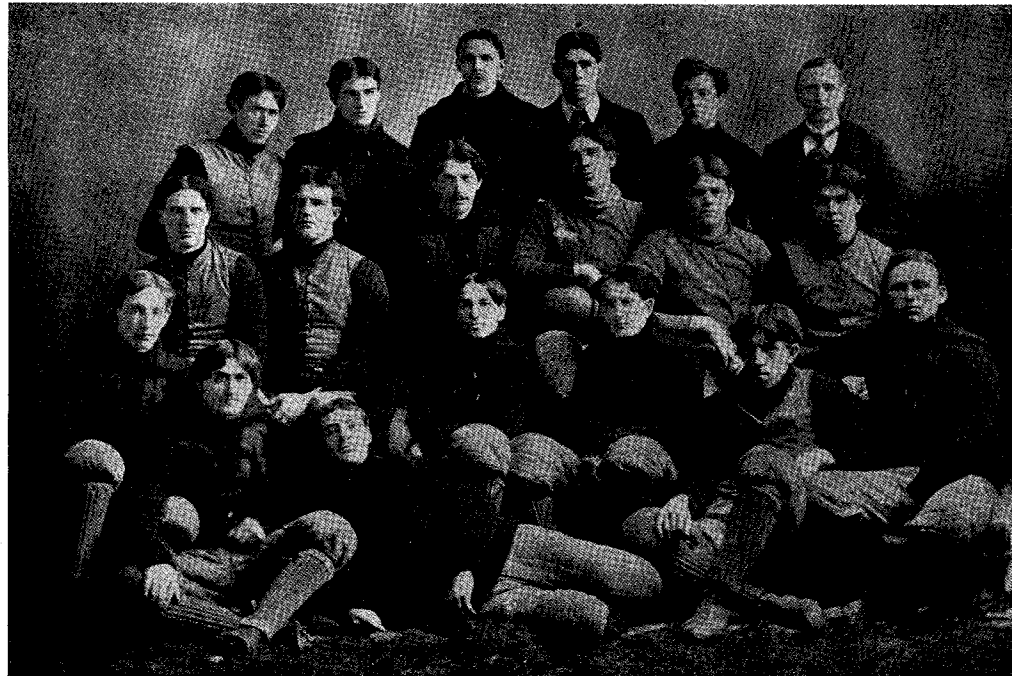
Previous to the Illinois game the cry for a new coach was quite general, and it was revived after the defeat by Vanderbilt. Coach Spaulding was offered a two year contract, however, despite strong opposition from the alumni.

The contract was accepted, but in the spring of 1925, Spaulding resigned to take a position as director of athletics at the southern branch of the University of California. After careful consideration, Dr. Clarence W. Spears, coach at the University of West Virginia, was engaged during the summer and assumed his duties in the fall.

The coming of Dr. Spears brought a revival of the powerful offense characteristic of Minnesota teams of former years, and the Gophers again became important factors in the Conference title race. But strong teams have their disadvantages. The schedule bugaboo raised its head to trouble the Gophers, and Minnesota was able to sign but three Conference opponents in 1925. Iowa was handed a surprise defeat, and a last-minute rally enabled Wisconsin to gain a tie; but Notre Dame won in an early season game, 19 to 7, and the Gophers lost to a great Michigan team, 35 to 0, in the season's finale.

The difficulties of schedule making, caused the Conference to pass a rule requiring title aspirants to schedule four Conference games,

(Continued on page 285)



THE TEAM OF 1895

Harrison Parry Parkyn Heffelfinger, coach Bissell Moulton, trainer
 J. Dalrymple W. Walker Finlayson Larson Fulton Kehoe
 C. Walker Gilbert Pettibone J. Loomis Adams Babe Loomis Teigen

The Record of Minnesota Teams



A Haskell Indian takes a header in the 1923 game.

Season by Season

THE TEAM OF 1886.

Captain, Howard T. Abbott; *Rushers*, Wm. Wagner (*center*), A. F. Pillsbury, F. W. Nickerson, Christopher Graham, J. Paul Goode, Birney E. Trask, Chas. H. Alden; *Quarterback*, Howard T. Abbott; *Halfbacks*, John F. Hayden, Herschel J. Mayall and E. R. Allen; *Back*, Frank D. Jones; *Substitutes*, Henry Cotton, and A. D. Meeds; Fred S. Jones, *Coach*.

Minnesota 5, Shattuck 9
Minnesota 8, Shattuck, 18

THE TEAM OF 1887.

Rushers, Paul Goode (*center*), F. M. Mann, J. H. Corliss, Birney Trask, W. H. Hoyt, H. S. Morris, E. P. Allen; *Quarterback*, A. F. Pillsbury, *Captain*; *Halfbacks*, John F. Hayden, W. D. Willard; *Back*, A. D. Meeds; *Substitute*, W. Dann.

Minnesota won a game from the Minneapolis high school and one from the alumni—no scores recorded.

THE TEAM OF 1888.

Rush Line, S. S. Start, J. P. Goode, M. E. Trench, W. H. Hoyt, M. H. Gerry, W. C. Leary, B. E. Trask, *captain*; *Quarterback*, A. F. Pillsbury; *Halfbacks*, J. F. Hayden, G. K. Belden; *Fullback*, G. B. Rossman.

Minnesota 8, Shattuck 16
Minnesota 14, Shattuck 0

THE TEAM OF 1889.

Captain and *Quarterback*, A. F. Pillsbury;

Halfbacks, Geo. K. Belden, John F. Hayden; *Fullback*, Grant Rossman; *Rush Line*, B. E. Trask (l. e.), A. J. Harris (l. t.), R. B. Brower (l. g.), E. H. Day (r. e.), J. E. Madigan (r. t.), Geo. C. Sikes (r. g.), H. R. Robinson (*center*); *Substitutes*, M. B. Davidson, Chas. E. Guthrie, and W. M. Thompson.

The Schedule

Oct. 5—Minnesota 2, Ex-Collegiates 0.
Oct. 26—Minnesota 10, Ex-Collegiates 0.
Nov. 11—Minnesota 8, Shattuck 28.
Nov. 20—Minnesota 26, Shattuck 0.
Total Scores—Minnesota 46, Opponents 28.

THE SEASON OF 1890.

The Team

Captain, Horace R. Robinson; W. C. Leary; Geo. K. Belden, J. A. Harris, S. S. Start, Grant B. Rossman, Eugene L. Patterson, Wm. C. Muir, Geo. C. Sikes, A. F. Pillsbury, Harry E. White, Chas. E. Guthrie, James E. Madigan, D. R. Burbank, E. P. Harding; Tom Eck, *Trainer*.

The Schedule

Oct. 27—Minnesota 44, Hamline 0.
Nov. 3—Minnesota 58, Shattuck 0.
Nov. 5—Minnesota 0, Ex-Collegiates 0.
Nov. 8—Minnesota 18, Grinnell 13.
Nov. 15—Minnesota 63, Wisconsin 0.
Nov. 19—Minnesota 11, Ex-Collegiates 14.
Nov. 29—Minnesota 14, Ex-Collegiates 6.
Total Scores—Minnesota 208, Opponents 33.

Minnesota 44, Hamline 0

An early season practice game was played against Hamline on October 27th. Minnesota won easily by a 44 to 0 score, and made a good showing for an early season game.

Minnesota 58, Shattuck 0

The first game of the season of 1890 was played at Faribault, and for the first time Minnesota won her game against Shattuck on a Shattuck field. Minnesota started out with a V-rush, gaining twenty yards. Then followed shorter gains straight down the field for a touchdown. Minnesota had the ball practically all of the time during the game, as Shattuck was kept on the defensive. Minnesota played a strong game, and made several long runs, winning by the very one-sided score of 58 to 0.

When the Minnesota team arrived home at 8:30 that same evening, they were met at the depot by a large crowd of students who carried the members of the team in triumph on their shoulders up Washington Avenue.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Robinson, *captain and center*; Sikes *right guard*, and Madigan *left guard*; Harding *right tackle*, and Start *left tackle*; Rossman *right end*, Guthrie *left end*; Pillsbury, *quarter*; Leary, *right half*; Patterson, *left half*; Belden, *fullback*. *Substitutes*: White, Muir and Foote.

Minnesota 0, Ex-Collegiates 0

The second game of the season was played with a team of ex-collegiates, composed of the following: Denegre, Princeton; Chisholm, Yale; Bigelow, Williams; Thompson, Exeter; Thorpe, Princeton; D. W. McCord and Al. McCord; Durant, Yale; Morse, Exeter; Trask, Heffelfinger, Yale.

The game was a 0 to 0 tie. There was a good attendance. The Minnesota boys used the V-rush throughout the game, and kept their opponents on the defensive except for a few minutes at the opening of the second half. Pillsbury did some great work in carrying the ball.

The line-up was the same as in the Shattuck game, except that White was substituted for Start at left tackle.

Minnesota 18, Grinnell 13

This game was played in Minneapolis with the line-up the same as in the Shattuck game. Minnesota forced the fighting from the beginning. Early in the game Grinnell saved herself from a touchdown by making a safety. After the safety Grinnell for a short time took the offensive and pushed Minnesota until the

middle of the half, when Lyman made a touchdown.

Snow was falling during the first half of the game, and when the half was ended Grinnell's territory was unmarked.

Pillsbury was hurt in the first half, and gave way to Burbank, and he in turn gave way to Harris before the close of the game. Soon after the opening of the second half Grinnell scored two touchdowns in close succession, giving her a lead in the score. The first touchdown was made by Lyon, who was protected by his teammates with a wall of interference that Minnesota could not penetrate. Lyman made the next touchdown, when Belden booted the ball from behind his own goal, blocking the kick and falling on the ball.

According to one of the contemporary accounts of this game Tom Eck, the trainer, got busy then, and "patted the boys on the back and whispered words of encouragement." Whether this was the deciding element or not, Minnesota took a brace, and soon after Leary was sent over for a touchdown. Six minutes later Patterson scored another touchdown. With the score tied Minnesota worked hard, and in ten minutes more Belden was put across the line for the last touchdown of the game.

Grinnell played a strong game, but the staying qualities of the Minnesota line was the deciding factor; the game was really won by Minnesota in the second half.

Minnesota 63, Wisconsin 0

The Ariel dismisses this game with a very short account, saying that it really was hardly worth while to chronicle anything more than the score. The attendance at the game was about 800. Minnesota's lineup was the same as in the Shattuck game. The papers generally conceded that the game was a walk-away for Minnesota.

Minnesota played a magnificent game. Harding, Patterson, Pillsbury, Leary, and Belden all did great work; and Leary and Patterson are credited with some long runs. A contemporary account says that "Wisconsin lacked beef, training, and courage." It is said that they played a "well-scienced" game at the beginning, but soon lost nerve and were completely outclassed. The score stood 20 to 0 at the end of the first half. Minnesota employed every kind of football known, and every kind tried worked against Wisconsin's defense. Patterson got the first touchdown, Harding the second, Patterson the third, and



THE TEAM OF 1896

Cole Teigen Sperry Bagley Moulton, trainer J. Loomis Scandrett Jerrems, coach
C. Walker Babe Loomis Harrison
Woodworth Harding Fulton Flanagan Finlayson Jorgens Heath

he was not given time to gain his breath before he was called upon to make the fourth touchdown.

In the second half Patterson made a touchdown within five minutes; then Leary was called upon to carry the ball, and made three touchdowns in succession. Then Patterson was given another chance, and made three touchdowns in rapid succession.

With the score 58 to 0, and one minute left to play, Belden kicked a field goal and added five points.

The Minnesota team furnished excellent interference and played a hard, fast game all the time.

Minnesota 11, Ex-Collegiates 14

For the second time a picked eleven, representing some of the leading institutions, played Minnesota on the nineteenth of November before a crowd of 1,500. Belden and Leary, two of the mainstays of the Minnesota team, were out of the game, and Pillsbury, who played fullback, was not in condition to play up to his usual standard. The Minnesota team also suffered from overconfidence on account of their previous victories, and the score went against Minnesota as indicated.

When time was finally called Minnesota had the ball one foot from the Ex-Collegiates'

goal. One of the Ex-Collegiates' touchdowns was made possible by a long run by Morse, who was stopped just one foot short of the 'Varsity goal. The team tried twice to gain that one foot, but were held, when Heffelfinger got the ball and crawled through for the necessary 12 inches, and score. Immediately after this the 'Varsity pressed the Ex-Collegiates so hard that they were obliged to make a safety in order to avoid a touchdown.

In the second half Minnesota pushed the playing, and Patterson got by the Ex-Collegiates for a touchdown. Heffelfinger kicked often, and Minnesota, instead of returning his kicks, attempted to carry the ball back. Nettleton finally fell on the ball back of Minnesota's goal on a Minnesota fumble, making a touchdown. The third touchdown came a few minutes later when Nettleton had an opportunity for a long run, and carried the ball over Minnesota's goal line.

The game was an exceedingly scrappy one, and members of both teams carried marks of the game for sometime afterward.

The Ex-Collegiates' line-up was the same as in first game with the following substitutions: Nettleton, Dartmouth, for Thompson; Gotzian, Exeter, for Thorpe; Ames, Tufts, for Trask.



George Otte carries the ball through the line in a practice session for the 1899 team.

Minnesota 14, Ex-Collegiates 6

The third game was played with the Ex-Collegiates on November 29th, and it was decidedly Minnesota's game. The Ex-Collegiates carried the ball straight down the field in the face of a strong defense put up by Minnesota, and Heffelfinger was sent over for a touchdown and the only score made by his team in the game.

In the second half Leary and Belden tackled Heffelfinger for a loss, he fumbled the ball, but, securing it again, saved a touchdown. The ball was kicked out but the Minnesota line came back and Patterson went through the Ex-Collegiates for a touchdown. Long runs by Patterson and Leary brought the ball again within striking distance, and Leary was sent over for a touchdown, and before the Ex-Collegiates had awakened to the fact that they were being beaten, Leary got loose again and scored another touchdown.

THE SEASON OF 1891.

The Team

Captain, W. C. Leary; *Center*, James Madigan; *Tackles*, George Sikes, R. C. Dewey; *Guards*, Charles G. Flanagan, E. P. Harding; *Ends*, L. C. Edson, E. C. Bisbee, D. R. Burbank; *Halfbacks*, Eugene L. Patterson, William Leary; *Quarterback*, Alfred F. Pillsbury; *Fullback*, Charles S. Hale; *Substitutes*, George Hawley, Russell H. Folwell, John C. Ohnstad, Grant B. Rossman, A. T. Larson, A. J. Harris, R. L. Cramb, Edward Moulton, *Trainer*.

The Schedule

Oct. 17—Minnesota 0, Ex-Collegiates 4.
Oct. 24—Minnesota 26, Wisconsin 12.
Oct. 31—Minnesota 12, Grinnell 12.

Nov. 2—Minnesota 42, Iowa 4.

Nov. 14—Minnesota 22, Grinnell 14.

Total Scores—Minnesota 102, Opponents 46.

Minnesota 0, Ex-Collegiates 4

Minnesota chose the ball and starting with a V-rush, carried the ball 15 yards. In less than five minutes the ball was within 5 yards of the varsity goal, but Minnesota came back and by continued efforts, rushed it back to the Ex-Collegiates' territory where it remained until the half. In the second half, the Gophers took the ball within 5 yards of the Ex-Collegiates goal, but could not put it across. The teams battled evenly after that and neither team could score until Heffelfinger's punt slipped from Pillsbury's arms and Bigelow picked it up and ran for a score.

The Minnesota lineup: Madigan, *center*; Harding, *Captain and right guard*; Dewey, *left guard*; Sikes, *right tackle*; Larson, *left tackle*; Burbank, *right end*; Bisbee, *left end*; Pillsbury, *quarterback*; Leary, Patterson, *halfbacks*; Hale, *fullback*.

Minnesota 26, Wisconsin 12

The second game with Wisconsin was played at the athletic park, in Minneapolis, and was won by Minnesota by a score of 26 to 12. The feature of the game was the work of Leary and Pillsbury on the Minnesota team. Minnesota had the ball and opened the game with a V-rush, which was a favorite way of starting the game in those days, making fifteen yards. Minnesota pushed Wisconsin back steadily and was just ready to make a touchdown when a fumble gave the ball to Coleman, a Wisconsin man, who ran 100 yards for a touchdown. Minnesota then braced up and almost immediately after Leary was sent over for a touchdown. Wisconsin again came back and Sumner, of

the Wisconsin team, got the ball and made another great run, scoring a touchdown. The first half ended with the score in favor of Wisconsin.

In the second half the Minnesota boys got together and put some "pep" into their playing. Harding and Pillsbury gave Patterson first chance, and he took it and scored. Immediately after Flanagan and Pillsbury interfered for Leary, and he was sent over for a touchdown. Pillsbury was given the next chance, and he made good. According to the accounts it was getting dark at this time and the stars were shining when Leary was let loose and made still another touchdown, when time was called.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Madigan, *center*; Harding, *right guard*; Flanagan, *left guard*; Sikes, *right tackle*; Dewey, *left tackle*; Harris, *right end*; Bisbee, *left end*; Pillsbury, *quarterback*; Leary and Patterson, *halfbacks*; Belden, *fullback*.

Minnesota 12, Grinnell 12

On the 30th of October Minnesota and Grinnell played a hotly contested and intensely interesting game of football at Grinnell. Minnesota scored first, winning her touchdown by steadily pushing the ball down the field. Although the ball changed hands several times, Minnesota gained steadily, and by hard work, put the ball across the Grinnell line for a touchdown. Grinnell then took the offensive, but was soon checked. Minnesota started the ball back toward the Grinnell goal, but was soon held. Then a Grinnell man got loose for a long run and a touchdown. A few minutes later the same thing was done again, and the first half ended with the score 6 to 12 against Minnesota.

The second half saw some fierce play. A number of times Minnesota had the ball within striking distance, but was held for downs. Finally by a terrific rush the ball was forced over and the score tied. After the game the Minnesota team was given a reception at the home of President Gates, of Grinnell.

Minnesota 42, Iowa 4

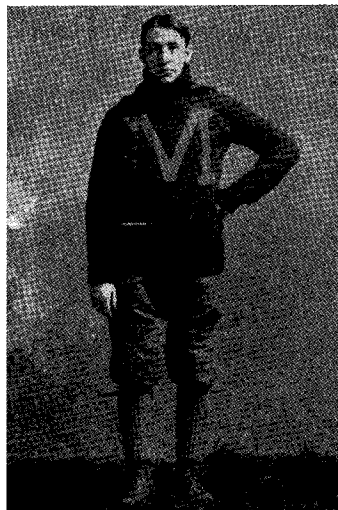
Three days after the Grinnell game, Minnesota played Iowa at Iowa City, winning by a score of 42 to 4. Iowa scored on a trick play from the center of the field. The Minnesota men were completely fooled and rushed off after a man who was supposed to carry the ball, but who did not have it, and entirely overlooked the man who really had the ball.

Outside of this one play Minnesota completely outclassed Iowa and won easily.

Minnesota 22, Grinnell 14

On the 14th of November, 1891, Grinnell came to Minneapolis to play off the tie which had been made earlier in the season. It was a very cold day and the crowd was small. The teams, however, were well matched, and both in good fighting spirit. Minnesota started with a V-rush for ten yards, and on the next Grinnell goal line. Two more rushes put the ball over the line and the score was tallied in less than four minutes. Rushes and runs brought another touchdown in short order. Grinnell then gained 20 yards on a V-rush, and was held. Hale kicked and Grinnell fumbled, and it was Minnesota's ball on Grinnell's 20-yard line. Leary, protected by fine interference, skirted the Grinnell end and made a touchdown. During the first half Grinnell was on the defensive most of the time.

The second half Grinnell started out with a 40-yard gain on a V-rush, two more plays



"Buzz" Scandrett, acting captain of the 1898 team after Cole's injury, and leader of the 1899 eleven.

sending the ball over Minnesota's goal line for a touchdown. Grinnell again used the V-rush and advanced the ball well toward Minnesota's goal, but was held. Minnesota got the ball, and, on a series of long runs and rushes scored again. Grinnell came back strong and forced another touchdown. Minnesota men began to fear for the game and fought desperately, getting the ball on Grinnell's 8-yard line. Minnesota soon after fumbled and

Cowden got the ball and ran full length of the field for a touchdown. When time was finally called, Minnesota was defending her own goal line.

THE SEASON OF 1892

The Team

Center, James E. Madigan; *right guard*, Everhard P. Harding; *left guard*, Augustus T. Larson; *right tackle*, George C. Sikes; *left tackle*, Constant Larson; *right end*, Edgar C. Bisbee; *left end*, William F. Dalrymple; *quarterback*, Alfred F. Pillsbury; *right half-back and captain*, William C. Leary; *left half-back*, Eugene L. Patterson; *fullback*, Russell H. Folwell; *substitutes*, David R. Burbank, Harry E. White, Fred W. Foote, John E. Le Crone, William C. Muir.

The Schedule

Oct. 1—Minnesota, 18; Ex-Collegiates, 10.
 Oct. 17—Minnesota, 14; Michigan, 6.
 Oct. 22—Minnesota, 40; Grinnell, 24.
 Oct. 29—Minnesota, 32; Wisconsin, 4.
 Nov. 8—Minnesota, 16; Northwestern, 12.
 Total scores—Minnesota, 120; Opponents, 56.

Minnesota 18, Ex-Collegiates 10

The first game of the season of 1892 was played with a selected team of former Eastern football stars, on the first day of October. Minnesota started out with her old favorite V-rush, and soon had the ball progressing toward the Ex-Collegiates' goal. A lively argument began as to what the down was; the ball had not been called dead, and Patterson seized it, and guarded by Pillsbury and Leary, carried it across the goal line for a touchdown. The Ex-Collegiates then did some heavy work, but were soon stopped. Then Minnesota got busy and the ball passed back and forth without either side gaining material advantage, until Patterson was put through the line again for a touchdown. The Ex-Collegiates came back strong and when time was called at the end of the first half were pushing Minnesota hard.

At the opening of the second half the Ex-Collegiates pushed Minnesota steadily down the field and scored, Stan Morrison carrying the ball over. Then followed an exchange in which neither side had the particular advantage until Pillsbury finally got loose and carried the ball over the Ex-Collegiates' goal line once more. The Ex-Collegiates came back and forced Minnesota down the field, and Morrison was again sent over for a touchdown.

Both teams played fine football and the game was extremely interesting.

Minnesota 14, Michigan 6

The first game with Michigan was played in Minneapolis, on the 17th day of October, 1892. There was a very large attendance, although during the first half of the game a drizzling rain was falling. Michigan won the toss and gained 15 yards on the first play. More yards were added and they were soon down near Minnesota's goal line. Minnesota then held, and rushed the ball back through the Michigan line, carrying it well into Michigan territory. Keeping up the same sort of work Minnesota smashed straight across the field and scored 15 minutes after the game began. In an account of the game, published at that time, it was said that both teams were so plastered with mud, that the only way you could distinguish Jewett, the colored star on the Michigan team, was because he played better football.

The ball then see-sawed back and forth near the center of the field until Jewett, ran the ball back 20 yards. Then Michigan was held twice without a gain, and the ball was down near the Minnesota goal line. A fumble was made and when the men were pulled out of the heap Larson was found at the bottom hugging the ball. The ball changed hands repeatedly, until finally Minnesota had it down near the Michigan goal and Leary was forced over for a touchdown.

When the second half opened the rain had stopped. Minnesota still kept the ball well down in Michigan territory, and Patterson soon got through for a third touchdown. Then Michigan came back strong and forced Minnesota back close to her own goal line, when Jewett got loose and scored a touchdown. Then there followed some terrific playing on both sides, and many men were hurt. Jewett made most of the gains for Michigan.

Leary was carried off with injured knee, White taking his place. Michigan was determined to win out at all hazards, but Minnesota was just as determined and enough stronger to prevent her scoring. It was a great victory, although the second half of the game was played on substantially even terms between the two teams.

Minnesota 40, Grinnell 24

On the 22nd of October, 1892, Minnesota met Grinnell in Minneapolis, before a large crowd. Minnesota played a running, kicking,



THE TEAM OF 1897

Sitting—*Brown, Tece, Babe Loomis, Bernhagen, Evans, O'Rielly, Bagley, Phelps, Mayo, Kotlaba, Jerrems, coach, Finlayson, Gray, Butts.*
 Standing—*Harding, Moulton, trainer, Harrison, Cole, Scandrett, Reynolds, Carpenter, Nicoulin, Wirthenson, trainer, Nelson, Shepley.*

line-smashing game. The halfbacks, who did most of the advancing of the ball, were given the finest sort of interference. Grinnell likewise played high-class football, and used a peculiar "whirling rush," and a V-rush which was good for distance many times. Had it not been that Grinnell fumbled so badly the score might have been different.

For Minnesota Patterson, Burbank, Folwell made many big running gains. Pillsbury put up a wonderful game of interference for his team-mates, while Sikes, Harding and Dalrymple in the line were a power in defense as well as in advancing the ball.

Minnesota 32, Wisconsin 4

The 1892 game with Wisconsin was played at Madison, on the 29th of October. It was only a fumble of punt behind Minnesota's goal line that gave Wisconsin an opportunity to save herself from a shut-out. The Minnesota team played a magnificent game, and carried everything before it. Leary was unable to play on account of an injured knee, and Patterson was in charge.

Early in the game the ball changed hands a number of times until Minnesota struck her

pace, and then it was a mad rush for the Wisconsin goal. Harding, Patterson and Pillsbury vied with each other in advancing the ball for Minnesota. At the end of the first half the score stood 8 to 4 for Minnesota, Wisconsin's score coming early in the game on a fumble of a long punt.

In the second half Wisconsin started out with a rush, but soon lost the ball. Minnesota made two good runs and one rush, and carried the ball across the Wisconsin goal for a touchdown. Wisconsin neither gained through the line nor around the ends. Minnesota's progress was a series of runs and rushes with an occasional punt. The game was characterized by unusually fine interference, and powerful rushes, with the whole team in every play. Harding did wonderful work in the line and in advancing the ball. There was no haggling over decisions, and the Wisconsin men played up to their limit all of the time.

The Minnesota line-up was as follows: Madigan, *center*; Harding, *captain and right guard*; Larson, *left guard*; Sikes, *right tackle*; A. Larson, *left tackle*; Dalrymple, *right end*; Bisbee, *left end*; Pillsbury, *quarterback*; White and Patterson, *halfbacks*; Folwell, *fullback*.

Minnesota 16, Northwestern 12

This game was played in Minneapolis, for the Western Championship. It was characterized as the hardest game ever played on a Western gridiron. Both teams were in tip-top condition, and both were undefeated when they met for the game. They were unusually well matched, Northwestern having possibly a slight advantage in weight. Minnesota started out with the usual V-rush, then the ball changed hands several times, Minnesota advancing steadily and Northwestern unable to hold. Patterson and Leary made long runs, and then Leary was sent over for a touchdown. Northwestern came back strong and carried the ball into Minnesota territory, but lost it. Two rushes by Minnesota recovered the distance Northwestern had made, and then Leary ran fifty yards almost getting clear of the whole Northwestern team, and planted the ball close to the Northwestern goal line, where it was soon lost on downs. A kick put it down in Minnesota territory. Northwestern soon got through and stopped Minnesota on her own 4-yard line. Leary was compelled to retire and Burbank was sent in his place. Minnesota could not hold, and Northwestern forced a touchdown, the score standing 6 to 6 at the end of the first half.

The second half opened with a 15-yard gain by Northwestern using the V-rush. Minnesota stopped Northwestern, and the ball changed hands several times. Larson recovered it and Minnesota kicked and recovered the ball well down in Northwestern territory. It was advanced to Northwestern's 1-yard line and then lost. Northwestern returned the ball 15 yards and then lost it to Minnesota. Minnesota came back and Patterson was soon pushed over the line for a touchdown. Northwestern came back strong after this and pushed down the field, Noyes finally finding a hole through the line and getting away for a touchdown for Northwestern. Soon after a foul by Northwestern gave Minnesota 25 yards and put the ball in Northwestern territory. Minnesota then forced it down the field and across the goal line for her last touchdown.

While Minnesota won, it was no walk-away. Every man played ball to the limit, and the men on both teams conceded that they had met the strongest team they had ever played against. The Minnesota rooters were frantic with delight and celebrated the victory with great elation.

The Minnesota line-up was the same as in the Wisconsin game, except that Leary was at his old position of halfback, replacing White.

THE SEASON OF 1893.

The Team

Center and captain, James E. Madigan; *right guard*, Everhart P. Harding; *left guard*, Augustus T. Larson; *left tackle*, Constant Larson; *right tackle*, William C. Muir; *right end*, Edgar C. Bisbee; *left end*, William F. Darymple; *quarterback*, Charles H. Van Campen; *right half*, Walter N. Southworth; *left half*, George K. Belden; *fullback*, Henry C. Cutler; *substitutes*, Charles Adams, Ralph K. Keene, George A. Finlayson, Mason W. Spicer, W. Oakley Stout, Willis J. Walker, J. Le Moyne Danner, Jr.; "Wallie" Winter, *coach*.

The Schedule

Oct. 14—Minnesota, 12; Kansas, 6.
 Oct. 21—Minnesota, 36; Grinnell, 6.
 Oct. 24—Minnesota, 10; Hamline, 6.
 Oct. 28—Minnesota, 34; Michigan, 20.
 Oct. 30—Minnesota, 16; Northwestern, 0.
 Nov. 11—Minnesota, 40; Wisconsin, 0.
 Total Scores—Minnesota, 198; Opponents, 38.

Minnesota 12, Kansas 6

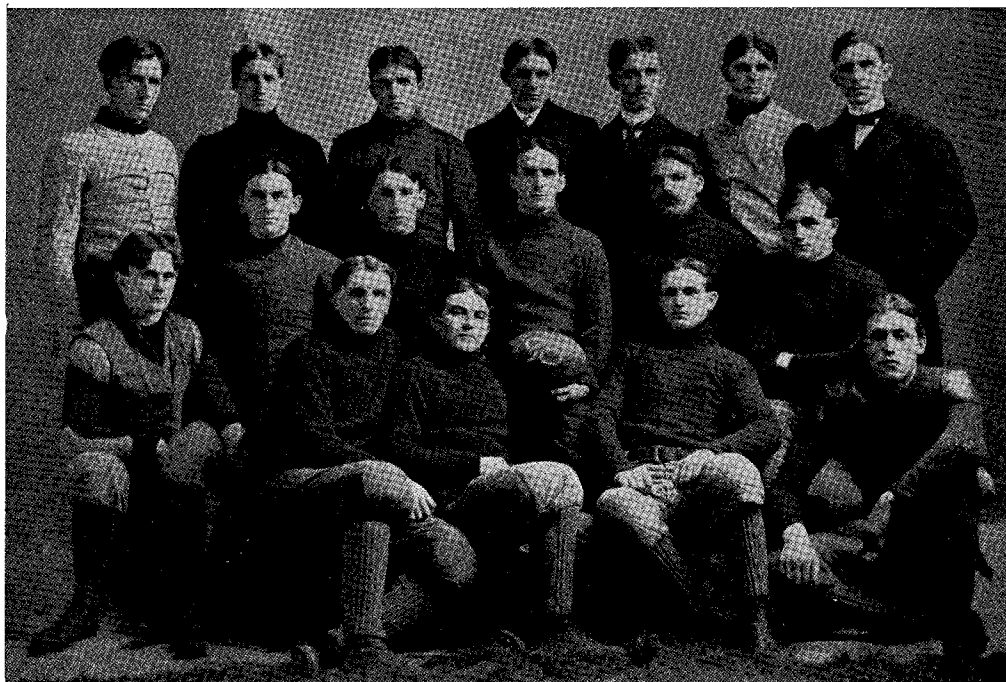
The first game of the 1893 season was played in Minneapolis on October 14th, with Kansas University. Although winning the game by a two to one score, Minnesota did not cover herself with particular glory. The Ariel, in commenting on the game, said: "Kansas ought to have been shut out. Indeed it seems to have been a characteristic of our elevens to allow every adversary, no matter how weak and insignificant, to score." And after some further comment, the Ariel continues, "In our humble opinion, with proper deference to all writers on the game, past, present, and future, the cardinal principle of football is, be a hog."

There were about 700 paid admissions and half as many more dead-heads attended the game. A deficit was created.

During the week following the Kansas game the practice work was wretched. The Ariel can find nothing favorable to say for the showing of Minnesota at this period.

Minnesota 36, Grinnell 6

On the 21st of October, Minnesota met Grinnell in Minneapolis. While it was expected that the Gophers would win, no one



THE TEAM OF 1898

Aune Von Schlegell Parry Moulton, trainer J. Pillsbury, manager Page Phelps, ass't mgr.
Glover Shepley Scandrett Cole Otte Cameron
Bernhagen Kienholz Coleman Nicoulin

had thought that the score would be so one-sided. Grinnell started the game with center and wedge rushes. Minnesota soon held Grinnell for downs and then carried the ball straight down the field, by a series of rushes through the line and runs around the end. An off-side play gave the ball to Grinnell close to her own goal line. It was soon regained by Minnesota on downs, and a touch-down was made. Ten minutes more were required to make the next touchdown, and then Grinnell carried the ball by a series of wonderful V-rushes straight down the field for their touchdown, which was made just before the close of the first half.

In the second half, Minnesota carried the ball across Grinnell's line repeatedly, by a series of fast and brilliant plays which soon had the Grinnell team thoroughly demoralized. In this work Madigan, Harding, Muir and Belden were the stars. Cutler kicked six goals from touchdowns without a miss, two of them from the side of the field at a very difficult angle. The Grinnell men had but one play with which they could gain distance, but their work in making the touchdown was remarkably good football.

Minnesota 10, Hamline 6

On October 24th Minnesota met Hamline and won by a score of 10 to 6. Before the game was called it was confidently predicted that Minnesota would run away with the Methodists and pile up a score of at least 50 to 0, but when the game was over, the rooters recognized the fact that it was only by virtue of a "fluke," and some pretty desperate eleventh-hour playing, that Minnesota escaped a defeat. The Hamline team played a fast game and made repeated gains through the Minnesota line. Their team work and line bucking plays were creditable but their interference was weak. Minnesota's team work was conspicuous mainly by its absence. Some good individual work was exhibited. Ignorance of signals made the offensive work very ineffective. Curiously enough Hamline's only score, which was the first score of the game, was made near the end of the first half on an end run without any interference. The run was for 50 yards.

In the second half Minnesota scored first, when Harding got the ball on a fumble by Hamline. Minnesota failed to kick goal. It

was not until near the end of the second half, that the men got together and rushed the ball to Hamline's 10-yard line. Southworth was shoved through for a second touchdown and Stout kicked the goal.

Many substitutes were in the line-up for this game which probably accounts for some of the ignorance of signals exhibited.

Minnesota 34, Michigan 20

Minnesota met Michigan, for the second time, October 28th, at Ann Arbor. The day was raw with a cold west wind, and, just as the game was called, snow began to fly. There was a very small crowd present.

Early in the game, Minnesota, who had the ball, carried it down to Michigan's 25-yard line and Cutler kicked a beautiful field goal. The referee decided that it was a punt, however, and Michigan took the ball and by a series of swift plays carried it across Minnesota's goal line for a touchdown. Minnesota was somewhat jarred by this set-back, but soon had the ball on Michigan's 20-yard line when it was lost on a fumble. Michigan punted immediately after and again Minnesota took the ball and Harding, Muir, Belden, Southworth and the two Larsons helped to carry it across Michigan's goal line and tied the score.

Michigan started the next play with a flying wedge, but made few gains. The ball see-sawed back and forth in the center of the field for a time. Minnesota then got near enough Michigan's goal and Southworth got loose for a second touchdown.

About this time the Minnesota team started a running diagonal wedge which was very effective. Southworth soon picked up the ball on a fumble and ran 60 yards for a touchdown. Michigan came back strong and starting from the center of the field carried the ball by steady gains straight across Minnesota's goal line for her second score.

Minnesota's next touchdown came as a result of long end runs by Belden and Southworth and was made in six minutes. The next touchdown was a result of some fine gains by Harding, Larson and Southworth who ran around Michigan's left end 30 yards for another touchdown.

Aided by the approaching darkness, Freund, of Michigan, got loose for a long run and a touchdown. Walker was substituted for Muir and signaled his entrance to the game by making a touchdown which ended Minne-

sota's scoring. Michigan managed to get another touchdown and kicked goal which made her score a total of 20.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Dalrymple, *right end*; Muir, *right tackle*; Harding, *right guard*; Madigan, *Center*; A. T. Larson, *left guard*; C. Larson, *left tackle*; Bisbee, *left end*; Van Campen, *quarterback*; Southworth, *right halfback*; Belden, *left halfback*; Cutler, *fullback*.



"Bert" Page, center and captain of the eleven of 1900, all-western center in 1900.

Minnesota 16, Northwestern 0

On the Monday following the Michigan game, Minnesota played Northwestern at Evanston. While the Northwestern team put up a strong game they were simply not in a class with the Minnesota team and could make no progress against Minnesota's defense. Minnesota's playing in this game was characterized by very loose work. Her gains were made on long end runs and plunges through the line. The two Larsons, Harding, Muir, Southworth and Cutler carried the ball for most of the gains.

Northwestern used tactics to delay the game as much as possible, making the playing very slow. The Northwestern team confined itself almost wholly to bucking the line, but could not make distance.

One of the finest pieces of work of the game was by the Minnesota team, when Northwestern, assisted by a severe penalty, got the ball within a few feet of Minnesota's

goal line; the team then exhibited the famous stone-wall qualities of other Minnesota teams and held the Methodists for downs.

The line-up in this game was the same as in the Michigan game.

Minnesota 40, Wisconsin 0

On November 11th, Minnesota met Wisconsin on the athletic field back of the West Hotel and won by a one-sided score. The Wisconsin team had as captain, Lyman, who had previously played against Minnesota on Grinnell teams as well as on one Wisconsin team. The story goes that he had sworn not to leave college until he had played on a team which defeated Minnesota. Wisconsin came to Minnesota filled with confidence in her ability to wipe Minnesota off the earth.

The game opened with a diagonal flying wedge which soon carried the ball down close to the Minnesota line. Minnesota then held and started a march toward the Wisconsin goal line. Pillsbury's long runs helped to advance the ball very rapidly. The ball changed hands once or twice, before Minnesota's first touchdown came when Harding carried the ball over for the score. The second score came in the same way, but in much shorter time.

Wisconsin's flying wedge threatened Minnesota's goal line, it was stopped, and then the Gophers tore up Wisconsin's line and carried the ball across the field for a touchdown. When the time was called for the end of the first half, the score stood 10 to 0 in favor of Minnesota, with the ball in Minnesota's possession, close to the Wisconsin goal line.

In the second half, Minnesota ran away with the Wisconsin team, which appeared completely exhausted, and never had possession of the ball except immediately after Minnesota's touchdowns, and could retain it but for a very short time. Two touchdowns were made by Adams, one by Harding, two by Pillsbury, one by Cutler, in the second half. Pillsbury and Adams vied with each other in long runs and both helped to tear up the Wisconsin line as did Larson, Harding and Muir.

Minnesota's tackling was superb and her errors were so few as to be negligible. Although the score was so one-sided the impression of the spectators was that Minnesota had to fight for every point made, the Gophers being just enough better to prevent Wisconsin's scoring and to score against Wisconsin's

defense. It was a great team game, every man being in every play all the time.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Bisbee, *left end*; C. Larson, *left tackle*; A. T. Larson, *left guard*; Madigan, *center*; Harding, *right guard*; Muir, *right tackle*; Dalrymple, *right end*; Van Campen, *quarterback*; Pillsbury, *left halfback*; Adams, *right halfback*; Cutler, *fullback*.

The Cornell Game

Minnesota had a contract with Cornell for a game to be played at the close of the season, and had guaranteed Cornell \$1,000, which had been accepted. Later Cornell refused to play unless the guarantee was raised \$300. Minnesota agreed to add 15 per cent of the net receipts to the \$1,000, but Cornell finally cancelled the game. An elaborate system of committee organization had been perfected, and plans for promoting a record attendance seemed imminently successful.

THE SEASON OF 1894.

The Team

Center, George A. E. Finlayson; *captain and right guard*, Everhart P. Harding; *left guard*, Augustus T. Larson; *right tackle*, Willis J. Walker; *left tackle*, John S. Dalrymple; *left end*, John M. Harrison; *right end*, W. F. Dalrymple; *quarterback*, Charles H. Van Campen; *right half*, Walter N. Southworth; *left half*, Charles E. Adams; *fullback*, Henry C. Cutler; *substitutes*, Edward W. Matthews, William H. Condit, Thomas M. Kehoe, Charles E. Slusser, Joel G. Winkjer, George T. Pettibone, Thomas Cochran, Jr., Yale '94, *coach*.

The Schedule

Oct. 13—Minnesota 10, Grinnell 2.
Oct. 27—Minnesota 24, Purdue 0.
Nov. 10—Minnesota 40, Beloit 0.
Nov. 17—Minnesota 0, Wisconsin 6.
Total—Minnesota 74, Opponents 8.

Minnesota 10, Grinnell 2

The first game of the season of 1894 was played in Minneapolis, October 13th, Minnesota winning by a score of 10 to 2. The day was ideal and the crowd was large though not very enthusiastic. The game was characterized by innumerable fumbles. Time and again Minnesota lost her opportunity to score by dropping the ball just when she was ready to score. Grinnell could make very little

progress against Minnesota's defense and could not withstand Minnesota's attacks.

Minnesota's first kick-off went but 10 yards when it was stopped by a Grinnell man. Grinnell was thrown back 5 yards on the first play by Chouinard. Grinnell kicked, Southworth got the ball and made 20 yards around Grinnell's left end. Adams and Southworth each added another five, then Grinnell held Minnesota for downs. Grinnell made 5 yards and was then held. On an attempted punt Grinnell fumbled the ball, and Chouinard broke through, seized the ball, and with a clear field carried it across the Grinnell line for a touchdown. Minnesota failed to kick goal. Grinnell kicked off to Minnesota's 5-yard line, Adams returning the ball 10 yards. Cutler kicked 35 yards and Billy Dalrymple secured the ball. Southworth made a gain of 3 yards, then Minnesota was held. Grinnell lost 10 yards while in possession of the ball, then broke through the Minnesota line for repeated gains, advancing the ball 30 yards. Minnesota held for downs, but soon lost the ball on downs and then regained it on a fumble. The ball then changed hands several times without any particular advantage to either side. Then Grinnell made a number of 5-yard gains, only to be held again by Minnesota, who took the ball straight down the field until within two yards of the Grinnell goal line when she fumbled. Grinnell failed to gain and it was soon Minnesota's ball on Grinnell's 5-yard line. Cutler bucked the line for a second touchdown.

On Grinnell's kick-off, Chouinard got the ball on Minnesota's 20-yard line and returned it 20 yards when Grinnell held for downs. Grinnell then made 16 yards on two plays and was held for downs. Soon after, Grinnell attempted a second time to make a drop kick but failed.

On the second kick-off Walker returned the ball 25 yards. Harding added 5, then Southworth 30. Minnesota was then held and Grinnell kicked the ball out of danger. Minnesota started back toward the Grinnell goal when the ball was lost on a fumble. Grinnell made repeated gains but was finally held for downs. Minnesota was unable to gain against the Grinnell line. Gray and Sargent, for Grinnell, plowed through the Minnesota line for a total of 25 yards, then Gray made a run which put the ball on Minnesota's 10-yard line. Grinnell advanced the ball to within one yard of Minnesota's goal when

she was held for downs. Minnesota advanced the ball for a few yards, but Grinnell again held. Cutler attempted to kick, the Minnesota line failed to hold and Grinnell blocked his kick and a Minnesota man fell on the ball, scoring for Grinnell.

During the few minutes left for playing, neither side had any particular advantage. The Minnesota team did not play a strong team game, otherwise the score would have been very one-sided. Grinnell made no gains to count around Minnesota's ends, all the gains being through the line. The backfield failed to back up the line on defensive work, which was the greatest weakness of Minnesota's playing.

This game was made memorable by the fact that "Cub" Lyon, captain of the '91 Grinnell team, and "Sport" Leary, captain of the '91 Minnesota team, acted as officials. It will be remembered that the '91 teams battled in that famous 12 to 12 tie game.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: W. F. Dalrymple, *right end*; Walker, *right tackle*; Harding, *captain and right guard*; Finlayson, *center*; Larson, *left guard*; J. S. Dalrymple, *left tackle*; Harrison, *left end*; Chouinard, *quarterback*; Southworth, *right halfback*; Adams, *left halfback*; Cutler, *fullback*.

Minnesota 24, Purdue 0

On October 27th, Minnesota defeated the Purdue team in Minneapolis by a 24 to 0 score. The attendance was fully 3,000 and the game was well fought from beginning to end. Although decisively defeated the Purdue men played a strong game and fought until the final call of time.

Purdue kicked off 20 yards to Dalrymple. Minnesota gained 5 yards and then lost 5 yards on a fumble. Another small gain was followed by a 45-yard kick and the Purdue man was stopped in his tracks. Purdue failed to gain and it was Minnesota's ball on Purdue's 30-yard line. Adams, Harding and Southworth made small gains when Southworth broke through Purdue's center for a touchdown, in four and a half minutes of playing. The next touchdown was made in exactly the same length of time—with Adams, Southworth, Harding, Larson and "Jack" Dalrymple carrying the ball, the touchdown being made by Larson on a 45-yard run through the line.

On the third kick-off, Minnesota started a procession for Purdue's goal and after gain-

in the making. "Billy" Dalrymple showed himself a particular adept in securing fumbles and no one got around his end. Van Campen, at quarter, was in every play all the way through while Southworth and Adams as halfbacks were always good for distance when called on to advance the ball and backed up the line beautifully. Cutler, who did the kicking for Minnesota, did some wonderful work and played with a snap that helped to win the one-sided victory.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Harrison, *left end*; J. S. Dalrymple, *left tackle*; Larson, *left guard*; Finlayson, *center*; Harding, *captain and right guard*; Walker, *right tackle*; W. F. Dalrymple, *right end*; Van Campen, *quarterback*; Adams, *left halfback*; Southworth, *right halfback*; Cutler, *fullback*.

Minnesota 40, Beloit 0

On November 10th, Minnesota met Beloit in Minneapolis and won by a score of 40 to 0. Minnesota at times played a wonderfully brilliant game and at other times made some inexcusably poor plays. The day was cold. Harding played the game for Minnesota. Whenever called upon he was good for distance. Pettibone did some wonderful work running the ends and helped in the interference. Both of the tackles, Dalrymple and Walker, were to be counted on all the time.

Minnesota got her first opportunity to score on a fumble, made by Beloit, which gave Minnesota the ball near Beloit's goal. The ball was advanced to Beloit's 5-yard line but lost on down. Beloit was unable to gain, Minnesota recovered the ball and Dalrymple was sent over for a touchdown. Beloit kicked off 25 yards. Pettibone carried the ball back 30 yards, then after the ball had changed hands several times, Minnesota advanced it to Beloit's 3-yard line and Pettibone was shoved across for a touchdown.

Beloit kicked off 50 yards. Cutler returned the ball 10 yards, then kicked it 40 yards. Hollister got the ball and returned it 25 yards. On an attempted punt, Larson broke through secured the ball and made 25 yards. Pettibone was given good interference and circled Beloit's right end for a touchdown. After the ball changed hands several times, Harding carried it 25 yards on a single play and Pettibone took it the rest of the distance for a touchdown.

Beloit kicked off 45 yards; Cutler returned the ball 42 yards. Minnesota kicked, Beloit returned the ball with a kick. A little later

Minnesota got the ball on a penalty, when Harding made two runs of 20 and 15 yards each, when time was called for the end of the first half.

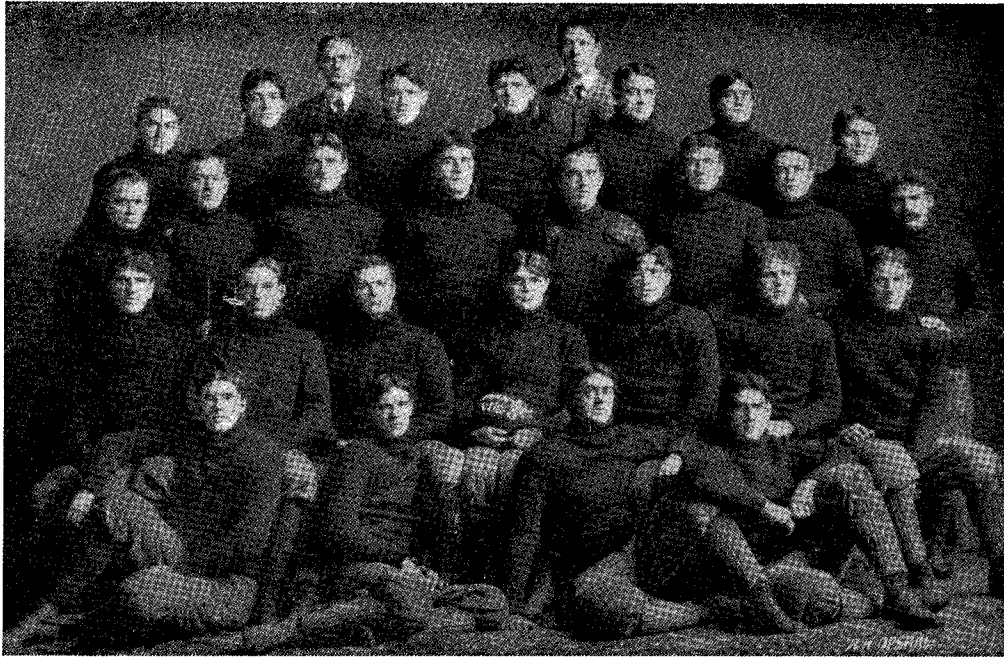
Beloit kicked off 10 yards, Cutler returned the ball and a moment later kicked it 35 yards, "Billy" Dalrymple falling on the ball. Harding and Cutler made 10 yards each, and after three minutes of playing Harding secured a touchdown. Beloit kicked off 20 yards, but kept the ball. Hollister ran the ball back 30 yards, then recovered all but 10 yards of ground lost. Beloit purposely lost 20 yards in order to keep the ball and shortly after repeated the same tactics. 30 yards was then regained by Beloit when Minnesota held and Cutler kicked the ball which was not stopped until it had rolled 80 yards, to Beloit's 5-yard line. Beloit managed to make 10 yards when the ball went to Minnesota and Harding ran 15 yards for a touchdown.

Beloit kicked off 15 yards. A moment later Pettibone was signaled and ran 60 yards for a touchdown which came in two minutes. Beloit kicked off 50 yards. Adams returned it 50 yards, when Harding, with fine interference furnished by Pettibone, carried the ball around Beloit's right end for a touchdown, running 55 yards. Immediately after Beloit kicked off 45 yards and advanced the ball down into Minnesota territory. Minnesota fumbled but recovered the ball on her own 2-yard line. The ball was immediately kicked out of danger and the game was over.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Harrison, *left end*; J. S. Dalrymple, *left tackle*; Larson, *left guard*; Finlayson, *center*; Harding, *captain and right guard*; Walker, *right tackle*; W. F. Dalrymple, *right end*; Van Campen, *quarterback*; Adams, *left halfback*; Southworth, *right halfback*; Cutler, *fullback*.

Minnesota 0, Wisconsin 6

After having suffered four successive defeats at the hands of Minnesota, Wisconsin got revenge on November 17th, when their team won from Minnesota, on Randall field, by a score of 6 to 0. Wisconsin excelled in team work—that is the whole story of the game. Wisconsin from the beginning took the offensive, and, for the most part, kept the ball well down in Minnesota territory. Minnesota would get the ball on downs and then a kick would follow. This is practically the story of the game, except for the one play, when Karel, of the Wisconsin team, got around the end and



THE TEAM OF 1900

*Kienholz Hutchinson Lovett Williams, coach Webster Harris Strathern
 Tigue Schacht Hassman Smith Tift Sanborn Pohlman Otte
 Hoyt Tweet Mueller Page Flynn Fee Aune
 LaFans Dobie Knowlton Van Valkenberg*

passed Cutler, who was in a dazed condition, and made a touchdown and the only score of the game. Cutler was injured by a tackle late in the first half and was in a dazed condition from that time on until after the game was over. Parkyn was not substituted for Cutler until after Wisconsin had made her touchdown.

At the very opening of the game, Wisconsin took the offensive and forced the ball well down into Minnesota territory. Time and again Minnesota barely managed to save a touchdown and kick the ball out of danger, but each time the Wisconsin team came back and kept Minnesota playing the defensive game. Wisconsin got the ball inside of the Minnesota 5-yard line and three attempts to force a touchdown failed, Wisconsin not having gained an inch. Minnesota kicked the ball 35 yards, but Wisconsin immediately started back toward Minnesota's goal. Minnesota finally got a good start and was forcing the Badgers down the field when a fumble gave Wisconsin the ball, and a march toward the Minnesota goal began again. The ball at the time was dangerously near the Wisconsin goal. Minnesota's ends played well and

nailed the Wisconsin man who caught the punt, every time, for no gain. Wisconsin seldom tried a kick, but along toward the end of the first half, unable to gain against Minnesota, Richards punted to Cutler who caught the ball and, aided by fine interference, furnished by Dalrymple and Southworth, made 20 yards. He was tackled, however, and thrown, his head striking the frozen ground and was seriously injured. Just before the close of the first half, Minnesota managed to get the ball on Wisconsin's 25-yard line when time was called.

Wisconsin's touchdown came soon after the opening of the second half. Wisconsin kicked off 25 yards. Minnesota had the ball, Walker returned it 10 yards. Harding made 3 yards and on the next play Minnesota fumbled but retained possession of the ball. Cutler was called on to kick and Wisconsin made 10 yards on off-side play. Wisconsin sent her halves repeatedly between Minnesota's ends and tackles. The ends drew in to stop this attack when "Ikey" Karel was given the signal and circled Minnesota's right end and started up the field with no one between him and the goal but Cutler. Cutler, still in a dazed condition from his fall, allowed Karel to pass him without

making any attempt to stop him. Van Campen overtook Karel just as he reached the Minnesota goal line, but it was too late, the touchdown was made and the game lost. It was fully ten minutes before the excitement subsided sufficiently to allow the game to continue.

Parkyn was then substituted for Cutler and kicked off for Minnesota. Karel, with fine interference, returned the ball 20 yards before he was downed. Wisconsin failed to gain and fumbled. Minnesota then made 5 yards. Then Larson made a run of 15 yards, Harding gained another 5 and then signaled Parkyn to try for a drop kick. It was a good attempt but



Warren Knowlton, fullback and captain of the 1901 team.

it missed the goal post by about 5 yards. The ball was brought out 25 yards and kicked to the center of the field. Parkyn returned it to where it started from. Minnesota was held for downs close to the Wisconsin goal. Richards dropped back, as though preparing for a kick, but sent Karel with the ball between left end and tackle for a beautiful run of 40 yards. Richards followed it with a gain of 7 yards. Five yards more was made before Minnesota held for downs. Minnesota was unable to make any substantial gain and it was Wisconsin's ball. Wisconsin soon fumbled and Minnesota recovered the ball. Minnesota kicked the ball out of bounds and retained it. After several exchanges of the ball, Minnesota was given 25 yards on a foul tackle by Wisconsin.

Wisconsin began to make gains on Minnesota from 3 to 7 yards at a time and when time was called it was Wisconsin's ball on Minnesota's 30-yard line.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Harrison, *left end*; J. S. Dalrymple, *left tackle*; Larson, *left guard*; Finlayson, *center*; Harding, *captain and right guard*; Walker, *right tackle*; W. F. Dalrymple, *right end*; Van Campen, *quarterback*; Adams, *left halfback*; Southworth, *right halfback*; Cutler and Parkyn, *fullbacks*.

SEASON OF 1895

The Team

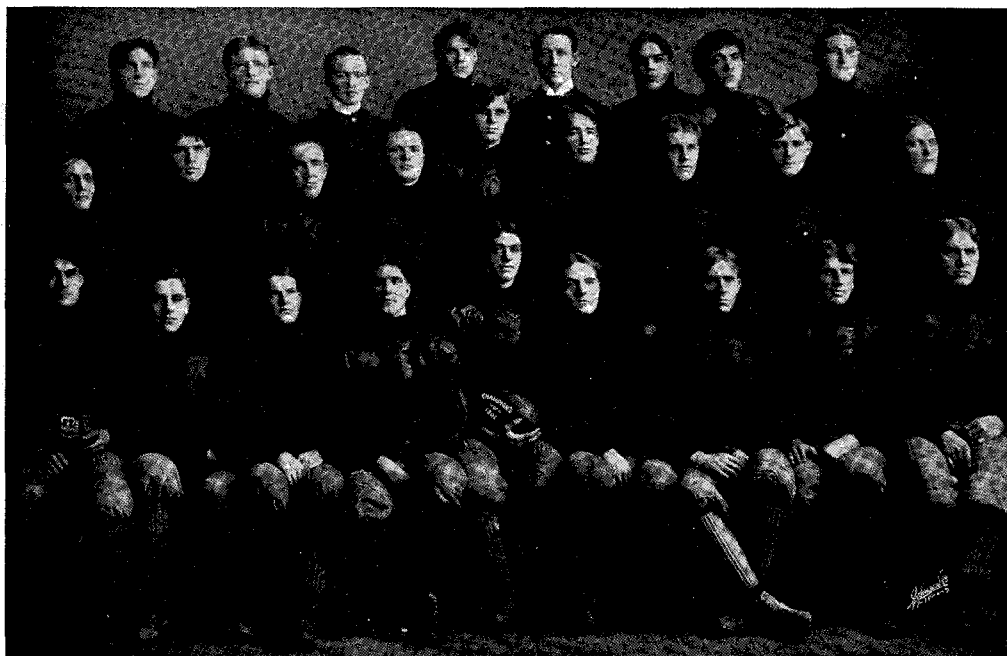
Left end, John M. Harrison; *left tackle*, John S. Dalrymple; *left guard*, Augustus T. Larson, *Captain*; *center*, James C. Fulton; *right guard*, George A. E. Finlayson; *right tackle*, Willis J. Walker; *right end*, Thomas M. Kehoe; *quarter back*, Charles E. Adams; *left half*, George T. Pettibone; *right half*, Henry C. Loomis; *fullback*, H. A. Parkyn; *substitutes*, Clinton L. Walker, Martin Teigen, Ivan A. Parry, Stanley H. Bissell, John B. Loomis, H. B. Gilbert; Ed. W. Moulton, *trainer*; W. W. Heffelfinger, *coach*.

The Schedule

Sept. 29—Minnesota 20, Central High 0.
 Oct. 5—Minnesota 4, Grinnell 6.
 Oct. 12—Minnesota 6, Minn. Boat Club 0.
 Oct. 19—Minnesota 24, Ames 0.
 Oct. 25—Minnesota 10, Chicago 6.
 Oct. 29—Minnesota 4, Purdue 16.
 Nov. 2—Minnesota 40, Macalester 0.
 Nov. 16—Minnesota 14, Wisconsin 10.
 Nov. 23—Minnesota 0, Michigan 20.
 Nov. 28—Minnesota 14, Ex-Collegiates 0.
 Totals—Minnesota 136, Opponents 58.

Minnesota 20, Central High 0

The season of 1895 opened September 29th with a game between the Minnesota team and the Minneapolis Central High School. Although Minnesota won by a score of 20 to 0, the game was a great disappointment. The team played a listless sort of a game and the signals were evidently not recognized by most of the players. Fumbles were prevalent and the team failed to show any real life and snap. Minnesota was able by a mere scratch to keep a touchdown from being made against her several times. The high school boys played snappy football and did some really good work.



THE TEAM OF 1901

----- Barnard, manager Dobie Williams Ricker Hutchinson Liggett
 Davies Current Tift Mueller Page Flynn Fee Bidlake -----
 Rogers Boeckmann Evans LaFans Knowlton Thorpe Aune Hoyt Strathern

Minnesota 4, Grinnell 6

On October 5th, Minnesota met Grinnell in Minneapolis and suffered a defeat, for the first time, at the hands of the plucky aggregation from Iowa. Minnesota's defeat can be attributed to overconfidence and to fumbling at critical points in the game. Grinnell put up an excellent team game and won on the merits of the playing. They out-generaled and out-played Minnesota. Minnesota's star players failed to perform up to the standard they had previously set. Several times Minnesota had the ball within Grinnell's 15-yard line only to lose it on fumbles. Neither side was able to score during the first half.

In the second half, on Grinnell's kickoff, Minnesota carried the ball by successive plays to Grinnell's 25-yard line, only to lose it on a fumble. Grinnell took the ball then and played through Minnesota's center and around the ends until a 15-yard run took it across Minnesota's goal for a score. Smith kicked off for Minnesota. Grinnell returned the ball 15 yards but lost it on a fumble. Gilbert made 15 yards, Larson 10 more. Grinnell got the ball on a fumble on her own 15-yard line. A series of rushes carried it to their 50-yard line

when the ball was fumbled to Minnesota. Minnesota carried it back to Grinnell's 20-yard line and lost it on downs. Grinnell fumbled to Minnesota and the ball was advanced 7 yards and again lost on downs. Grinnell again fumbled. Minnesota got the ball and 10 yards for off-side play. Two or three short gains were made and then Dalrymple made a touchdown. The kick out was muffed and Minnesota lost her opportunity to tie the score.

Minnesota 6, Minnesota Boat Club 0

On October 12th Minnesota played a team of former Eastern stars and won by a score of 6 to 0. The Minnesota men got together and put up a good game, Teigen especially distinguishing himself by runs of 20 and 30 yards. All of the men played a much better individual game and team work was in evidence. Neither team was able to score in the 25-minute first half.

Early in the second half, the ball passed back and forth from side to side, with Minnesota slowly making distance toward the Boat Club goal line. When on the 25-yard line, Gilbert went around right end, making a touchdown. Harrison kicked goal and the score was 6 to 0.



Minnesota threatens the Ames goal line in the 1902 game.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Finlayson, *center*; Larson, *left guard*; Harding, *right guard*; Teigen, *left tackle*; Parry, *right tackle*; Harrison, *left end*; Kehoe, *right end*; Adams, *quarterback*; Gilbert, *left halfback*; Pettibone, *right halfback*; Loomis, *fullback*.

Minnesota Boat Club's line-up was as follows: Denegre, *center*; Houghton, *left guard*; Heffelfinger, *right guard*; Bohland, *left tackle*; Bugge, *right tackle*; Bigelow, *left end*; Lanpher, *right end*; Van Campen, *quarterback*; Pillsbury, *left halfback*; Leary, *right halfback*; Belden, *fullback*.

Minnesota 24, Ames 0

On October 19th Minnesota played Ames in Minneapolis and won by a decisive score of 24 to 0. Minnesota's playing had improved tremendously since the previous game and the back field was fast and played together well. Adams at quarter showed remarkable field generalship and did his share in advancing the ball.

Ames kicked off but Minnesota soon had the ball back in Ames' territory. A blocked kick lost the ball to Minnesota and 22 yards of ground at the same time. Before Minnesota knew it, she found herself defending her own goal line. In attempting to kick Parkyn slipped but the ball was recovered on Minnesota's 10-yard line. The ball was kicked to Ames' 40-yard line, where Ames was held, then, by repeated line bucking Larson finally went over the line for a touchdown. Ames tried two kick-offs but the ball went out of bounds and it was Minnesota's kick-off. Parkyn kicked over Ames' goal line and the ball was brought out to the 25-yard line. A mo-

ment later Parkyn got the ball and kicked back to Ames' 25-yard line where Ames was held for downs. Teigen gained 5 yards, Loomis, 15, Parkyn 7, and then Larson went through for a touchdown. Harding was replaced by Parry and the Ames team forced Minnesota back to the 10-yard line where the Gophers got the ball on a fumble. Minnesota kicked out of danger to Ames' 40-yard line. Ames pushed Minnesota back 40 yards but lost the ball again on fumble. Loomis made a run of 36 yards, Parkyn 12 more through the center. Loomis again made a long run and planted the ball behind Ames' goal line. Unfortunately he stepped out of bounds and the touchdown was not allowed. The play was recalled and the distance was made in a number of short gains, Larson carrying the ball for the touchdown. The next touchdown came as a result of a 25-yard run by Loomis, who planted the ball on Ames' 5-yard line. Pettibone found a hole in the line and scored another touchdown.

Ames kicked off to Minnesota's 10-yard line. Harrison returned the ball 25 yards. Parkyn added 8 yards. A few short gains was followed by a 15-yard run by Kehoe. The ball was lost to Ames on downs. Ames pushed Minnesota back to her 15-yard line, when Minnesota again held. Minnesota then advanced the ball by a series of rapid plays down the field until the referee called "three downs, 3 inches to gain." Loomis was given the ball, and, by a tremendous line plunge, made the coveted three inches together with two inches more needed for the touchdown. The remainder of the game saw a few gains by both teams and one 25-yard run by Pettibone when time was called.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Finlayson, *center*; Larson, *Captain, left guard*; Harding, Parry, *right guards*; Dalrymple, *left tackle*; Teigen, *right tackle*; Harrison, *left end*; Kehoe, *right end*; Adams, *quarterback*; Pettibone, *right halfback*; Loomis, *left halfback*; Parkyn, *fullback*.

Minnesota 10, Chicago 6

On October 25th, Minnesota played a great game of football and won a brilliant victory over the Chicago team, at Chicago. The Maroons kicked off to Minnesota's 15-yard line. Minnesota worked the ball back past the center of the field, Larson gained 5, then Pettibone, 10, and several short gains were made through center when the ball was lost to Chicago on downs. Chicago failed to gain and the ball went to Minnesota. Parkyn kicked over the goal line for touchback. The ball was brought out to the 25-yard line and kicked to Minnesota. Parkyn immediately kicked the ball back over Chicago's goal line. Chicago again kicked from the 25-yard line to Parkyn who returned it 10 yards. Loomis lost a yard, then Larson gained 25 on a fake kick. After a number of short gains, Parkyn got tangled up in a play at center but broke away and got around Chicago's right end for 10 yards. Chicago then held for downs but lost to Minnesota on a fumble. By steadily pounding away at Chicago's center, Parkyn was pushed over for a touchdown but goal was missed. Chicago kicked off to Adams who returned the ball 15 yards. Parkyn made a 5-yard gain, then Minnesota was forced to kick. Minnesota ends tackled Chicago's back for no gain. Chicago then advanced the ball 20 yards by repeated line bucks, but lost the ball to Minnesota at the center of the field for holding. Minnesota immediately lost it on a fumble. Two 5-yard gains by Chicago, then Minnesota got the ball for holding. Parkyn kicked to Chicago's 10-yard line. Chicago returned 10 yards. Pettibone broke through the line and stopped the next play. Chicago kicked to Parkyn who fumbled and Chicago got ball. Chicago then pushed ball steadily toward Minnesota's goal, losing it several times for holding and regaining it on Minnesota's fumbles. Minnesota gained a few yards then gave the ball to Chicago for holding. Chicago got 20 yards for two off-side plays by Minnesota and the ball was on Minnesota's 20-yard line when time was called for the first half.

Soon after the opening of the second half,

Chicago, by several good gains, managed to get the ball well down into Minnesota's territory, finally getting possession of it on Minnesota's 15-yard line. Williamson found a hole between right end and tackle and scored a touchdown. Then followed an exhibition of such terrific line-bucking as was never before seen on a western field.

Minnesota kicked off to Chicago. The ball was returned 15 yards. Chicago gained 5 more then lost 2, and was forced to punt. Parkyn returned the ball 7 yards and Pettibone got around Chicago's end for 20 yards. Minnesota lost the ball on downs, but a moment later regained it the same way. Loomis and Walker gained through center, on several short plays, when Pettibone got around left end for 20 yards. Minnesota fumbled and Chicago got the ball. Chicago forced to punt and Parkyn returned the ball, being downed on Chicago's 25-yard line. Loomis went through center for 5 yards. Pettibone and Dalrymple made 5 more. Again Pettibone and Dalrymple made another 5, then Parkyn added 5, then 2 and then 2 more. Finally Pettibone was pushed through the center for the last yard and the touchdown. Parkyn got goal and the score was 10 to 6. By this time it was getting very dark and Minnesota was pushing Chicago in a way that threatened another touchdown when time was called, with the ball on Chicago's 35-yard line in Minnesota's possession.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Kehoe, *right end*; Teigen, *right tackle*; Bissell, *right guard*; Finlayson, *center*; Larson, *Captain, left guard*; Dalrymple, *left tackle*; Harrison, *left end*; Adams, *quarterback*; Pettibone, *right halfback*; Loomis, *left halfback*; Parkyn, *fullback*.

Minnesota 4, Purdue 16

This game was played at Lafayette, on October 29th. There was a great deal of fumbling on both sides and Purdue won by finding a weak spot in Minnesota's line and hammering it for repeated gains.

Purdue kicked off. Minnesota returned kick and got ball on a fumble. Then fumbled the ball back to Purdue. Minnesota finally got the ball on Purdue's 5-yard line and lost it to Purdue on an off-side play. Purdue immediately kicked the ball out of danger. Minnesota made a few short gains when Kehoe was let loose for a 20-yard run and a touchdown. A little later Purdue got the ball down to within 1 foot of Minnesota's goal. Min-

nesota held and kicked the ball out of danger to the 40-yard line. Minnesota soon after, got the ball but lost it again on a fumble. Purdue worked the ball back to Minnesota's 5-yard line and was again held. Minnesota was unable to gain. Purdue got the ball and received a present of 5 yards for holding and made a touchdown through Minnesota's center.

In the second half Purdue ran the ball through Minnesota territory from 10 to 20 yards at a time and made the touchdown without losing the ball. Then followed a fumble fest, both sides tossing the ball to the other with great regularity. Minnesota kicked. Purdue returned to Minnesota's 20-yard line. Minnesota held, kicking the ball 30 yards. Purdue again worked the ball back to Minnesota's 20-yard line and was again held. Minnesota was unable to gain and kicked the ball 35 yards. Purdue then came down the field with steady gains and made another touchdown.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Harrison, *left end*; Kehoe, *right end*; Dalrymple, *left tackle*; Walker, *right tackle*; Finlayson, Larson, *left guard*; Bissell, *right guard*; Loomis, *left halfback*; Pettibone, *right halfback*; Parkyn, *fullback*; Finlayson, Fulton, *center*; Adams, *quarterback*.

Minnesota 40, Macalester 0

On November 2nd, Minnesota met Macalester in a practice game, which was a rather poor exhibition of football and without any particular interest. Almost immediately after the kick-off Pettibone got the ball and ran 30 yards for a touchdown. A few moments later Loomis repeated the same act. Then Minnesota played a slow, fumbling game and lost the ball on downs. A little later Minnesota picked up and pushed the ball down to Macalester's 15-yard line, when Dalrymple carried it over for a touchdown. Parkyn kicked the three goals.

In the second half, Macalester kicked off. Parkyn returned the ball. A moment later Loomis got the ball and made a touchdown. Immediately after the next kick-off Gilbert made a 50-yard run around right end and was followed by Parkyn who made a 15-yard run around left end for a touchdown. Macalester then took a brace and Minnesota became careless.

Macalester got the ball on Minnesota's 3-yard line where they were held for downs. The ball was pushed back to the center of the field and Loomis was let loose for another 50-

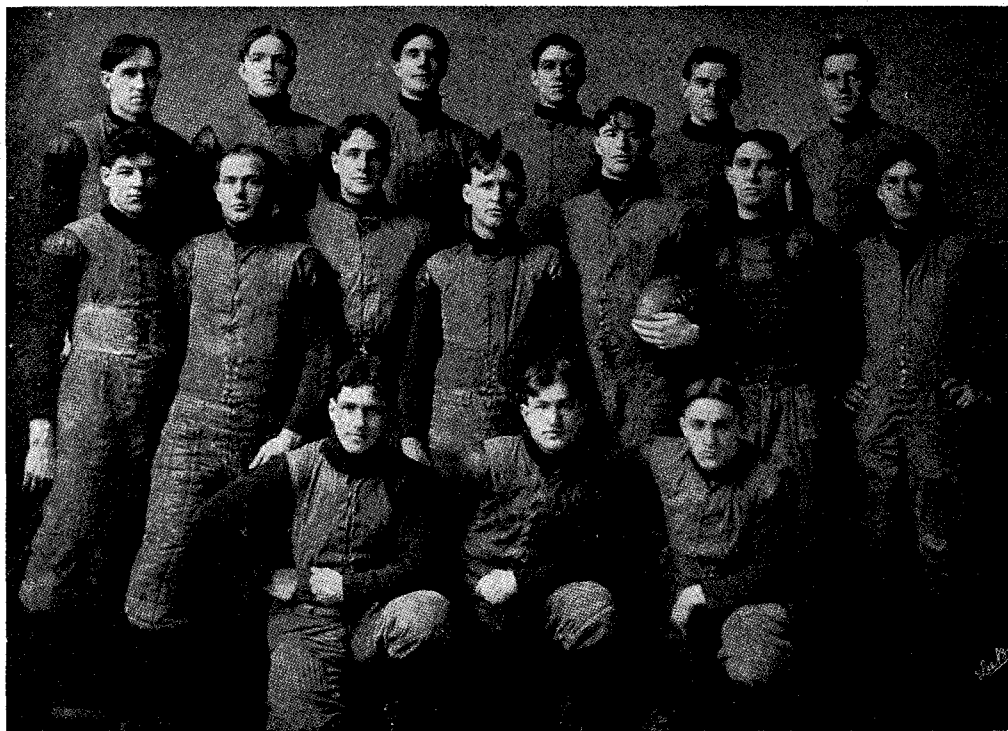
yard run and touchdown. Then followed a series of fumbles until Minnesota secured the ball on a blocked kick and Gilbert ran 60-yards for a touchdown. Adams made the last touchdown of the game.

Minnesota 14, Wisconsin 10

On November 16th, Minnesota won from Wisconsin, in Minneapolis, by a score of 14 to 10. It was a fiercely fought game throughout and was said to have been the greatest football battle ever fought in the west up to that time. The weather was perfect and the crowd enthusiastic.

After Wisconsin kicked off, Minnesota returned the ball in a series of short rushes to the center of the field. Minnesota was then forced to punt. Wisconsin forced the ball back again to the center of the field and was held for downs. Then the ball moved back and forth, across the center of the field, neither side having a very decided advantage. Parkyn finally kicked the ball well down into Wisconsin territory, and Karel was downed in his tracks. Wisconsin, with the aid of an off-side on the part of Minnesota got the ball back to Minnesota's 10 yard line when the Gophers took a brace and secured the ball on downs. The ball was carried, by short rushes, to the center of the field where Minnesota was again obliged to punt. The Badgers again started a march for Minnesota's goal, Karel and Pyre taking the lead in carrying the ball. A 10 yard penalty helped them to plant the ball on Minnesota's 7 yard line. Four yards more came on the next play and then Pyre made a touchdown and Richards kicked the goal. Parkyn then kicked off across the Wisconsin goal line. Wisconsin brought the ball out 25 yards for a kick-out. Parkyn caught the ball and returned it 10 yards before he was caught. Minnesota forced the ball down to Wisconsin's 10-yard line, then lost it on downs. Wisconsin was held immediately afterward, losing the ball to Minnesota on downs. Loomis, Walker and Parkyn managed to advance the ball 5 yards. Finlayson, who was called on to make the touchdown, dropped the ball which Kehoe picked up and carried across the line for a touchdown. Parkyn missed the goal and the score was 6 to 4 in favor of Wisconsin.

On the next kick-off Adams returned the ball 20 yards and Minnesota was then held for downs. Karel got around Minnesota's end for 25 yards when Parkyn stopped him on



THE TEAM OF 1902

-----	<i>Thorpe</i>	<i>LaFans</i>	<i>Knocwlton</i>	<i>Van Valkenburg</i>	<i>Boeckmann</i>
	<i>Gray</i>	<i>Schacht</i>	<i>Smith</i>	<i>Flynn</i>	<i>Warren</i>
		<i>Irsfeld</i>	<i>Harris</i>	<i>Davies</i>	<i>Rogers</i>

Minnesota's 10-yard line. Minnesota made a desperate effort to hold, but Richards was finally shoved over for a second touchdown. On the kick-out, the goal was missed and the score stood 10 to 4 for Wisconsin.

In the second half Minnesota kicked off to Wisconsin's 10-yard line. Karel returned ball 15 yards. Wisconsin made 4 yards, then Walker got through and stopped the play for a loss. Wisconsin, however, made first down and Karel gained 25 yards on a criss-cross around Minnesota's end. Minnesota held for downs. Gilbert gained 4 yards, Loomis 3 and Parkyn made 20 yards around Sheldon. Gilbert and Parkyn gained 11 more, then Larson went through the line followed by Loomis, and Finlayson added 4 yards, but was badly hurt. The ball was then on Wisconsin's 15-yard line. The Badgers played fiercely, trying to hold Minnesota but were not equal to task and Parkyn was sent over the line for a second touchdown. The goal was kicked and the score tied, 10 to 10.

Wisconsin kicked off and Minnesota got the ball and made good gains through the line.

Gilbert made a 30-yard run through the Wisconsin line and was barely stopped before making a touchdown. Minnesota was playing a better game and soon had the ball on Wisconsin's 5-yard line. Larson made 4 yards, Walker was given the ball for a touchdown but fumbled and Parkyn seized the ball and carried it over for a touchdown which the umpire refused to allow, claiming that the ball had been passed forward. A talk-fest of fifteen minutes followed, and the Gophers decided not to go on with the game with such a ruling. Finally they decided to play the game out and Wisconsin was given the ball on her 1-yard line. After advancing it 15 yards she lost it to Minnesota on downs. After bucking through Wisconsin's center twice, Gilbert was put through between tackle and guard for a touchdown. The goal was missed but the score stood in Minnesota's favor, 10 to 14.

After the next kick-off Minnesota advanced the ball a short distance, and was forced to punt. Wisconsin got desperate to win and forced Minnesota back to her 15-yard line.

The excitement by this time had become intense for it looked as though Wisconsin was going to score again. Karel made 2 yards, Alexander added 5 and then Minnesota's stone-wall saved the day. A moment later the whistle blew and the game was over.

The great feature of this game was Larson's generalship, which could not have been bettered.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Fulton, center; Larson, Captain, left guard; Finlayson, right guard; Dalrymple, left tackle; Walker, right tackle; Harrison, left end; Kehoe, right end; Loomis, left halfback; Gilbert, right halfback; Parkyn, fullback; Adams, quarterback.

Minnesota 0, Michigan 20

The game with Michigan played November 23rd at Detroit, was lost by the score of 20 to 0. It was only by virtue of Parkyn's wonderful kicking ability that Minnesota was saved a much worse beating. The Michigan team was heavy and fast, and while the Minnesota men fought to their limit throughout the game, they were not in the same class with the Michigan team. Michigan forced the playing, keeping Minnesota on the defensive throughout. The field was very muddy, the Michigan men were much heavier than the Minnesota men, and their defense was absolutely impregnable. In no part of the playing was Minnesota particularly weak, but Michigan was enough stronger to gain distance almost at will. Finlayson made a run of 30 yards and Gilbert one of 20 which were the two features of Minnesota's playing that deserve special mention.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Kehoe, right end; Walker, right tackle; Finlayson, right guard; Fulton center; Larson, Captain, left guard; Dalrymple, left tackle; Harrison, left end; Adams, quarterback; Gilbert, right halfback; Loomis, left halfback; Parkyn, fullback.

Minnesota 14, Ex-Collegiates 0

The last game of the season was played on Thanksgiving day. The accounts speak of the game as having been played for "sweet charity's sake." The game really was nothing but a burlesque on the sport of football. The less said about the playing the better. Neither team took the matter seriously and Minnesota won in spite of every possible effort to throw away the game. Five hundred dollars was re-

ceived from the game, which is said to have gone to charity, it not being specified to what particular branch of charity the money went.

THE SEASON OF 1896.

Captain and left end, John M. Harrison; *left tackle*, Ivan A. Parry; *left guard*, Geo. A. E. Finlayson; *right end*, Henry A. Scandrett; *right tackle*, A. M. Smith; *right guard*, Everhart P. Harding; *center*, James C. Fulton; *quarterbacks*, Geo. E. Cole, Richard E. Woodworth; *right half*; S. W. Bagley; *left half*, Martin Teigen, Elbridge L. Heath; *fullback*, Harry C. Loomis; *substitutes*, Clinton L. Walker, John Taresh, Carl S. Jorgens, Lloyd Sperry, Claude Nicoulin, L. Eugene Parker, Conrad H. Christopherson; *trainer*, Edward W. Moulton; *coach*, Alexander N. Jerrems.

The Schedule

Sept. 19—Minnesota, 34; South High, 0.
 Sept. 26—Minnesota, 50; Central High, 0.
 Oct. 3—Minnesota, 16; Carleton, 6.
 Oct. 10—Minnesota, 12; Grinnell, 0.
 Oct. 17—Minnesota, 14; Purdue, 0.
 Oct. 24—Minnesota, 18; Ames, 6.
 Oct. 31—Minnesota, 8; Ex-Collegiates, 0.
 Nov. 7—Minnesota, 4; Michigan, 6.
 Nov. 21—Minnesota, 0; Wisconsin, 6.
 Nov. 28—Minnesota, 12; Kansas, 0.
 Totals—Minnesota, 168; Opponents, 24.

Minnesota 34, South High School 0

The season of 1896 opened with a game against the South High School, September 19th. The score was satisfactory and the playing of the Minnesota team, considering the fact that it was the first game of the season, was encouraging. The South High boys put up a good game for a high school team, but were simply outclassed.

Minnesota 50, Central High 0

Minnesota met the Minneapolis Central High School, September 26th, and won by an unexpectedly large score. The first half was played with snap and vim, with very little fumbling. During this half the high school team was unable to make a single first down and five touchdowns were scored by Minnesota. In the second half Central put up a stronger game and the Minnesota team was made up largely of substitutes. The playing, however, was thoroughly satisfactory, except for the unusual amount of fumbling in the second half.

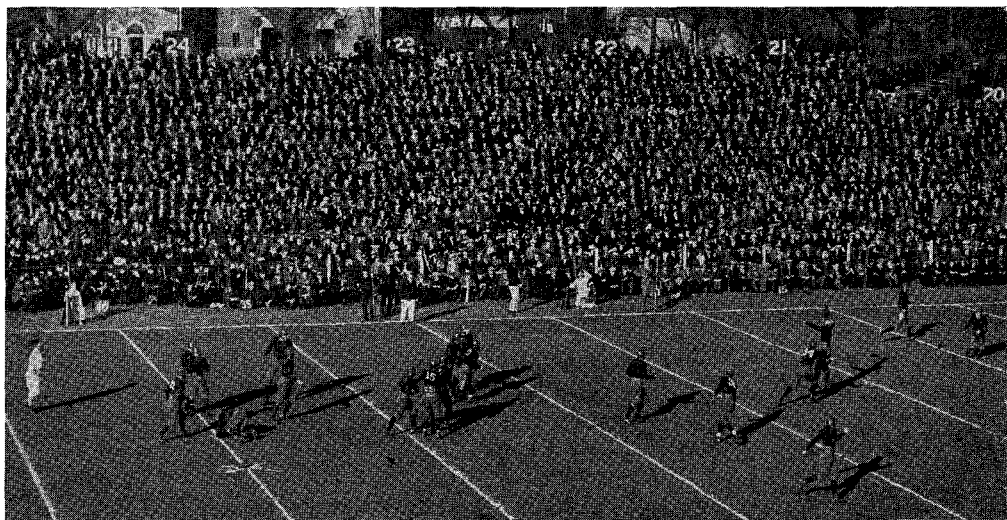
Minnesota 16, Carleton 6

Minnesota met Carleton College on October 3rd, in Minneapolis. Minnesota had an off day and could not keep Carleton from scoring a touchdown, from which a goal was kicked. Minnesota started the game well and scored within a minute of the time the ball was put in play. The second touchdown came on a blocked kick. The third was made by forcing the ball down the field with a succession of moderate gains.

Carleton's score followed almost immediately after their kick-off. Loomis got the ball

Minnesota 12, Grinnell 0

The 1896 game with Grinnell was played October 10th in Minneapolis. Neither team was able to score in the first half and although Minnesota had the best of the playing, her fumbling prevented any chance to score. The ball was carried down to the Grinnell 5-yard line by some very fine football, when a touchdown was lost by a fumble. In the second half Fulton, Minnesota's big center, blocked Grinnell's kick-off and it bounded back to the center of the field where a Grinnell man got



Minnesota defeats Iowa, 20 to 7, in the last game on Northrop Field.

and returned it with a kick. A Carleton man captured it and carried it through the whole Minnesota line and planted the ball behind Minnesota's goal line, running 60 yards for the touchdown. The next touchdown came as a result of some very hard work and after the ball had changed hands many times, the Carleton men repeatedly breaking through the Minnesota line and spoiling plays. The Minnesota team seemed to lack snap and go in their playing. While they had no particular trouble in winning the game, they did not give an exhibition of football that was particularly encouraging to the Minnesota rooters. At times Minnesota's defense was poor; Carleton being able to make distance through any part of it. At other times the line held well. Carleton's score was well earned and was nothing in the nature of a "fluke"—the Minnesota men simply could not stop the runner.

Grinnell then kicked, Loomis immediately kicking the ball back to the center of the field where "Hinky" Harrison got it. Minnesota made 10 yards on Grinnell's holding and successive line plunges carried the ball to Grinnell's 5-yard line. Grinnell then held and immediately kicked. The ball only went a short distance and Heath got it for Minnesota on Grinnell's 20-yard line. Grinnell was again off side and Minnesota had the ball on Grinnell's 10-yard line. Finlayson made 5 yards and then Loomis made the balance needed for a touchdown.

About this time Minnesota struck her stride. Cole returned Grinnell's kick-off to the 25-yard line. Bagley made 10 yards, Smith 10, Finlayson 5, Loomis 5, Smith 10, Heath 5, Loomis 5 twice in succession, hurdling the line

for the second 5. Harding made 18, Heath 10, and Bagley planted the ball on Grinnell's 2-yard line. According to the accounts in the daily press, on the next play "Harding's whiskers were seen accompanying the ball across Grinnell's goal line." This ended the scoring of the game.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Fulton, *center*; Harrison, *left end*; Scandrett, *right end*; Parry, *left tackle*; Smith, *right tackle*; Finlayson, *left guard*; Harding, *right guard*; Gilbert, *left halfback*; Bagley, *right halfback*; Cole, *quarterback*; Loomis, *fullback*.

Minnesota 14, Purdue 0

Minnesota met Purdue in Minneapolis October 17th. The day was very cold. Early in the game the ball changed hands a number of times, mainly on fumbles. Minnesota, however, got to going, and advanced the ball rapidly down into Purdue territory. Loomis was finally given the signal and circled the Purdue end for 35 yards. Then Heath, Loomis and Harrison between them carried the ball the remaining 17 yards for a touchdown. Loomis returned Purdue's next kick-off 30 yards. Teigen followed with 25 yards which was not allowed on account of holding. The ball went to Purdue who could not gain. Minnesota retained possession of the ball but a moment, when a fumble gave Purdue another opportunity. Purdue, unable to gain, kicked and Loomis misjudged the ball which came near giving Purdue a touchdown, the Purdue man being stopped on Minnesota's 5-yard line. Minnesota's line held and Minnesota returned the ball 15 yards, then fumbled, but recovered it and was obliged to kick. Then the ball changed hands a number of times, each side kicking it as soon as it got possession of the ball. During the first half the ball was in Purdue territory most of the time, Minnesota finding it impossible to force it over for a touchdown more than once.

The second half opened with a 20-yard run by Heath and then both sides tried fumbling. Purdue made a few gains and Minnesota a few. The ball was being worked slowly down toward Purdue's goal when Loomis Heath and Harding carried it for the 20 yards necessary for a touchdown. Then followed more kicks

and fumbles, and the ball was finally forced down to Purdue's 1-yard line when Harding carried it over for the final score of the game.

Heath played the star game for Minnesota, making more gains than any other member of the team. The Purdue team played to the limit of its ability and at times did some remarkably good work in getting through Minnesota's line and stopping plays before they were started.

Minnesota's lineup was as follows: Scandrett, *left end*; G. Smith, Parry, *left tackle*; Finlayson, *left guard*; Fulton, *center*; Harding, *right guard*; A. M. Smith, *right tackle*; Harrison, *right end*; Woodworth, *quarterback*; Heath, *left half*; Tiegan, *right half*; Loomis, *fullback*.

Minnesota 18, Ames 6

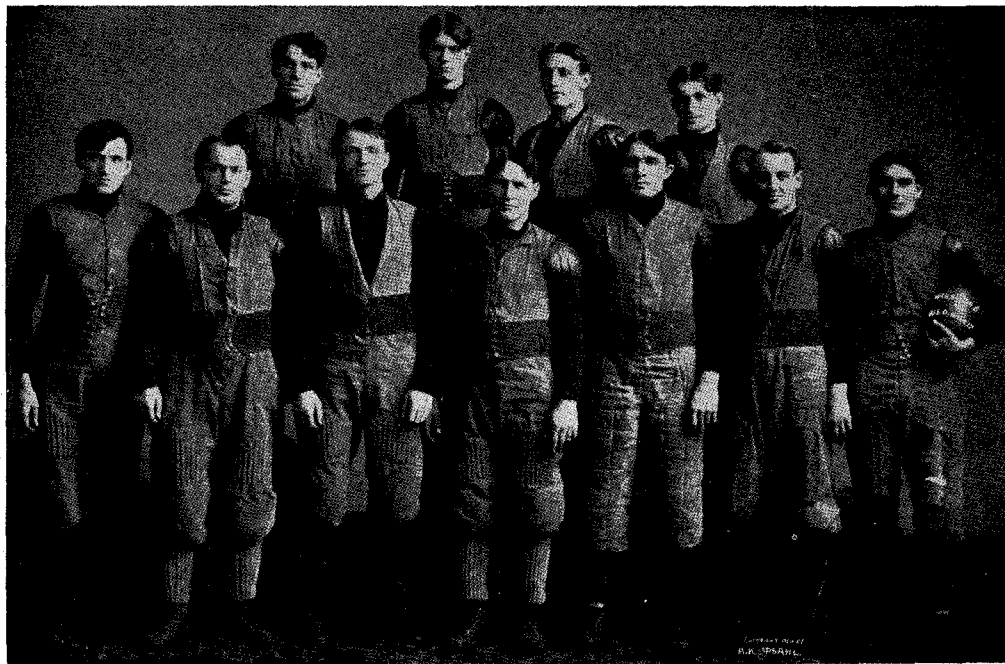
The 1896 game with Ames was played October 24th in Minneapolis. Up to the time of this game Ames had not been scored on and had piled up a total of 118 against her opponents. The Ames team came to Minneapolis with the determination to win, and the belief that it could turn the trick. The day was ideal for football and the game was an unusually good one. Captain Harrison played a remarkable game and his tackles and runs were phenomenal.

Minnesota was thirty minutes in getting her first touchdown and at the end of the first half the score stood 6 to 0. Early in the second half Parker, of Ames, broke through Minnesota's center and ran 40 yards for a touchdown. Minnesota succeeded in making two touchdowns in the second half and had the ball on Ames' 3-yard line at the final call of time.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Fulton, *center*; Finlayson, *left guard*; Smith, *left tackle*; Harrison, *Captain, left end*; Harding, *right guard*; Parry, *right tackle*; Scandrett, *right end*; Heath, *left halfback*; Bagley, *right halfback*; Woodworth, *quarterback*; Loomis, *fullback*.

Minnesota 8, Ex-Collegiates 0

The game with the Ex-Collegiates which was played October 31st was a decided surprise and disappointment. The members of the two teams argued continuously, during the playing,



THE TEAM OF 1903

Irsfeld Current Davies Harris
Burdick Schacht Thorpe Strathern Warren Webster Rogers

and at times bitter feeling was shown. The Minnesota team played a loose game and it was only because the Ex-Collegiates played a still poorer game that Minnesota won. In this game Harding was matched against Heffelfinger and it is said that Harding did not come out second best.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Fulton, center; Harding, right guard; Finlayson, left guard; Parry, right tackle; Smith, left tackle; Scandrett, right end; Harrison, Captain, and Walker, left end; Cole, quarterback; Bagley, right halfback; Teigen, left halfback; Loomis, fullback.

The Ex-Collegiate line-up was as follows: McKey (Harvard) and Denegre (Princeton), center; Houghton (Harvard) and Bjornstad, right guard; Heffelfinger (Yale), left guard; Bugge (West Point), right tackle; Winter (Yale) and Langford, left tackle; Langford (St. Paul) right end; Cochrane (Yale) left end; Van Campen (Minnesota), quarterback; Pillsbury (Minnesota), right halfback; McClung (Yale), left halfback; Jerrems (Yale), fullback.

Minnesota 4, Michigan 6

This was one of the hardest fought games ever played by a Minnesota team and it was

lost through the hardest sort of hard luck. Michigan kicked off. Minnesota started back well but soon fumbled. Michigan kept on until the ball was on Minnesota's 18-yard line and then fumbled. Minnesota then made some beautiful gains, including a 20-yard run by Loomis, but the ball was lost to Michigan on her 30-yard line. Michigan soon fumbled again to Minnesota who then proceeded to advance the ball to Michigan's 10-yard line. A forward pass gave the ball to Michigan and Michigan immediately kicked out of danger. Minnesota was unable to gain and the ball immediately went back to Michigan. Michigan kicked again. Minnesota was making some very fine gains against the Michigan line when a poor pass caused the loss of the ball again. Then followed a period in which neither side could gain consistently. Michigan kicked and recovered the ball near center field. Immediately afterward a Michigan man ran 30 yards and then other members of the team added a few short gains and Michigan was forced to kick. Minnesota was unable to gain and kicked to Michigan in center field. Michigan returned the ball 15 yards, then added 15 more

and was held for two downs. On the third down, a quarterback kick was made, Hutchinson got the ball and made a touchdown, which was not allowed, the officials claiming that Hutchinson was not on side. The ball changed hands a few times and then time was called for the end of the first half with the ball on Minnesota's 45-yard line in Michigan's hands.

In the second half Minnesota kicked off. Michigan made a few gains and was forced to kick. Minnesota made a few gains and then Harding was let loose for a 35-yard run through the Michigan line. Immediately, after, however, the ball was lost on downs. Michigan kicked, and then Minnesota kicked to center field. Michigan again kicked to Minnesota's 12-yard line and on the next play a fumble gave them the ball and three plays more netted them a touchdown. Minnesota kicked off and Michigan immediately kicked to Minnesota on the 40-yard line. Minnesota fumbled and recovered. Loomis immediately kicked to Michigan. Michigan immediately returned kick to Minnesota's 20-yard line. Minnesota immediately returned kick to Michigan and Finlayson tackled the Michigan man who caught the ball for a 10-yard loss. Michigan kicked to Cole on Minnesota's 40-yard line and Minnesota was tackled for a 5-yard loss. Minnesota again kicked. Michigan returned the ball 5 yards, gained 3 more and again kicked the ball to Minnesota's 40-yard line. Loomis made 7 yards, Harding 2 and then kicked. Michigan immediately kicked back to Minnesota's 25-yard line. By this time the Minnesota men had an opportunity to get a little rest, the ball being in the air so much of the time, and they settled down to advance the ball by line plunges. Parry made 2 yards, Loomis 3, Harding 5, G. Smith 8, Loomis 6, and the ball was on Michigan's 50-yard line. On a double pass Cole got away for a 30-yard run, Harrison made 4, Harding 2, G. Smith 3, Finlayson 2, Harrison made the balance needed for a touchdown and the first score made against Michigan in the year 1896.

There was a wrangle over the kick out and the decision went against Minnesota. The kick was blocked and the game was lost by a score of 6 to 4. However, the playing was not over, although all the scoring was done. Minnesota came back strong, Michigan kicking off for a touchback. Minnesota kicked from the 25-yard line. Michigan lost 5 yards on the first attempt to advance the ball and

then kicked. Minnesota fumbled but regained and then kicked to Michigan on Minnesota's 45-yard line, Parry tackling Michigan for a 5-yard loss. Michigan's kick was blocked and another 10-yard loss.

A second attempt to kick was blocked. Loomis secured the ball on his own 30-yard line and advanced it 15 yards before he was downed. Harrison made 15 yards, Parry and Finlayson got 4 yards, Loomis made 20 yards and then 8 yards, planting the ball on Michigan's 18-yard line. Loomis then made a short gain and Harrison added 5 yards. Smith was thrown for a 3-yard loss and Harding made 2 yards. At this time Michigan made a few short gains when time was called and the game was over. Minnesota had the better of Michigan throughout most of the game and shared equally with Michigan the honors of the day.

In speaking of this game, at the close of the season, Casper Whitney said, "The team (Minnesota) won all its games but two and one of these two, lost to Michigan 6 to 4, from all I can learn, seems to be due to questionable decisions of the umpire rather than to the superior playing of Michigan; in fact, the consensus of opinion declares Minnesota to have played the better game."

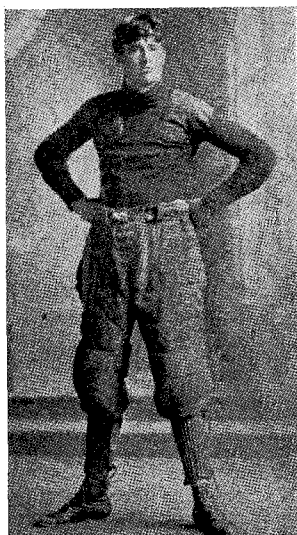
Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Harrison, *left end*; Scandrett, Walker, *right end*; A. M. Smith, *left tackle*; G. Smith, Parry, *right tackle*; Finlayson, *left guard*; Harding, *right guard*; Teigen, *left half*; Bagley, *right half*; Fulton, *center*; Cole, *quarterback*; Loomis, *fullback*.

Minnesota 0, Wisconsin 6

In one of the greatest football games ever played between Minnesota and Wisconsin, the Gophers were defeated in the last half minute of play by a score of 6 to 0. The weather had been bad between the date of the Michigan game and the date of this game, November 21st, and the Minnesota men had very little opportunity to get any outside practice; the playing showed the lack of finish exhibited in the Michigan game. From start to finish it was an exciting and nerve-wrecking battle. The two teams were wonderfully well matched.

Minnesota won the toss and took the goal. Richards kicked to Bagley who ran ball back 5 yards. Minnesota tried two line plays with a small gain and then punted to Wisconsin's 25-yard line. A penalty advanced the latter

10 yards. Karel made 5, Nelson 2 and Richards 5. Other line plays netted 20 yards, but the ball was lost on downs. Minnesota rushed 20 yards and fumbled. Wisconsin in brilliant line plays reached their opponent's 8-yard line, where the ball went to Minnesota on a fumble. Harding went through center for 5 yards. Loomis circled the end for 26 more. Minnesota then steadily advanced the ball to Wisconsin's 25-yard line, where they were held for downs. Wisconsin punted to Minnesota's 45-yard line. The latter returned



John Flynn, captain of the 1902 eleven.

to Wisconsin's 40. Wisconsin fumbled the ball to Minnesota. The ball by short gains reached Wisconsin's 25-yard line, where it was fumbled. Richards punted to center and time was called.

In the second half Loomis kicked off and Pyre ran the ball back 15 yards. Wisconsin fumbled and it was Minnesota's ball on their opponent's 30-yard line. Wisconsin held for downs and took the ball. Richards punted to center. On the first play Minnesota fumbled and Richards punted across the goal line. Minnesota kicked out. A series of kicks were exchanged, which with a fumble gave Minnesota the ball on Wisconsin's 35-yard line. The latter held for downs. A punt and a fumble gave Wisconsin the ball at center. Minnesota refused to yield and Richards punted across the goal-line. Loomis kicked out and Karel ran the ball back 15 yards. A center play yielded 5 and then the ball went to Minnesota on a fumble. Minnesota,

by line plunges, reached the center of the field, where Wisconsin took the ball and rushed it to the 25-yard line only to lose it on downs. Minnesota made 10, but Wisconsin held. Brewer circled the end for 25 yards. Karel reached Minnesota's 10-yard line. Atkinson made 3, Peele 1, Richards to the 1-foot mark. With the ball on Minnesota's 1-foot line, Minnesota's stand was magnificent. There was but one minute and 18 seconds left in which to play. For some reason, Harrison chose to keep the ball instead of kicking out of danger, and attempted to return it by bucking Wisconsin's line. Three attempts netted 6 inches less than a first down. Wisconsin then had the ball and Atkinson made 1 yard, Karel 3 yards and Richards went over for a touchdown.

In Minneapolis a large crowd of students had gathered around the bulletin board, to receive reports of the game, and when word came in that Minnesota had held Wisconsin on the 1-foot line and that there was but one minute left to play, the crowd spontaneously set up a yell of "Kick it! Kick it!" as though the players could hear and heed. But a kick was not ordered, and the game was lost.

It is only fair to the men on the team, and to Captain Harrison, that the reasons for not kicking be told.

Minnesota had held Wisconsin just short of her own goal-line. Two attempts were made to advance the ball and the tapeline said that Minnesota was short just four inches of a first down. The team understood that there were only eighteen seconds left to play (there was actually one minute and eighteen seconds) and wanted to keep possession of the ball at all hazards, since in a similar position, in the previous game with Michigan, a kick had been ordered and an accident gave Michigan a touchdown. The team got together and consulted. It was thought that the Wisconsin team was on to Harding's signal and were expecting him to take the ball or that Minnesota would kick. It was decided to give the ball to Loomis, a strong ground-gainer. Loomis made more than the required distance but was thrown back and the ball had not been advanced above an inch net.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Fulton, center; Cole, quarterback; Loomis, fullback; Harrison, left end; Scandrett, right end; Smith, left tackle; Parry, right tackle; Finlayson, left guard; Harding, right guard; Bagley, left half; Teigen, right half.

Minnesota 12, Kansas 0

The last game of the season of 1896 was played at Kansas City, on November 28th, with the University of Kansas. This was a remarkably interesting game and Minnesota played great football using a revolving wedge which did great execution and also a trick kick which was good for a gain every time it was tried. Minnesota played fast and decidedly outplayed Kansas, although Kansas put up a good game of football. Minnesota's scoring was all done in the first half and in the second half neither team had a very decided advantage over the other, the game being played on very even terms. There was the best of feeling exhibited between the men of the two teams and the game was clean throughout. Minnesota won the game through her greater ability in tackling, interference and generalship. Kansas made a touchdown against Minnesota, which was not allowed, because the ball had been ruled dead. This touchdown came from a very long run, showing remarkably clever dodging on the part of the Kansas man, and the glory of the run remained even though the score did not count. Minnesota lost one touchdown through exactly the same sort of ruling that was applied in the case of Kansas.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Harrison, *left end*; Scandrett, *right end*; Jorgens, *left tackle*; Parry, *right tackle*; Finlayson, *left guard*; Harding, *right guard*; Teigen, *left half*; Christopherson, *right half*; Fulton, *center*; Cole, *quarterback*; Loomis, *fullback*.

SEASON OF 1897**The Team**

Captain and left end, John M. Harrison; *left tackle*, G. A. E. Finlayson; *left guard*, A. M. Smith; *center*, J. C. Winkjer; *right guard*, A. K. Ingalls; *right tackle*, C. Nicoulin; *right end*, C. R. Shepley; *quarterback*, Geo. E. Cole; *left half*, G. W. Evans; *right half*, S. W. Bagley; *fullback*, H. C. Loomis; Ed. W. Moulton, *trainer*; Alex N. Jerrens, *coach*.

The Schedule

Sept. 25—Minnesota 22, South High 0.
Oct. 2—Minnesota 26, Macalester 0.
Oct. 9—Minnesota 48, Carleton 6.
Oct. 16—Minnesota 6, Grinnell 0.
Oct. 23—Minnesota 10, Ames 12.
Oct. 30—Minnesota 0, Wisconsin 39.

Nov. 13—Minnesota 0, Michigan 14.
Nov. 26—Minnesota 0, Purdue 6.
Totals—Minnesota 112, Opponents 77.

Minnesota 22, South High 0

The first game of the season of 1897 was played with a team from South High school and won by a score of 22 to 0. All of the scoring was done in the first half. In the second half substitutes were used so that only Cole and Harrison of the regular team were in the line-up. But even so, the Gophers were able to keep the ball near the South High goal through the whole of the second half, but were not able to score. Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Kotlaba, Gotshall, *center*; Finlayson, Parson, *left guard*; La Fans, C. W. Buttz, *right guard*; Reynolds, Shepley, *left tackle*; Nicoulin, Gray, *right tackle*; Walker, Leighton, *left end*; Harrison, *right end*; Nelson, Heath, Bernhagen, *left halfback*; Bagley, Carpenter, *right halfback*; Loomis, Evans, *fullback*.

Minnesota 26, Macalester 0

The second game of the season of 1897 was played against Macalester and the score was 26 to 0 in favor of the Gophers. The Minnesota team showed up remarkably well in this game and the rooters felt very much encouraged over the season's outlook.

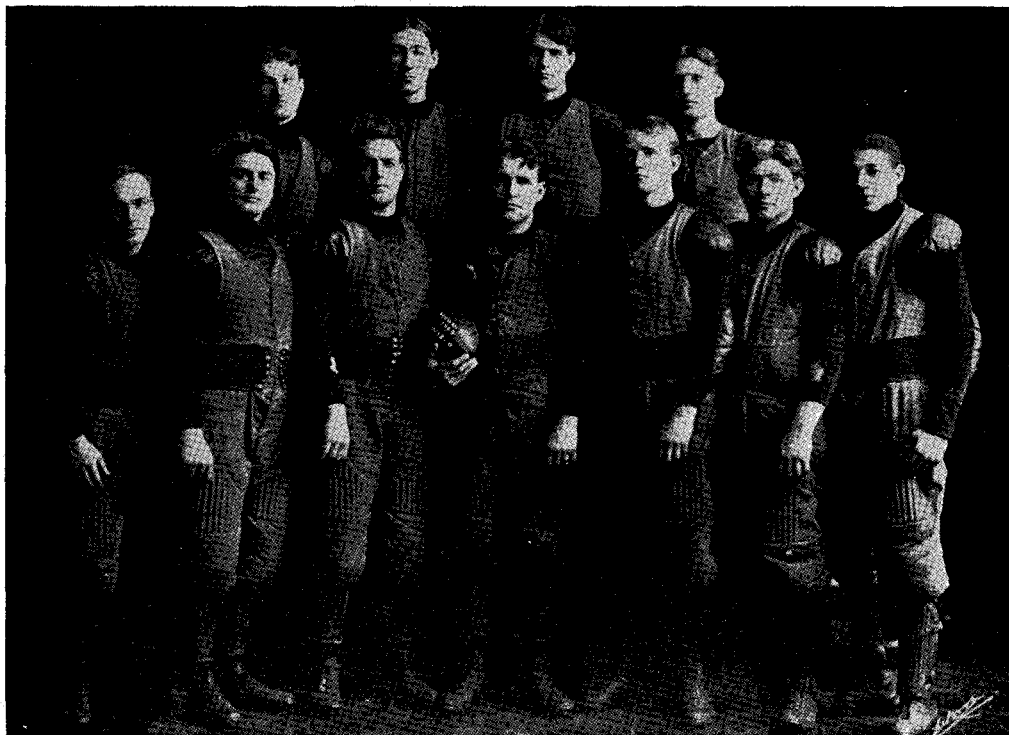
Minnesota 48, Carleton 6

On October 9th, Minnesota met Carleton College in Minneapolis and won by a score of 48 to 6. The sensation of the game was a run by Goodhue, a nervy little halfback of the Carleton team who made 35 yards and a touchdown. The Minnesota men put up a mighty good game and showed a disposition to get into all the plays all of the time and did good work.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Finlayson, *center*; Smith, Winkjer, *left guard*; Ingalls, *right guard*; Reynolds, La Fans, *left tackle*; Nicoulin, *right tackle*; Harrison, *Captain, left end*; Scandrett, Shepley, *right end*; Evans, Otte, *left halfback*; Nelson, Carpenter, *right halfback*; Cole, *quarterback*; Loomis, *fullback*.

Minnesota 6, Grinnell 0

On October 16th Minnesota met Grinnell in Minneapolis and succeeded in pulling out victor by a single touchdown. The game was a succession of fumbles, from the first whistle until the final call of time. As a football



THE TEAM OF 1904

Harris Kremer Current Davies
 Burgan Brush Ricker Strathern Thorpe Case Marshall

game it was a very poor exhibition, though occasionally both teams showed, for a few minutes, a flash of real football, such as enabled Evans to make a 40-yard run and when Grinnell was able to force the ball down to Minnesota's 10-yard line.

Grinnell lost a touchdown by using a forward pass which saved the day for Minnesota. A little later Grinnell had another opportunity and had the ball down on Minnesota's 10-yard line, with the ball in Minnesota's possession. Minnesota could not gain and was obliged to kick. A little later Scandrett made a run of 35 yards, planting the ball on Grinnell's 20-yard line, but on the next play, Minnesota fumbled the ball and the chance to score was lost.

Just before the end of the first half the Minnesota men pulled themselves together and did some really creditable team-work, advancing the ball to Grinnell's 12-yard line when time was called.

During the second half, Minnesota put up a better game and played with more spirit but continued to fumble. After several exchanges of punts, Minnesota got the ball in

the center field, Loomis returned it 20 yards, Cole added 10, and then shorter gains by various members of the team carried the ball across Grinnell's goal-line for a touchdown. Minnesota was content with this score and played safe for the rest of the game, which was a very poor exhibition of football.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Winkjer, center; Smith, left guard; Ingalls, right guard; Finlayson, left tackle; Nicoulin, right tackle; Shepley, left end; Scandrett, right end; Cole, Captain, quarterback; Evans, left halfback; Bagley, right halfback; Loomis, fullback.

Minnesota 10, Ames 12

Minnesota lost to Ames on October 23rd in Minneapolis. The Gophers started with a rush and early in the game made four touchdowns, two of which were not allowed, the officials claiming that Minnesota had used tripping tactics in the interference.

Minnesota kicked off first. Ames fumbled on her 30-yard line. Evans made 3 yards, Loomis 23. Then Smith made a short gain and Loomis was forced over for a touchdown

—two and one-half minutes after the game began. After the next kick-off by Ames, Minnesota started a procession toward the Ames' goal. Bagley made 15 yards, then a few yards more were added. Minnesota was held for downs, Ames made a few short gains and was held for downs. Minnesota then advanced the ball to Ames' 35-yard line when the ball was given to Ames for an off-side play by Minnesota. However, it immediately came back to Minnesota on an off-side play by Ames; Cole ran 45 yards for a touchdown, which was not allowed, the ball being given to Ames on her 30-yard line. Ames could not gain. Minnesota made a few gains, fumbled the ball, recovered it; Harrison made an end run for 15 yards and a touchdown which was not allowed, the officials claiming that Minnesota had again tripped in interference.

Ames kicked to Coleman on Minnesota's 45-yard line. Loomis advanced the ball 4 yards, Bagley 4, Evans 3, Ingalls 5, Smith 20, Bagley 5, Ingalls 5, planting the ball on Ames' 12-yard line. Loomis then went through for a touchdown. Ames' next kick-off was taken by Loomis who returned it 50 yards to the center of the field. Bagley made 10 yards and then a fumble sent the ball rolling back of Ames' goal-line where an Ames' player got it and brought it out 15 yards before he was stopped by Winkjer. A little later Minnesota got the ball on an off-side play and kicked it out of bounds at the corner of the field. Harrison made a wonderful run on this play and secured the ball for Minnesota. It was, however, lost to Minnesota on a technical ruling, and went to Ames on her 5-yard line, where it was when the half ended.

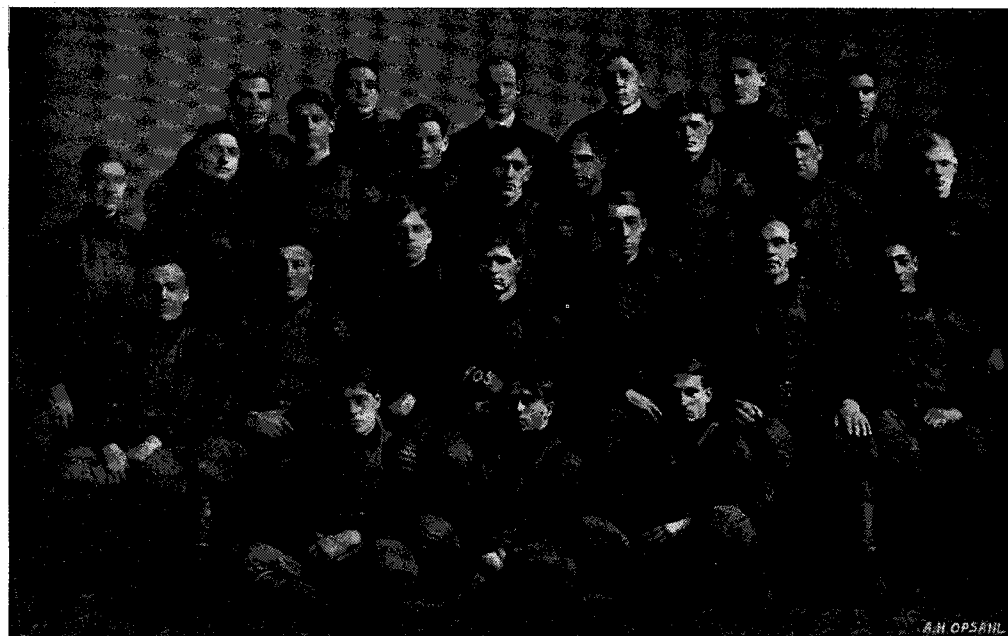
Ames scored early in the second half, using a crisscross play which resulted in long runs. Minnesota was completely fooled by this play on which Ames was able to make 50 yards for a touchdown. The next touchdown was made by Ames as a result of a blocked kick on Minnesota's 40-yard line. Ames made 27 yards in two plays, then got 10 on an off-side by Minnesota. Minnesota held and on a trick play lost the ball to Ames on her 35-yard line. Ames then made 30 yards on a crisscross play, then lost 10 on off-side, then came back and forced it over the Minnesota goal-line for a touchdown, winning the game by a single goal.

Minnesota 0, Wisconsin 39

Minnesota met Wisconsin, October 30th, in Minneapolis and lost by the most humiliating score ever piled up against a Minnesota team. Wisconsin won by six touchdowns, five goals from touchdowns and one drop kick from the field. O'Dea, the wonderful kicker, was used to the best advantage and Minnesota was completely outplayed and outclassed in every department of the game. There was not a single redeeming feature in the showing made by Minnesota, though some Minnesota rooters tried to get some comfort over the score 40 to 0 made against Wisconsin five years before. It was cold comfort, however, and very little consolation.

Wisconsin won the toss and took the goal. Cochems ran back the kick-off 15 yards. O'Dea punted to Minnesota's 20-yard line, where Wisconsin took the ball on a fumble. Minnesota regained the ball on downs, and punted. Further kicks were exchanged and Wisconsin finally got the ball at midfield. Wisconsin opened up a sharp attack on their opponent's rush-line and the ball moved forward slowly until it reached the 10-yard line. Riordan made 5 and Peele went across for the touchdown. O'Dea kicked the goal. Minnesota kicked off and Wisconsin soon was forced to punt. Wisconsin would not yield a yard and Minnesota punted. Riordan, Forrest and Cochems made steady gains until the ball rested on the 3-yard line. Peele went around the end for a touchdown. Gregg kicked the goal. Minnesota kicked off and O'Dea returned. Wisconsin held for downs at center. Line plays again sent the ball steadily down the field, and Riordan shot across the line for a touchdown. Gregg kicked the goal. Minnesota kicked off and Wisconsin rushed the ball to Minnesota's 30-yard line, where the ball was lost on a fumble. Minnesota could not gain and punted to O'Dea at 45-yard line. A line plunge reached the 35-yard line, where Minnesota held for two downs. O'Dea fell back and kicked a goal from the field.

In the second half Wisconsin kicked off. Minnesota failed to gain and punted to 40-yard line. Wisconsin could not gain and O'Dea punted to Minnesota's 5-yard line. Wisconsin held for two downs and Loomis fell behind his goal line to kick sending the ball out to the 35-yard line. Cochems, Holmes, and Gregg by line plays carried the ball to the 10-yard line. Peele got through



THE TEAM OF 1905

	<i>Jacobson</i>	<i>Loomis</i>	<i>Reed, manager</i>	<i>Williams</i>	<i>Mowry</i>	<i>Dolan</i>	
<i>Robertson</i>	<i>Brush</i>	<i>Sanborn</i>	<i>Safford</i>	<i>Bandelin</i>	<i>Kjelland</i>	<i>Vita</i>	<i>Greaves</i>
<i>Burgan</i>	<i>Oech</i>	<i>Schuknecht</i>	<i>Current</i>	<i>Kremer</i>	<i>Ittner</i>	<i>Marshall</i>	
		<i>Larkin</i>	<i>Cutting</i>	<i>Weisel</i>			

for 6 and Riordan covered the remaining distance for a touchdown. The try at goal failed. Minnesota kicked off and O'Dea returned; a moment later, Minnesota fumbled and Wisconsin got the ball on Minnesota's 35-yard line. Minnesota put up a stubborn defense and O'Dea tried a drop kick, but missed. Loomis kicked out to O'Dea and the latter ran ball back 30 yards. Forrest, Peele and Gregg reached the 4-yard line. Peele went through center for a touchdown. Gregg kicked the goal. Minnesota kicked off and Wisconsin rushed the ball to Minnesota's 40-yard line, where it was lost on downs. Minnesota was soon forced to punt. Wisconsin started a fierce attack on Minnesota's line and steadily forced the ball to the last line, which Joliffe crossed for a touchdown. O'Dea kicked the goal.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Harrison, *left end*; Finlayson, *left tackle*; Smith, *left guard*; Winkjer, *center*; Ingalls, *right guard*; Nicoulin, *right tackle*; Shepley, *right end*; Cole, *quarterback*; Evans, *left halfback*; Bagley, *right halfback*; Loomis, *fullback*.

Minnesota 0, Michigan 14

On November 13th, Minnesota lost to Michigan by a score of 14 to 0.

In addition to the touchdowns which were allowed, Michigan made two touchdowns which were not allowed, the first on a 90-yard run in which the officials claimed that the Michigan runner had stepped outside the bounds of the field and again on a 60-yard run in which Minnesota was off-side. Minnesota's defense in the early part of the game was good and it was twenty-seven minutes before Michigan was able to make the first touchdown. Michigan was slow in getting started but after the first touchdown was made, played a fast and furious game, and Minnesota was unable to withstand her strong attacks. Soon after the second kick-off, Michigan got Minnesota's punt and carried it to Minnesota's 2½-yard line. Two more plays brought a touchdown in a minute and a half of playing. A few moments later, Michigan was near enough to try a goal from the field which was missed.

In the second half, Minnesota kept the ball in Michigan's territory most of the time by punting and both sides were guilty of much

fumbling. Michigan succeeded in working the ball down the field to Minnesota's 1½-yard line when the ball was lost to Minnesota for holding. Minnesota almost immediately lost the ball back to Michigan when it was pushed over for another touchdown.

Harrison who was captain of the team did some remarkably good work. Loomis broke his ankle early in the game which undoubtedly had a great deal to do with Minnesota's poor showing.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Harrison, *left end*; Scandrett, *right end*; Shepley, *left tackle*; Nicoulin, *right tackle*; Smith, *left guard*; Winkjer, *right guard*; Finlayson, *center*; Cole, *quarterback*; Evans, *left halfback*; Jones, *right halfback*; Loomis, *fullback*. *Substitutes*: Gallagher for Harrison; Harrison for Loomis; Bagley for Evans; Winkjer for Finlayson; LaFans for Winkjer.

Minnesota 0, Purdue 6

Minnesota met Purdue at Lafayette, November 25th, for the final game of the season, which was lost by a score of 6 to 0. The game was played in a drizzling rain. Purdue had the best of it from the beginning and during the first half kept the ball in Minnesota's territory nearly all the time, but could not score until near the end of the half, when a poor pass by Minnesota sent the ball over Harrison's head and over the Minnesota goal line. Harrison succeeded in getting the ball but fumbled it, recovered it and immediately kicked it straight up into the air. In the scramble which followed there was a general mixup and when the ball was finally located it was found to be in the hands of a Purdue man and behind the Minnesota goal line. It was just simply a case of the hardest sort of luck that gave this touchdown against Minnesota.

The second half showed some good work on the part of Minnesota, and Purdue was kept on the defensive most of the time. Once a Purdue man got away for a long run but Scandrett stopped him. Just before the end of the game, Reynolds was taken out, Jones taking his place and Bagley taking Jones' place. Then Minnesota started a procession toward the Purdue goal line—Bagley made 20 yards on an end run, Harrison added 10, when time was called with the ball in Minnesota's possession on Purdue's 20-yard line.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Gallagher, *left end*; Scandrett, *right end*; Shep-

ley, *left tackle*; Nicoulin, *right tackle*; Smith, *left guard*; Reynolds, Jones, *right guard*; Evans, *left halfback*; Jones, Bagley, *right halfback*; Harrison, *fullback*; Cole, *quarter*; Finlayson, *center*.



Ed Rogers, captain of the 1903 team.

SEASON OF 1898

The Team

Captain and left end, Scandrett; *left tackle*, Otte; *left guard*, Parry; *center*, Page; *right guard*, Aune; *right tackle*, Nicoulin; *right end*, von Schlegell; *quarterback*, Kienholtz; *left halfback*, Bernhagen; *right halfback*, Cameron; *fullback*, Shepley; John Wirtensohn, *trainer*; Jack Minds, *coach*.

The Schedule

Oct. 1—Minnesota 32, Carleton 0.
 Oct. 5—Minnesota 0, Alumni 5.
 Oct. 8—Minnesota 12, Rush 0.
 Oct. 15—Minnesota 6, Grinnell 16.
 Oct. 22—Minnesota 0, Ames 6.
 Oct. 29—Minnesota 0, Wisconsin 28.
 Nov. 5—Minnesota 15, North Dakota 0.
 Nov. 12—Minnesota 17, Northwestern 6.
 Nov. 24—Minnesota 10, Illinois 11.
 Totals—Minnesota 92, Opponents 72.

Minnesota 32, Carleton 0

The first game of the season of 1898 was played on the field back of the West hotel, with Carleton College, and was won by Minnesota by a score of 32 to 0. Minnesota had no trouble whatever in winning the game. Bernhagen, Nelson, Gray, and Shepley were

called on for advancing the ball. George Cole played a remarkable game, and his tackling was of unusually high order.

The only sensational play of the game was made a few minutes before the close of the second half when Nelson got the ball, and with interference furnished by Bernhagen and Cole got past the whole Carleton team, and made eighty yards for a touchdown. The game was a remarkably good one for a first season game.

Minnesota 0, Alumni 5

A mid-week game was played October 5th with the alumni and was won by them by a score of 5 to 0. It was a good game, and gave the Minnesota team some excellent practice. Van Campen made the touchdown for the alumni, getting the ball on a double pass, and escaping the vigilance of the Minnesota team. In the second half the Varsity had things more her own way, and advanced the ball to within a few yards of her opponent's goal, but was unable to carry it over.

Minnesota 12, Rush 0

On October 8th Minnesota met a team representing the Rush Medical College of Chicago, and won by a good score. The attack of the Minnesota team was sufficient to make progress against the defense of Rush, and Minnesota's defense was strong enough to prevent Rush from making any consistent gains.

The first touchdown came within a very few minutes of the kick-off. In the second half both sides played a kicking game, and Erickson, of Minnesota, completely outplayed his opponent. Cole, the captain, played a remarkable game, and in the second half Rogers, who replaced Nelson, exhibited some long runs. The interference was good for an early season game.

The only feature of the game that was not desirable was the bickering over the decision of the referee, who refused to allow Erickson's run to count, on the ground that there was tripping.

In the second half Minnesota took it easy, and failed to add anything to the score registered in the first half.

Coleman, *left end*; Parry, *left tackle*; Gray, *left guard*; Kotlaba, *center*; Nicoulin, *right guard*; Anderson, *right tackle*; Scandrett, *right end*; Cole, *Captain, quarterback*; Bernhagen, *left half*; Nelson, Rogers, *right half*; Erickson, *fullback*.

Minnesota 6, Grinnell 16

For the second time, in the history of games with Grinnell, Minnesota lost the game of 1898, which was played October 15th. The score was 16 to 6 in favor of Grinnell. Minnesota had expected to win this game as she had won most of her previous games with Grinnell, but Grinnell put up a great game of football, remarkably strong in interference. The Grinnell boys went into the game with a spirit which was entirely commendable and which resulted in a one-sided score in their favor. For some reason the Minnesota team was not up to standard and Cole, the quarterback, was the only Minnesota man who played in usual form.

The game began with Grinnell kicking off, Minnesota brought the ball back to the center of the field in a series of plays. Minnesota was held and the ball passed back and forth near the center of the field for some time. Rule, of Grinnell, got loose finally for a 30-yard run, planting the ball on Minnesota's 10-yard line, where it was forced over and the first score registered 10 minutes after the opening of the game. Minnesota then kicked off. Grinnell was unable to advance the ball and Minnesota had it near the Grinnell goal. Grinnell held and Minnesota lost the ball on downs, Grinnell kicking it out of the danger zone. The ball then changed hands a number of times, on punts, until finally a Grinnell fumble was picked up by Scandrett and converted into a touchdown. Grinnell next kicked off. Erickson fumbled the ball but recovered it and made 30 yards. The play was recalled on a foul and the ball given to Grinnell on Minnesota's 20-yard line. Grinnell soon forced it over for a touchdown.

The second half opened as a kicking game, the ball being in the air most of the time. Finally, Grinnell got possession of it, near the Minnesota goal, and forced it across for a third touchdown and the last score of the game. From that time until the final call of time, Grinnell played safe. Her men were all in, having played themselves to the limit. Cole, Erickson and Scandrett for Minnesota played well but the team work was weak and as a whole the playing of Minnesota was listless and Grinnell was able to get through the Minnesota line almost at will. The Grinnell men expressed themselves as very heartily pleased with the reception that was given them by the Minnesota crowd and the fair treatment which they experienced in Minneapolis and

were particularly enthusiastic in expressing their admiration for Minnesota's quarter, Cole.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Johnson, *center*; Gray, *left guard*; Nicoulin, *right guard*; Anderson, *left tackle*; Otte, Parry, *right tackle*; Coleman, *left end*; Scandrett, *right end*; Cole, *quarterback*; Bernhagen, *left halfback*; Erickson, *right halfback*; Shepley, *fullback*.

Minnesota 0, Ames 6

The 1898 game with Ames was played in Minneapolis October 22nd. The game was very slow on both sides and the Minnesota men seemed half asleep. Ames kicked off. Cole returned the ball 15 yards. Otte made 10 and then added 20. Rogers made 4 and then 5 yards. Nicoulin added 4 and then Otte failed to gain. Rogers made 4, then Ames held and immediately afterward fumbled the ball. Cole made 10 yards, Rogers, 7, Nicoulin 4, Smith 5, then Rogers 2. The ball was lost on downs on Ames' 20-yard line. Ames made a few slight gains and then kicked. Minnesota showed some excellent team work at this point and rushed the ball back 26 yards. Then the ball passed back and forth between the two teams with no decided advantage to either. Von Schlegell did some remarkably fine work for Minnesota in breaking up Ames' plays. Scandrett showed great work in getting down the field, tackling the man who got the ball on punts. With the ball on Ames' 20-yard line, in Minnesota's possession, Cole was badly hurt and was carried from the field. Kienholz took his place, while Shepley acted as captain. The only score of the game was made by Ames early in the second half. Minnesota kicked off. The ball changed hands several times, moving steadily toward Minnesota's goal. Finally Edson of Ames found a hole through the Minnesota line and went through for a touchdown.

Just after the middle of the second half, Ames kicked the ball out of bounds at Minnesota's 3-yard line. Minnesota returned, kicking it to the center of the field. Von Schlegell got hold of the ball, fumbled it and it rolled toward the Ames' goal. Kienholz picked it up and came close to getting away for a touchdown. A few other gains were made and Ames found herself fighting to save her goal-line intact. Ames held Minnesota for downs and kicked the ball out of

danger and a second later the game was over.

The Minnesota line-up was as follows: Cole and Kienholz, *quarterback*; von Schlegell, *left end*; Scandrett, *right end*; Smith, *left guard*; Nicoulin, *right guard*; Parry, *left tackle*; Anderson, *right tackle*; Otte, *left halfback*; Rogers, Bernhagen, *right halfback*; Page, *center*; Shepley, *fullback*.

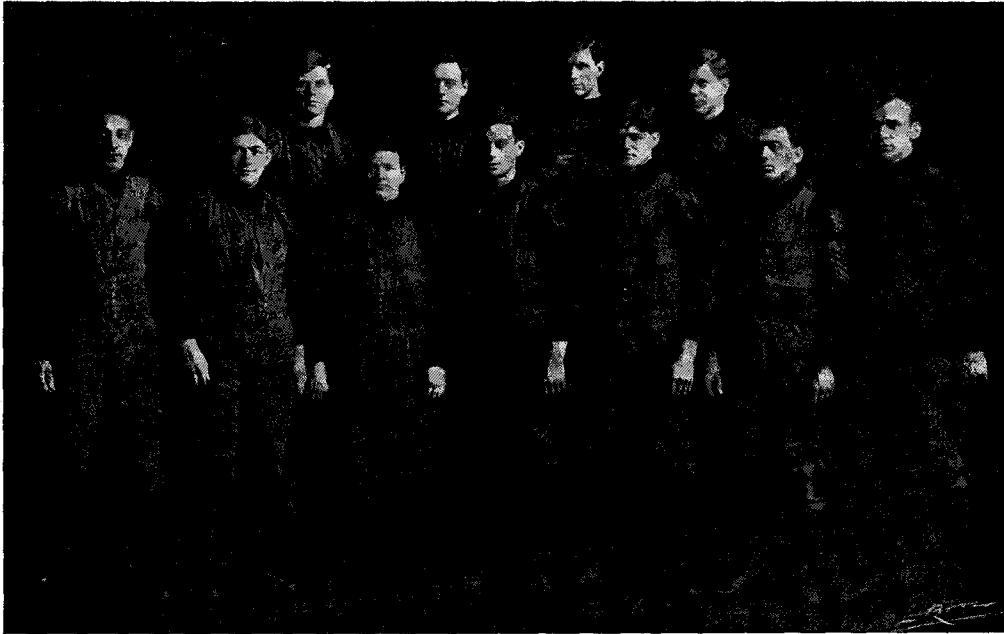
Wisconsin 28, Minnesota 0

Wisconsin won from Minnesota on Randall field, October 29th, making four touchdowns in the first half and one in the second half, and kicking 4 goals. Minnesota's defense was poor and her attack was weak, while Wisconsin played with snap and precision and her flying wedge was a wonder as a ground gainer. The loss of Cole was sorely felt. Shepley did wonderful work in keeping up the heart of the Minnesota men but in spite of it all, Minnesota was only able to make a first down twice during the game. Minnesota used a guard's-back play, that did not work, and had little else to show. Wisconsin used the quarterback kick often and usually with good effect. During the second half darkness came and the ball was kept almost constantly in the air. Wisconsin's halves made many long runs. Twice during the game Minnesota had the ball on Wisconsin's 10-yard line, but neither time could make any impression on Wisconsin's defense.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: von Schlegell, Glover, *left end*; Scandrett, *right end*; Parry, *left tackle*; Anderson *right tackle*; Gray, *left guard*; Adams, Kienholz, Nicoulin, *right guard*; Adams, Kienholz, *quarterback*; Otte, Rogers, *left halfback*; Coleman, *right halfback*; Shepley, *fullback*; Page, *center*.

Minnesota 15, North Dakota 0

The game against North Dakota was played November 5th, in Minneapolis, and while the game proved to be an easy victory for Minnesota, the showing made by the Minnesota team and the spirit with which they went into the playing was entirely commendable. In this game Scandrett fairly outdid himself in his field generalship and in his individual playing. Von Schlegell was a close second to Scandrett as a ground gainer. Minnesota made two touchdowns in the first half and one in the second. The effect of this game was to restore the confidence of Minnesota's rooters in the team.



THE TEAM OF 1906

<i>Schuknecht</i>	<i>Larkin</i>	<i>Current</i>	<i>Doane</i>
<i>Marshall</i>	<i>Case</i>	<i>Smith</i>	<i>Safford</i>
		<i>Vita</i>	<i>Wiest</i>
			<i>Ittner</i>

The Minnesota line-up: von Schlegell, *left end*; Otte, *left tackle*; Aune, *left guard*; Page, *center*; Parry, *right guard*; Nicoulin, *right tackle*; Scandrett, *right end*; Kienholz, *quarterback*; Bernhagen, *left half*; Cameron, *right half*; Glover, *fullback*.

Minnesota 17, Northwestern 6

This game, which was played in Minneapolis November 12th, is always remembered as one of the most famous victories ever won by Minnesota. Coming in a season when the scores of so many games had gone against Minnesota, the victory was all the more welcome. Nevertheless, it was a brilliant victory, and was celebrated in a way that brought down the wrath of the University authorities upon the heads of the students, for someone painted the score, on the sandstone blocks in front of the library building. The day was ideal and both teams were fit for the fray. Minnesota used the guard's-back play that was effective and won. There was considerable kicking and the ball was in the air many times. Minnesota played with a spirit that would not be denied and won a brilliant and deserved victory.

Minnesota kicked off to Northwestern's 20-yard line. Northwestern could not gain and

kicked to Shepley in the center of the field. A moment later Cameron got away for 35 yards in a sensational run. Minnesota then fumbled but kept the ball. Otte made 5 yards, Nicoulin 5, Bernhagen lost 1 yard, Cameron regained it. Parry made 4 yards and then Shepley went over the line for a touchdown and followed it up by kicking a goal. Northwestern then kicked off to Minnesota on her 20-yard line. Bernhagen made 20 yards, then added 10, Cameron added 10 yards, and Shepley 10, when Northwestern held Minnesota for downs. Then, though the ball changed hands a number of times, Northwestern pushed Minnesota back toward her goal-line and finally Johnson broke away for a touchdown. After the next kick-off the ball changed hands many times, neither side making consistent gains until Cameron got away for a 20-yard run and planted the ball on Northwestern's 10-yard line. A few yards more were added and Minnesota was held for downs. Then followed more kicking till finally "Buzz" Scandrett got away for a 40-yard run, just before time was called for the end of the first half.

In the second half, Northwestern kicked off to Minnesota's 20-yard line. The ball

was returned 10 yards and then steady gains brought it to Northwestern's 35-yard line. Shepley, on a fake play, circled Northwestern's end for 35 yards and a touchdown. The goal was missed. The next and last touchdown by Minnesota was made after a long struggle, both teams playing fierce football and neither side having a pronounced advantage over the other. Finally the ball belonged to Minnesota well down in Northwestern territory but was lost to Northwestern on a fumble. Northwestern immediately lost it back to Minnesota on a forward pass. Parry, Cameron and Otte made some good gains for Minnesota, planting the ball on Northwestern's 10-yard line. Parry was then given the ball and made the final 10 yards needed for a touchdown.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: von Schlegell, *left end*; Scandrett, *right end*; Otte, *left tackle*; Nicoulin, *right tackle*; Aune, *left guard*; Parry, *right guard*; Bernhagen, Coleman, *left halfback*; Cameron, *right halfback*; Kienholz, *quarterback*; Page, *center*; Shepley, *fullback*.

Minnesota 10, Illinois 11

The 1898 game was played with Illinois on Thanksgiving day on the old athletic field back of the West hotel. There had been a severe snow storm and the field was covered with snow to a depth of several feet. Scrapers had been employed and the snow was piled up along either side of the field higher than a man's head. The day was bitterly cold; on the morning of the day the thermometer stood 12 degrees below zero and when the game was called, about noon, the thermometer stood below zero. The field was very slippery which rather favored the heavier Illinois team. Many amusing incidents occurred during the game, due to the state of the field and the snow banks on either side. Once when the ball was kicked out of bounds, it was buried in a snow bank, and the Minnesota and Illinois players buried themselves in the snow hunting for the ball. Another time a Minnesota man running with the ball, slipped and fell, when two teammates grabbed him by the legs and pulled him over the Illinois goal-line for a touchdown which was not allowed, the referee having called the ball dead when the Minnesota man fell. The game was played on remarkably even terms, both teams going into the game with spirit and dash, and playing to win. Illinois scored two touchdowns, using

the Princeton mass-on-tackles play. Both touchdowns were made by virtue of the ability of the Illinois team to force back the Minnesota team, by sheer strength and weight. Minnesota's generalship was excellent and the men showed heady work in their playing but many of their plays did not work on account of the condition of the field. Minnesota used the delayed pass to excellent advantage and both touchdowns were made through the use of this play. Minnesota's first touchdown was made by Shepley on a delayed pass, who ran 25 yards around Illinois' left end. The second was made in a very similar manner, though neither goal was kicked. Illinois succeeded in kicking one goal which gave her the advantage of one point in the final score. Illinois' final score was made with but a few seconds left to play. The Illinois team had forced Minnesota back towards her goal, upon a particularly icy piece of the field. A pail of sand, on that ice, would have saved the day for Minnesota, and would have enabled her to withstand Illinois' attacks until the final call of time. But the sand was not there and Illinois won and deserved to win. During the game Shepley tried a goal from the field which missed by a very narrow margin. Glover played a particularly strong game at left end, though he was injured early in the first half, he continued in the line-up until well along in the second half when he was replaced by von Schlegell. The whole team played in a way to win the hearty approval of the Minnesota rooters even though the game was lost. The spirit shown by the men in this game was all that could be asked of any team.

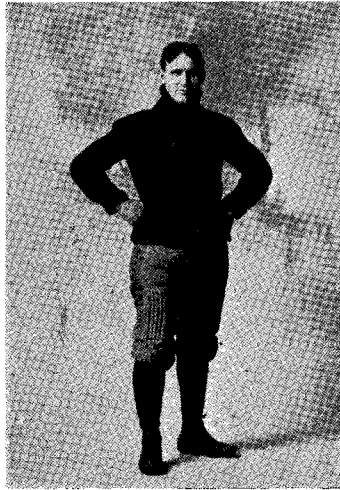
The Minnesota line-up was as follows: Page, *center*; Parry, *right guard*; Aune, *left guard*; Nicoulin, *right tackle*; Otte, *left tackle*; Scandrett, *right end*; Glover, von Schlegell, *left end*; Cole, *quarterback*; Bernhagen, *left halfback*; Cameron, *right halfback*; Shepley, *fullback*.

THE SEASON OF 1899.

The season of 1899, was, take it all in all, very satisfactory. The scores were not what might have been desired but the spirit shown was most excellent. The opponents were given hard games and royal welcomes and had nothing but words of praise for the sportsmanlike conduct of the Minnesota teams and rooters. The number of injuries to men was unusual and the one-sided scores of at least

two games was due directly to this cause. The men were hard players and did faithfully what they could to maintain the honor of the institution on the football field and they acquitted themselves with honor, alike in victory and defeat.

The year was notable for two things, the opening of Northrop field and the publication of Football, "the only newspaper of its kind in the world," as was its proud boast. This publication did much to promote a prop-



"Mose" Strathern, center and captain of the 1904 eleven.

er spirit in the student body and among the members of the team and the men who were back of it deserve the highest praise for their hard work and for the maintenance of high ideals.

The Schedule

Sept. 26—Minnesota 20, Mpls. Central 0.
 Oct. 2—Minnesota 29, Macalester 0.
 Oct. 7—Minnesota 40, Shattuck 0.
 Oct. 14—Minnesota 35, Carleton 5.
 Oct. 21—Minnesota 6, Ames 0.
 Oct. 28—Minnesota 5, Grinnell 5.
 Nov. 4—Minnesota 5, Northwestern 11.
 Nov. 4—Minnesota 6, Alumni 5.
 Nov. 11—Minnesota 5, Beloit 5.
 Nov. 18—Minnesota 0, Wisconsin 19.
 Nov. 25—Minnesota 0, Chicago 29.
 Totals—Minnesota 151, Opponents 79.

Minnesota 20, Minneapolis Central 0

Minnesota won from Central High of Minneapolis in rather sluggish fashion in the open-

ing practice game of the season. The High school team played a snappy game throughout and succeeded in making several gains through the varsity line. The most sensational play of the game was a 30-yard sprint for a touchdown made by Hoyt in the second half.

Minnesota 29, Macalester 0

Macalester fell before the Minnesota eleven on October 2nd, by a 29 to 0 score. The team continued to show some good offensive power, but there was no startling improvement over the previous game. With four regulars out of the game, the lack of experience was apparent in the Gopher play. Gil Dobie contributed several brilliant runs to the Minnesota cause.

Minnesota 40, Shattuck 0

Minnesota won rather easily from Shattuck on October 7th, but exhibited a far from finished brand of play. The Shattuck team played a good game on the whole, but fumbles and off-side plays hampered them to a considerable extent at critical instances.

Minnesota 35, Carleton 5

Minnesota won the game by a score of 35 to 5, but during the first half did not cover themselves with particular glory, especially in the defensive work. In general, during this half, the work was ragged. The second half was much better and showed that the team had real power. Carleton's score came as the result of a beautiful place-kick from the 15-yard line, by Cumby.

The same day the second team lost to Shattuck by a score of 5 to 0. In the first half neither team scored. The first of the second half was Shattuck's game, but Minnesota seconds came back strong and when time was called had Shattuck going.

Minnesota 6, Ames 0

Minnesota defeated Ames, 6 to 0, on October 21st, winning by virtue of a fumble. Early in the game, the ball slipped from an Ames' runner's hands and Page picked it up and ran for a touchdown. During the balance of the game, the play was fairly even, but it was mainly due to some fine punting by Glover that the Gopher goal line remained uncrossed. The Minnesota offense was very poor, being stopped on one occasion on the Ames' 5-yard line. The Iowa team carried the ball with far greater success than did Minnesota, and on one occasion an Ames man got

free and a score seemed inevitable, but George Cole downed the runner before the damage was done.

The Minnesota line-up: Dobie, *left end*; Otte, *left tackle*; Aune, *left guard*; Page, *center*; Tift, *right guard*; Hoyt, *right tackle*; Scandrett, *Captain and right end*; Cole, *quarterback*; Evans, *left half*; Kienholz, Freeman, *right half*; Glover, *fullback*.

Minnesota 5, Grinnell 5

After ten previous games, of which Minnesota had won seven and Grinnell, two, the rivals battled to a 5 to 5 tie, on October 28th. Grinnell scored by the drop kick route, while the Gophers made their points by a touchdown. Minnesota's defensive play was excellent, and at no time did the Iowa team seriously threaten the goal line. On the offense, Minnesota was slow in getting started and the interference was poor. Grinnell played a hard game, and repeatedly made small gains with trick plays. Wheeler, of Grinnell, scored his team's points with a beautiful drop kick from the 40-yard line. The other outstanding feature of the game was Freeman's 60-yard run for the Gopher touchdown, made possible by some excellent blocking by Mueller. Glover's punting and Page's play at center were excellent, while Aune, Flynn, and Otte played the best games on the line. Rogers did some good work at quarter.

The Minnesota line-up: Dobie, *left end*; Otte, Gray, *left tackle*; Aune, *left guard*; Page, *center*; Flynn, *right guard*; Mueller, *right tackle*; Fosseen, Scandrett, *right end*; Rogers, *quarterback*; Bernhagen, *left half*; Freeman, *right half*; Glover, *fullback*.

Minnesota 5, Northwestern 11

Minnesota met Northwestern for the fourth time, and the Purple gridmen won their first victory, 11 to 5, on November 4th. The occasion was the dedication of the new Northrop Field, and the Gophers put up a valiant battle against the crushing tandem plays used by Northwestern. There was no scoring during the first half, although Northwestern lost the ball on the Gophers' 10-yard line on one occasion. In the second half, the wedge formation used by Northwestern became very effective, and two touchdowns were made. It was not until near the end of the game that Minnesota made a determined stand and forced Northwestern to punt. The kick was blocked, and the Gophers got the ball on the Purple 15-yard line. Several attempts to advance the

ball were unsuccessful, and Glover booted a beautiful place kick, just before time was called. Minnesota could not stop the Northwestern offense, with its wedge formation, and therein lies the whole story of the game. It was a poor dedication for the new field, but the best of spirit was shown, and the Northwestern players were given a royal welcome.

The Minnesota line-up: Dobie, *left end*; Gray, *left tackle*; Aune, *left guard*; Page, *center*; Tift, *right guard*; Mueller, *right tackle*; Otte, Fosseen, *right end*; Rogers, *quarterback*; Freeman, *left half*; Hoyt, Cameron, *right half*; Glover, *fullback*.

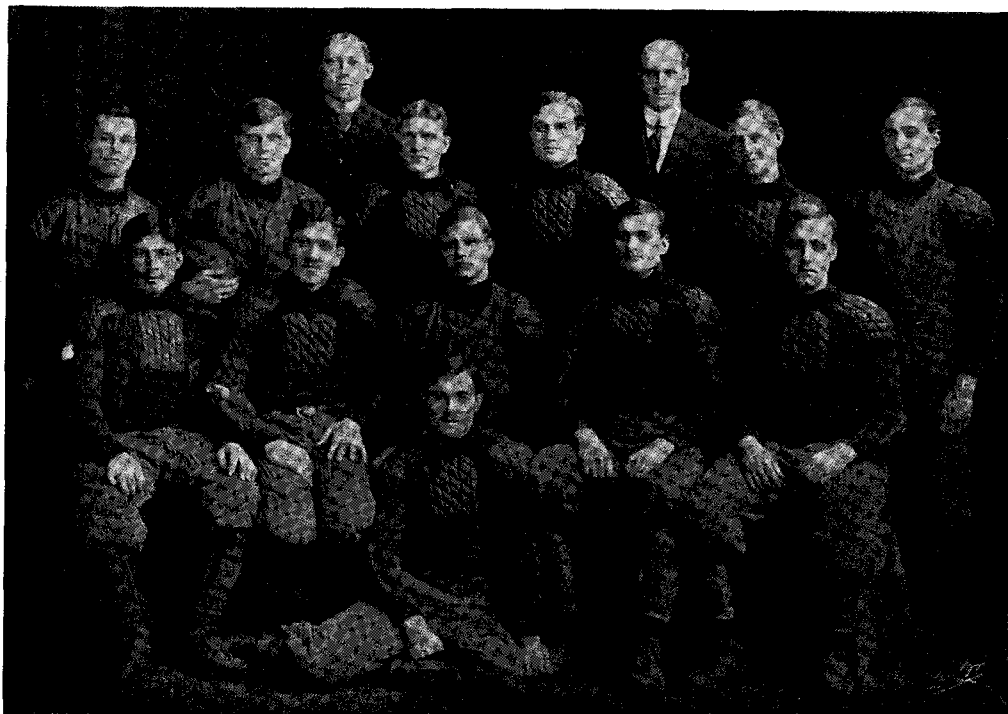
Minnesota 6, Alumni 5

As an added feature, on the day of the Northwestern game, a Minnesota team met an Alumni squad composed of the following old stars: Madigan, Finlayson, Smith, Walker, Harrison, Larson, Van Campen, Southworth, Adams, and Belden. The alumni team scored by way of a drop kick, Belden booting a field goal from the 30-yard mark. Gray scored for Minnesota after a run of 12 yards, and Glover kicked a difficult goal.

Minnesota 5, Beloit 5

For the second time, Minnesota met Beloit, on November 11th, and the two teams played to a 5 to 5 tie. On three occasions, Beloit pushed the ball down under Minnesota's goal posts, but could not score. Minnesota then took the offensive and carried the ball back past the middle of the field when a disastrous fumble gave Beloit the ball and she made a touchdown. As a whole, the game was played on fairly even terms and the score, while discouraging to Minnesota, represented the real merits of the playing. Beloit gave an exhibition of what a team can do when it follows the ball and Minnesota exhibited pure grit and determination. Never was a team given more loyal support by the rooters and never was better feeling exhibited between two opposing teams on the football field. Minnesota's score came late in the game. The ball was close to the side of the field. The ball was put into play and the whole Minnesota team, with the exception of Cole and Glover, swung out into the center of the field, followed by the whole Beloit team. Glover ran more than half the length of the field behind interference furnished by Cole, and made the touchdown.

The Minnesota line-up: Dobie, *left end*; Otte, *left tackle*; Aune, *left guard*; Page, *cen-*



THE TEAM OF 1907

	<i>Williams, coach</i>	<i>Reed, manager</i>			
<i>Rademacher</i>	<i>Schuknecht</i>	<i>Dunn</i>	<i>G. Capron</i>	<i>H. Capron</i>	<i>Chestnut</i>
<i>Case</i>	<i>Bandelin</i>	<i>Kjelland</i>	<i>Molstad</i>	<i>Young</i>	
		<i>Coughlin</i>			

ter; Tift, right guard; Tweet, Gray, right tackle; Scandrett, Fosseen, right end; Cole, quarterback; Evans, left half; Hoyt, Freeman, right half; Glover, fullback.

Minnesota 0, Wisconsin 19

On November 18th, Minnesota and Wisconsin played a spectacular game which was won by the Badgers, 19 to 0. Although the score was decisively in Wisconsin's favor, it does not tell the complete story of hard struggle. During the first half, the Gophers pushed Wisconsin over the field, almost at will, and, despite the fact that they could not score, appeared to have the strongest team. Pat O'Dea, Wisconsin's fullback, made good use of his wonderful kicking ability in the second half, and the Badgers turned the tide. The kick that started the Minnesota team on their downfall was a curved drop-kick, made while on the run, from the center of the field.

This kick was the most wonderful ever seen on a Minnesota gridiron and no one who saw will ever forget it. O'Dea secured the ball on a punt by Minnesota and was running with

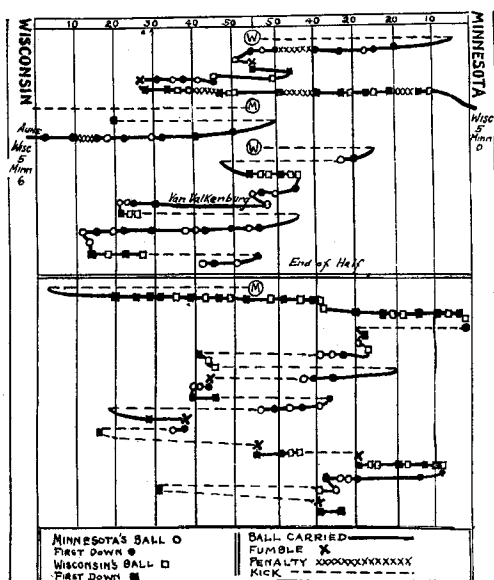
it toward the Minnesota goal, when Dobie loomed up between him and the goal. Without stopping, he threw the ball down and slightly to the right, and as it rose from the ground caught it with his right toe and sent it sailing for the goal. The ball arose, curved to the left and passed between the goal posts as true as a die. The Minnesotans gave a gasp of consternation, that was two-thirds admiration, and the Wisconsin partisans went mad with joy. It was a wonderful exhibition of kicking ability.

Knowlton, the Gopher fullback, had only three weeks of practice, previous to the game, and his inexperience was a handicap to the Minnesota eleven. On straight punting, O'Dea had little the better of Knowlton, but his drop-kicking was superb, and won the game for his team. An account of the game published in the Wisconsin Cardinal, the student daily, credits Minnesota with playing a good hard game in hard luck, saying that 12 points were gained by Wisconsin, due to the inexperience of a substitute fullback.

The Minnesota line-up: Dobie, *left end*; Otte, *left tackle*; Aune, *left guard*; Page, *center*; Tift, *right guard*; Gray, *right tackle*; Scandrett, *right end*; Cole, *quarterback*; Evans, *left half*; Kienholz, Cameron, *right half*; Glover, Knowlton, *fullback*.

Minnesota 0, Chicago 29

On November 25th, Minnesota lost the final game of the season to Chicago, 29 to 0. The Maroons had an unusually strong team, while the Gophers were badly crippled, hardly a



The Minnesota-Wisconsin game of 1900.

man being in condition to play a really hard game. Though the result was one-sided, it is a credit to the play of the Minnesota team that the result was not worse. The Gophers' defense grew stronger as the game proceeded, and during the second half, Chicago was able to score only six points. On the evening following the game, the Minnesota alumni living in Chicago, gave a banquet in honor of the team and visitors from Minnesota.

The Minnesota line-up: Dobie, *left end*; Otte, *left tackle*; Aune, *left guard*; Page, *center*; Tift, Flynn, *right guard*; Gray, Tweet, *right tackle*; Scandrett, *right end*; Cole, *quarterback*; Evans, Greiner, *left half*; Cameron, *right half*; Glover, Kienholz, *fullback*.

THE SEASON OF 1900

Following, as it did, a long period of depression and defeat, the football season of

1900 glowed with special brilliance. The season was the first under the coaching of Dr. Henry L. Williams, and marked the beginning of an era in which good fortune was perched on the banners of Minnesota teams. The development of the team was slow, but steady, from the first game until the Northwestern struggle. Due to inclement weather and the impossibility of outdoor practice, the team slumped slightly in the final game, against Nebraska, and failed to make the brilliant showing of the preceding games, although winning the game. The Gophers were held to a tie by Minneapolis Central High School, in the season's opener, and Chicago, but won the remaining contests, rolling up the greatest total score made by a Minnesota eleven up to that time. A feature of the season's play was the fact that very few substitutes were used, and the same team played in all of the big games of the year.

This team has been pronounced one of the great football teams developed in the west, certainly one of the outstanding teams of the time, and Dr. Williams has said that it was one of the greatest teams he ever saw on any gridiron, east or west.

The Team

The team of 1900 was made up as follows: Beyer Aune, *left end*; Charles W. Fee, *left tackle*; John G. Flynn, *left guard*; L. A. Page, Jr., *captain and center*; Henry C. Tweet, *right tackle*; George F. Mueller, *right guard*; Charles C. Hoyt, *right end*; Gilmore Dobie, *quarterback*; Harry J. Van Valkenburg, *left halfback*; Walter S. LaFans and Paul S. Smith, *right halfback*; Warren C. Knowlton, *fullback*.

The second team included George B. Otte, John Schacht, Henry W. Pohlman, "Mose" Strathern, J. Floyd Tift, Wm. N. McDonald, Francis H. Tigue, Wm. S. Kienholz, Charles P. Harris, Henry S. Lovett, Benjamin R. Hassman.

The substitutes included: George B. Webster, Richard S. Pattee, John R. Current, John Hutchinson, Charles Carrigan, W. W. Gould, James F. Hendrickson, Robert Barnand, Wm. Acomb, Rudolph R. Sanborn, Angelo A. Bissell, Arthur Fosseen, Edward Turner.

The Schedule

Sept. 15—Minnesota 0, Mpls. Central 0
 Sept. 22—Minnesota 26, St. Paul Central 0
 Sept. 26—Minnesota 66, Macalester 0
 Sept. 29—Minnesota 44, Carleton 0
 Oct. 6—Minnesota 27, Ames 0

Oct. 13—Minnesota 6, Chicago 6
 Oct. 20—Minnesota 26, Grinnell 0
 Oct. 27—Minnesota 34, North Dakota 0
 Nov. 3—Minnesota 6, Wisconsin 5
 Nov. 10—Minnesota 23, Illinois 0
 Nov. 12—Minnesota 21, Northwestern 0
 Nov. 29—Minnesota 20, Nebraska 12
 Totals—Minnesota 299, Opponents 23

Minnesota 0, Minneapolis Central 0

Minnesota 26, St. Paul Central 0

The Daily termed this an "exasperating" game in which the 'Varsity was held to a tie. According to the same authority, Minnesota was outplayed in every field of the game and it was only by superior weight that she was not defeated. Minnesota was on the defensive all the time, and its playing, at times, was "judicious."

Minnesota 66, Macalester 0

In the game played September 26, Macalester was defeated by a score of 66 to 0. From the first kick-off to the final call of time the game was a series of touchdowns. Macalester did not secure the ball during the whole game except on a fumble. Only twenty-minute halves were played. The longest gain was a 53-yard run by Hoyt. Minnesota met little opposition during the game, going through the line and around the ends at will. The line plunges netted from 5 to 15 yards. During the second half the first team was practically replaced by second team men. Harris did some excellent work during the second half, advancing the ball from 15 to 35 yards at a time.

Minnesota 44, Carleton 0

The Carleton team was met September 29 and defeated by a score of 44 to 0. The visitors showed admirable pluck, but were very light, and exhibited want of training. Only twice were they able to hold the 'Varsity squad for downs. The team-work of the 'Varsity squad showed decided improvement over the previous Saturday, though the man with the ball was not accorded the support he should have had. The defensive work showed well against the few attempts made by the Carleton team to advance the ball. Knowlton made a beautiful and successful drop-kick. The weakest feature of the 'Varsity's playing was in the handling of punts and the fumbling of the ball in scrimmages; against a more experienced team this would have been fatal. Once Carleton got the ball on Minnesota's 25-yard line on a fumble, and was barely stopped short of a touchdown.

Minnesota 27, Ames 0

The heavy Ames team was met on October 6 and defeated by a score of 27 to 0. At the end of the first half the score stood 5 to 0, but in the second half the 'Varsity team took a brace, and one score followed another in quick succession. The visitors played with pluck, and, even in the last quarter when hopelessly defeated, were ready for more. On the first kick-off, Ames took the ball and carried it for forty yards through the whole 'Varsity team. In the main, however, the team played a purely defensive game. Minnesota's defensive work was high grade, and Ames was unable to make any impression on Minnesota's line. Flynn was the best ground gainer for Minnesota and twice carried the ball twenty yards for a touchdown. The great weakness shown by the men was lack of teamwork.

Minnesota 6, Chicago 6

There are a few games, in the history of football at Minnesota, that will live longer than the famous 6 to 6 played with Chicago, October 13, on Northrop field. The previous year Chicago had defeated Minnesota by a score of 29 to 0; naturally the followers of Minnesota were fearful that history might repeat itself. But from the beginning throughout the whole game Minnesota had the advantage over Chicago. Minnesota's score came as the result of some terrific line plunging, while Chicago's score was an unexpected break. Near the close of the game, Chicago had the ball deep in her own territory. Two successive attempts to advance the ball resulted in losses, and, on the third attempt, the man carrying the ball had been tackled but the ball had not been called dead. The ball carrier tossed the ball back over his head to Jim Henry, Chicago halfback, who dodged around Minnesota's left end and carried the ball 85 yards for a touchdown. The goal was kicked and the score tied. With this single exception, Chicago never threatened to score, while the Gophers pushed their opponents around the field, almost at will. Captain Page and Dobie were the stars of the day, and Page completely outplayed Speed, the Chicago center, an all-western selection the previous year.

Minnesota was clearly superior, and, in spite of the tie, Chicago was so completely outplayed that she made no claim to the western championship at the end of the season. The Minnesota line-up: Aune, Tift, Schacht, *ends*; Fec, Tweet, *tackles*; Mueller, Flynn, *guards*; Page, *center*; LaFans, Smith and Harris, *half-backs*; Dobie, *quarterback*; Knowlton, *fullback*.

Minnesota 26, Grinnell 0

On October 28, Grinnell was met and defeated, by a score of 26 to 0. The first touchdown was made in the first three minutes of the game, all the balance of the scoring was done in the last ten minutes. Between these two periods Minnesota played a listless game, and did not win any honor. Grinnell was light, but knew the game and played it from start to finish, running against Minnesota's line and bucking her in a way that was far from reassuring to the crowd. However, during the last ten minutes the team showed what it could do—two decisive touchdowns were made in quick succession. Fellows, Grinnell's left tackle was the particular star for the Grinnell team, and time and again he broke up the interference of the Minnesota team.

Minnesota 34, North Dakota 0

North Dakota was met and defeated October 27, by a score of 34 to 0. The game was a slow one from start to finish, the field being wet and slippery and the weather warm and depressing. A fumble by Minnesota gave North Dakota its only chance for a touchdown, and Flannigan came near making it. As the game progressed the men improved in playing, and before the game closed were playing a fast, clean game of ball. Instead of following the usual tactics, using mass plays through the line, Minnesota opened up and gave an exhibition of open playing, that was unexpected.

Minnesota 6, Wisconsin 5

The Wisconsin game of 1900 was another of those games never to be forgotten. The game was played on November 3rd, at Northrop Field, and the score of 6 to 5 is an accurate example of the relative merits of the two teams. It was only due to the Badgers' failure to kick goal after the touchdown that the game was not a tie. Both scores were the results of straight hard football, and were well earned. Both scores were made early in the game. Minnesota fumbled with the ball on Wisconsin's 27-yard line, and the Badgers recovered. They then began a march that carried the ball 85 yards for a touchdown, aided by numerous penalties for offside playing by Minnesota. On the kickoff, Mueller sent the ball over the Badger goal line; and Minnesota got the kick-out in the middle of the field, and scored in ten plays, Aune going over the line. For the remainder of the first half, Minnesota had a

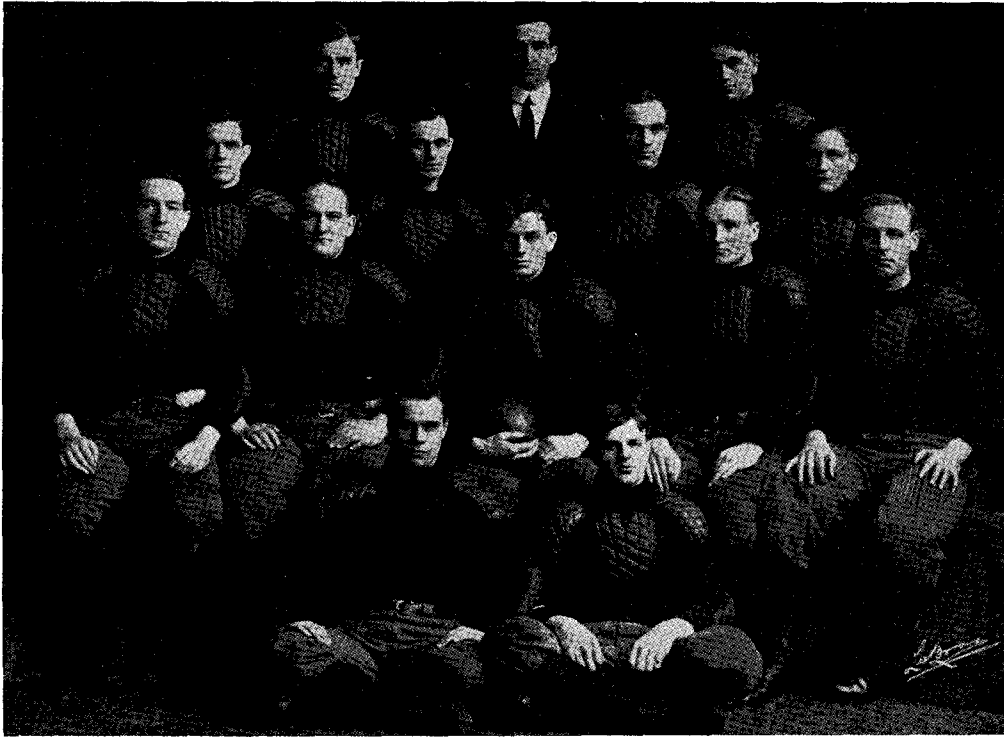
decided edge and kept the ball almost entirely in Wisconsin's territory.

In the second half, Wisconsin got Mueller's kickoff on the 5-yard line and started a series of fast plays that surpassed anything ever before exhibited by a Wisconsin team on a Minnesota field. For 100 yards, the Badgers carried the ball, and it seemed as if Minnesota could not prevent a touchdown, but with the ball just six inches from the goal line, the Gophers stopped the march. Again near the end of the game, the Badgers took the ball within five yards of a touchdown, but the Minnesota defense stiffened. The second half was as much in Wisconsin's favor as the first had been in Minnesota's. The statistics of the game show that Minnesota made 310 yards by rushing the ball, and Wisconsin 212 the same way. Wisconsin made 318 yards in punts; Minnesota gained 313 in that manner.

The Minnesota line-up: Aune, *left end*; Fee, *left tackle*; Flynn, *left guard*; Page, *center*; Mueller, *right guard*; Smith, *right tackle*; Hoyt, *right end*; Dobie, *quarterback*; Van Valkenberg, *left half*; LaFans, *right half*; Knowlton, *fullback*.

Minnesota 23, Illinois 0

The Illinois game of 1900, played November 10 on Northrop field, was Minnesota's game from start to finish. Illinois was outclassed and outgeneraled in every department of the game. Only once did she threaten Minnesota's goal line, then an attempted drop kick was blocked. Illinois played a strong defensive game and twice held Minnesota within the 10-yard line. Many of the Illinois men were injured, time being taken out, making the game rather slow. The playing was all done in the Illinois territory. In making the first touchdown, Minnesota was helped by two bad fumbles by Illinois. The second touchdown came as the result of Minnesota's carrying the ball for seventy yards without losing it. The third touchdown came as the result of carrying the ball eighty yards which included a fumbled punt by Illinois, and a 25-yard run by Fee for a touchdown. The last scoring of the game was done when Illinois held Minnesota on the three yard line. Illinois punted out to Minnesota, who got the ball on the 25-yard line, and Knowlton made a place kick. The line-up in this game was the same as in the Wisconsin game. The ends in this, as in the Wisconsin game, played an unusually brilliant game. Knowlton's place kick was made with great speed and accuracy.



THE 1908 TEAM

	<i>Coughlin</i>		<i>Leach</i>		<i>McGovern</i>
<i>Atkinson</i>		<i>Hubbard</i>		<i>Plankers</i>	<i>Johnston</i>
<i>Farnum</i>	<i>Rosenwald</i>		<i>Safford</i>	<i>Ostrand</i>	<i>Young</i>
	<i>Rademacher</i>			<i>Pettijohn</i>	

Minnesota 21, Northwestern 0

In many respects, this game was one of the most remarkable ever played by a Minnesota team. The game was played November 12 on Northrop Field, on a bitterly cold day; the snow was drifting across the field throughout the whole game. Northwestern had a strong team that knew how to play the game, but Minnesota had learned, since her previous game with the Methodists, how to stop their line bucking tandem plays. The game was called eleven minutes before time was up. Minnesota, from start to finish, was a marvel of speed and accuracy, and never once was her goal line threatened, although Northwestern played with speed, pluck and a deal of aggressiveness, she was unable to make distance. Time and again end runs were attempted, and when the ball was finally called down, it was half way across the field, but not a foot nearer the Minnesota goal. The snow on the Minnesota half of the field was practically untouched. Very few fumbles were made, and few pen-

alties were imposed by the officials. The game put up by Minnesota was the best of the season, and possibly the best game ever played by a Minnesota team up to that time. One of the few times that Northwestern managed to gain was a 15-yard run around the end, but more frequently their attempts netted them a loss rather than a gain. The main strength of the Northwestern was the tandem formation, though these plays were frequently attempted, they seldom made good, usually resulting in a loss to the visitors. Northwestern's defensive work was excellent, and during the first half Minnesota was held frequently. But after the game progressed the line plunging wore down the defense, and the scores continued to pile up. Minnesota showed dash and steadiness, and in no other game of the season was their strength, as a team, employed to such excellent advantage. The lineup in this game was the same as the Wisconsin game.

Minnesota 20, Nebraska 12

On Thanksgiving day, November 29th, Minnesota defeated Nebraska, 20 to 12, at Lincoln. Practice during the few days preceding the game had been conducted under great difficulties, the weather being far from favorable, and the Minnesota team was not in the best of condition. Nebraska showed a great amount of strength during the game, and threatened to hold the Gophers to a tie. Minnesota scored first after the ball had changed hands several times and after an attempted place kick had struck one of the goal posts. A short while later, the Gophers scored again, before Nebraska could recover from her demoralization. Nebraska's first score was made by Pillsbury, the fullback, who dropped back as if to punt, but instead carried the ball through Minnesota's line. Dobie missed the tackle, and Knowlton was hindered by an official attempting to get out of the way, and Pillsbury romped the 65 yards for a touchdown. Before the first half was over, Knowlton added to Minnesota's total with a place kick. Nebraska's second touchdown was made after carrying the ball 60 yards by straight football. Then Minnesota rallied and added 8 more points by sheer battering at the Nebraska line.

THE SEASON OF 1901

The record made by the Minnesota team of 1901 was an unusual one. The team developed well and won all its games with the exception of the Wisconsin contest, and by the strength exhibited in the other games, should have won the Badger struggle handily. Whatever the cause for the loss of that game may have been, the fact remains that the Gophers were outplayed by Wisconsin. In the last games of the season, with Northwestern and Illinois, the Minnesota eleven showed a powerful offense and a knowledge of the game that marked the team as a strong combination. Wisconsin was the only opponent that was able to cross the Minnesota goal line. Throughout the whole season, the team had been trained to win the Wisconsin game, and although frustrated in this desire, they did establish a good season's record.

The Team

Captain Warren Knowlton, Beyer Aune, Egil Boeckmann, John Bidlake, Otto Davies, E. Clark Evans, Charles Fee, John G. Flynn, Charles C. Hoyt, Gilmore Dobie, Moses L. Strathern, Walter LaFans, Walton Thorpe,

George Mueller, L. A. Page, Edward Rogers, Fred Schacht.

The second team was composed of: E. G. Allen, John R. Current, Lloyd Downing, H. Van Valkenburg, W. H. Freeman, Sig Harris, John Hutchison, James Irsfeld, Robert Liggett, William McDonald, Nels P. B. Nelson, Henry O'Brien, Ernest B. Pierce, Max W. Ricker, A. W. Robertson, Floyd Tift, Francis H. Tigue.

The Schedule

Sept. 14—Minnesota 12, Second Team 0
 Sept. 21—Minnesota 0, Mpls. Central 0
 Sept. 21—Minnesota 16, St. Paul Central 0
 Sept. 28—Minnesota 35, Carleton 0
 Oct. 5—Minnesota 27, Chicago College 0
 Oct. 12—Minnesota 19, Nebraska 0
 Oct. 19—Minnesota-Grinnell (cancelled)
 Oct. 26—Minnesota 16, Iowa 0
 Nov. 4—Minnesota 28, Haskell 0
 Nov. 9—Minnesota 10, North Dakota 0
 Nov. 16—Minnesota 0, Wisconsin 18
 Nov. 23—Minnesota 16, Northwestern 0
 Nov. 28—Minnesota 16, Illinois 0
 Totals—Minnesota 195, Opponents 18

The High School Games

On September 21, the football season opened with a game between Minnesota and the teams of Minneapolis and St. Paul Central High Schools, a twenty-minute half being played with each team. In the first half, neither team scored. In the second half, Minnesota ran up 16 points against the St. Paul team. The play of the Minnesota team was ragged, and there was much fumbling and misunderstanding of signals. There was some fine individual work done, and the material for the team seemed very good. About half the team were veterans of the 1900 team, and the experience was in evidence.

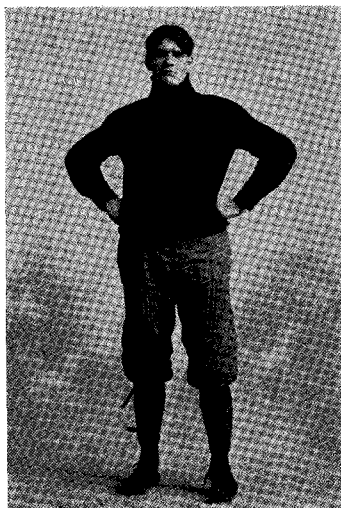
Minnesota 35, Carleton 0

Minnesota showed a great improvement in form in defeating Carleton 35 to 0, on September 28th. The Carleton team was outweighed 25 pounds to the man, but displayed a fighting spirit that forced the Gophers to the limit to score. Substitutes were used liberally, and in the second half, but two of the Minnesota regulars remained in the game. During the first half, the Gophers were only twice held for downs, and showed a potential power on the offense. The features of the game were Knowlton's 60 yard run for a touchdown, aided by fine interference, and a 35 yard dash by Evans in the second half. The

team gave evidence of a growing football sense and a great improvement in team work.

Minnesota 27, Chicago College 0

On October 5th, Minnesota played the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons and won the game by a score of 27 to 0. The men played a good game, and, though there were many costly fumbles and offside plays, the game was as snappy as could be expected for a



Earl Current, Captain of the 1905 and 1906 Team

hot day. The Chicago team played a good game, but were clearly not in a class with Minnesota, having the ball very few times and failing to make a single first down. Minnesota used poor judgment in directing plays at several critical points and lost three touchdowns in this way. Johnny Flynn made a 25-yard run for a touchdown, and Fee made another of 75 yards, but was tackled 15 yards short of the goal line. It was an interesting game and the Minnesota followers were well pleased with the showing made by the team.

The Minnesota lineup: Rogers, *left end*; Fee, *left tackle*; Flynn, *left guard*; Page, *center*; Mueller, *right guard*; Waist, Thorpe, *right tackle*; Aune, *right end*; Dobie, *quarterback*; Allen, Boeckmann, *left half*; LaFans, *right half*; Knowlton, *fullback*.

Minnesota 19, Nebraska 0

Minnesota defeated Nebraska, 19 to 0, on October 12th, in a spectacular game. The game aroused a great interest; Nebraska had come to Minneapolis expecting a victory and

a large following traveled with the team from Lincoln. Only once during the entire game was Minnesota's goal in danger, and on this occasion the Gophers stood firmly and three attempts to advance resulted in a loss for Nebraska. The entire game was played in Nebraska's territory and well toward the Nebraska goal, but Minnesota was never able to advance the ball without a struggle. Several times during the game, Nebraska appeared to rally, but the spurts were short lived. Minnesota played a magnificent game for the most part, and only occasionally ragged formations, poor interference, and slow starting enabled the Cornhuskers to break up the plays. Both teams were penalized several times for offside plays and for holding in the line, and it would be difficult to say which team was the net gainer by the result. Minnesota fumbled twice in rushing, and Dobie miscalculated a punt which nearly cost the Gophers dearly.

The Minnesota team played as a unit and it is difficult to single out any individuals for special brilliance. Knowlton played a fine game at fullback. His punting and ball carrying were exceedingly good, while Mueller contributed much to yardage Minnesota gained. Rogers made three attempts at drop-kicking, none of which were successful. With a lighter wind, at least two of the kicks would have cleared the cross-bars. Fee was the star ground gainer for Minnesota, while Dobie performed well in returning punts and defensively. No feature of the game was more encouraging to Minnesota supporters than the spirit shown by the team playing to their limit during every minute of the game.

The statistics show that Minnesota gained 240 yards by kicking, 510 yards by rushing, and 50 yards by penalties. The Gophers scored three touchdowns, one safety, and two goals from touchdowns. Nebraska gained 485 yards by kicking, 70 yards by rushing, and 70 yards by penalties.

The Minnesota lineup: Rogers, *left end*; Fee, *left tackle*; Flynn, *left guard*; Page, *center*; Mueller, *right guard*; Schacht, *right tackle*; Aune, *right end*; Dobie, *quarterback*; Evans, Thorpe, *left half*; LaFans, *right half*; Knowlton, *fullback*.

The Grinnell Game

The Grinnell game, which had been scheduled for October 19th, was never played. "Governor" John S. Pillsbury, president of

the Board of Regents, had died the previous day, and the game was cancelled in his honor.

Minnesota 16, Iowa 0

Minnesota and Iowa met for the first time on October 26th, and the Gophers scored a 16 to 0 victory. The western championship of the previous season had been left in some question as these two teams had not met, and Iowa had a record for several seasons' work with uncrossed goal-line. The game was marred by the protesting of Clyde Williams, of the Iowa team, just before the game. Minnesotans generally would be glad if this could be expunged from the record, though Williams was clearly not entitled to play under the rules.

Only once did Iowa stand any chance of scoring. It was in the second half when Buckley, aided by magnificent interference, broke through Minnesota's line and was only downed by Dobie. Iowa played a fine clean game but could not make distance against Minnesota's defense. Iowa was compelled to kick on the third down, and usually lost ground on the first two attempts to make distance. She was game to the last, however, and put up a wonderful defense and repeatedly held Minnesota for downs.

Minnesota's defense was invulnerable and while the offensive work was not perfect, it was good enough to earn three touchdowns against the wonderful defensive work of Iowa. The first touchdown came in the first half and followed some magnificent line bucking which carried the ball from the 50-yard line over the goal-line. The remainder of the scoring came in the second half and both touchdowns were spectacular in the extreme. After carrying the ball 20 yards by short gains, LaFans got loose and ran 60 yards for a touchdown. The last touchdown was made by Hoyt who, on an end run of 20 yards, planted the ball behind the goal posts. Flynn got the ball on a fumble and ran 50 yards for a touchdown, which was not allowed as the referee had signalled down. Minnesota's punting was fine and Knowlton sent the ball far and true many times.

Statistics—Ground gained, running back punts and kick-offs, Minnesota, 165 yards; Iowa, 92 yards; line bucking and end runs, Minnesota, 361 yards; Iowa, 98 yards; kick-offs and punts, Minnesota, 437 yards; Iowa, 609 yards. Iowa made seven first downs, no two in succession; Minnesota made 42 first

downs. Minnesota lost the ball three times on fumbles, Iowa once.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Rogers, *left end*; Fee, *left tackle*; Flynn, *left guard*; Page, *center*; Mueller, *right guard*; Schacht, *right tackle*; Aune and Hoyt, *right end*; Boeckmann and Evans, *left halfback*; LeFans, *right halfback*; Dobie, *quarterback*; Knowlton, *fullback*.

Minnesota 28, Haskell 0

The game with the Haskell Indians, which was to have been played on Northrop Field, November 2nd, was postponed on account of a rain storm. The rain turned into sleet and snow, making it impossible to play the game on the regular field. The game was played on the following Monday, November 4th, on the turf in front of the Pillsbury hall. The ground was covered with snow, and the markings of the field were soon obliterated by slush. Although the Indians had the reputation of being a fast bunch, only once during the game were they really dangerous. Just before the close of the first half the Indians carried the ball from their own 25-yard line to Minnesota's 15-yard line. On the third down, the officials were measuring to decide whether Haskell should be given the ball, when time was called. The field was in condition for fluke plays, but fortunately neither side suffered in this respect. The game was very interesting and Minnesota's team showed up well, considering the state of the field.

Minnesota 10, North Dakota 0

On November 9th the Minnesota second team met and defeated the team representing the University of North Dakota by a score of 10 to 0. Twenty-minute halves were played. The game was featureless, only two or three members of the first team being in the line-up.

On the following Monday, November 11, Minnesota's first team, which had been watching the Wisconsin team play the previous Saturday, met the North Dakota team behind closed doors. No official report of this game has ever been made. Twenty-minute halves were played. The touchdowns were made, it is said, at the rate of one every two minutes. No attempt was made to kick goals after touchdowns, and the North Dakota coach is the authority for the statement that the score was less than 100.

Minnesota 0, Wisconsin 18

Minnesota met a decisive defeat on November 16th at the hands of Wisconsin, at Madi-

son. The Gophers had played all season with an eye on the Wisconsin game and entered the conflict with high hopes of a victory, but the fast play and perfect team work of the Badgers was not to be denied. Soon after the kick-off, Wisconsin blocked a Minnesota punt and the Gophers recovered the ball behind the goal line to give the Badgers two points on a safety. Minnesota came back with vengeance and it appeared that they would surely score.

tory. The Minnesota defense improved considerably, and Wisconsin was not able to advance past the Minnesota 15-yard line. The Badgers made two unsuccessful attempts at field goals. Wisconsin played a fast, aggressive game and thoroughly deserved the victory.

According to statistics of the game, Wisconsin gained 423 yards by punting and 378 yards by rushing. Minnesota gained 290 yards by kicking, 208 yards by rushing, and 30 yards by penalties. Minnesota was not penalized.

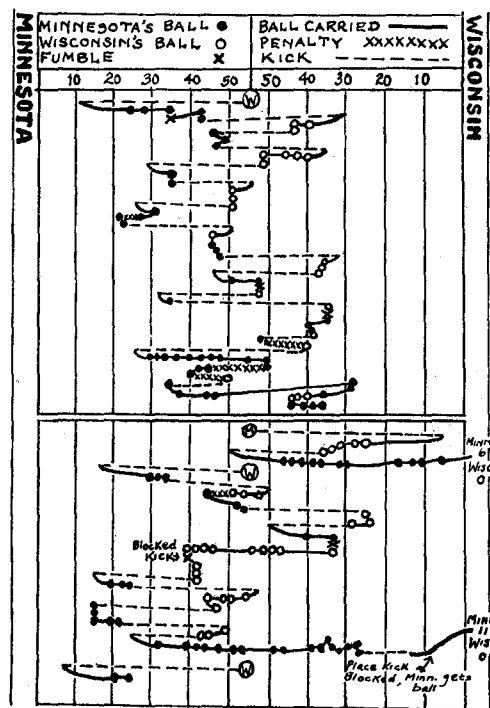
Minnesota 16, Northwestern 0

This game was played at Evanston, Illinois, and was called with twelve minutes left to play on account of darkness. Northwestern's defense was strong but her offensive work was mediocre, her only substantial gain of the game being made, when darkness allowed Johnson, by means of a trick play, to make a 40-yard run. Minnesota used many substitutes, no less than six different persons playing the position of halfback. Minnesota played a heavy, grinding game, and when the time was finally called, Northwestern was completely demoralized. It was very much to Minnesota's discredit, however, that six times she had the ball down close to the Northwestern goal-line and failed to push it over. The playing was characterized by no particular feature outside Johnson's long run, following the trick play. In this play Dietz pulled off his headgear, tucking it under his right arm and heading for the right end of Minnesota's line, while Johnson who carried the ball went around Minnesota's left. The trick was tried a second time but failed to work.

Rogers, left end; Fee, left tackle; Flynn, left guard; Page, center; Strathern, right guard; Schacht, right tackle; Aune, Hoyt, right end; Dobie, quarterback; Boeckmann, Davies, Thorpe, left half; Bidlake, O'Brien, LaFans, right half; Knowlton, fullback.

Minnesota 16, Illinois 0

On Thanksgiving day, Minnesota played Illinois at Champaign. The field was muddy although the weather was ideal. The Minnesota men got into the game with a speed seldom equalled by such heavy men. Illinois could not make progress against the Minnesota team. Her attempts at end runs were broken up before they were fairly started, and in line bucking she was also helpless. The offensive work of the Gophers was high-class in every respect. They advanced the ball nearly across



1902—Minnesota 11, Wisconsin 0

The Gophers carried the ball to the Wisconsin 7-yard line, but here the drive was stopped. Wisconsin kicked out of danger, and Minnesota carried the ball back to the 12-yard line, where an attempt for a field goal failed. Thereafter, the Minnesota offense failed to function and the game was all Wisconsin. The Badgers scored the remainder of their points in the first half, two touchdowns coming after steady pounding at the Minnesota defense and the third resulting from a 50-yard run after recovering a Minnesota fumble.

In the second half, the Gophers played Wisconsin on slightly more even terms, but were never dangerous and only on one occasion did they have the ball in Badger terri-

the field only to lose it by a fumble, the muddy state of the field being responsible. The game itself deserves a place of honor in the list of hard fought football battles of the year 1901. Had both teams been struggling for the western championship, they could not have put up a harder fight. Once Minnesota had the ball within Illinois' 1-yard line, when Illinois held for downs, and kicked out of danger. It was a wonderful piece of work to



John Schuknecht, Captain of the 1907 Team

be ranked with Minnesota's defense of her goal-line in the Wisconsin game of 1900. Minnesota's team included the following: Beyer, Aune, Egil Boeckmann, John Bidlake, O. Davis, E. Clark Evans, Charles Fee, John Flynn, Charles C. Hoyt, Gilmore Dobie, Mose Strathern, Warren Knowlton, Walter LaFans, Walter Thorpe, George Mueller, L. A. Page, Jr., Edward L. Rogers, Fred Schacht.

THE SEASON OF 1902

The football team of 1902, was, in the main, a powerful aggregation; it was, however, erratic, and at times played far below the standard maintained throughout most of the games of the year. The games with Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois showed a powerful team, that knew the game and could play it as a team. The game with Grinnell, although a wonderful exhibition of football, did not really represent the "Varsity" team, since so

many substitutes were used in the line-up that day. This season for the first time Minnesota ran up a score above 100. The first real test of the team came with the defeat of Nebraska, which was wholly unexpected, and was due to the fact that Minnesota, on that day, played below the form exhibited in previous games, and far below the form showed in the later games of the season.

In the closing game of the season with Michigan, Minnesota fell down badly. On that day the team lacked "punch" and effectiveness, and it was only by grace of the wonderful individual work of John Flynn that Minnesota was not entirely shut out.

The Team

Captain John Flynn, Egil Boeckmann, Otto Davies, Roger Gray, Sigmund Harris, J. B. Irsfeld, Warren Knowlton, Walter LaFans, Robert Liggett, Edward L. Rogers, Fred Schacht, Paul Smith, Mose Strathern, Walton Thorpe, J. Van Valkenburg, John B. Warren.

The second team was composed of the following: John Bidlake, Usher L. Burdick, Fred Burgan, Earl Current, J. Deering, Willard Freeman, George Nye, Henry Olson, Richard Pattee, George Tuck, Charles Walsh, George Webster.

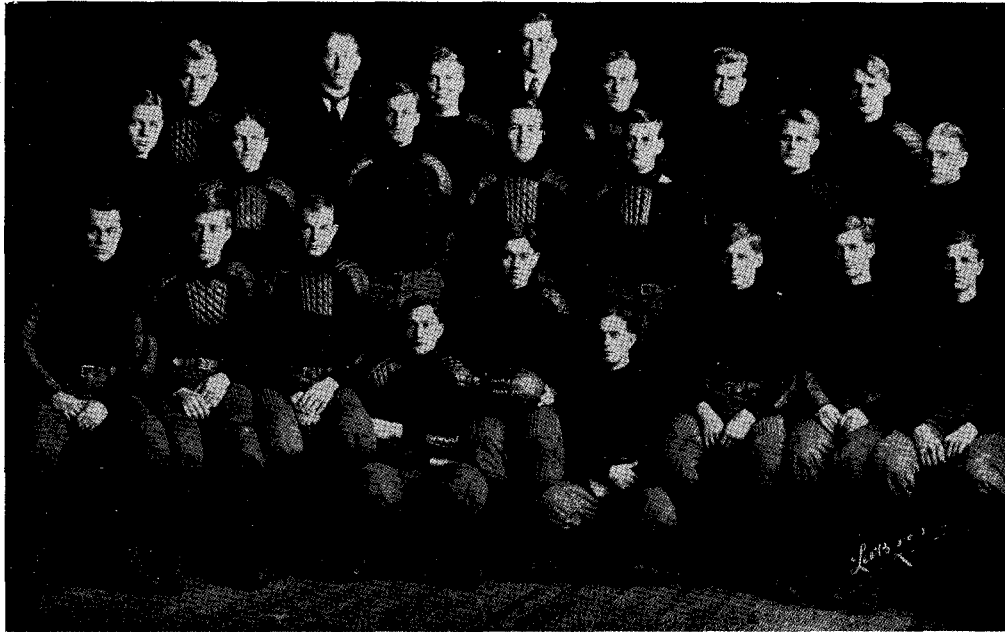
The Schedule

Sept. 22—Minnesota 0, St. Paul Central 0
 Sept. 22—Minnesota 28, Mpls. Central 0
 Sept. 27—Minnesota 33, Carleton 0
 Oct. 4—Minnesota 16, Ames 0
 Oct. 7—Minnesota 59, Hamline 0
 Oct. 11—Minnesota 29, Beloit 0
 Oct. 18—Minnesota 0, Nebraska 6
 Oct. 25—Minnesota 34, Iowa 0
 Nov. 1—Minnesota 102, Grinnell 0
 Nov. 8—Minnesota 17, Illinois 5
 Nov. 15—Minnesota 11, Wisconsin 0
 Nov. 22—Minnesota 11, Reserves 5
 Nov. 27—Minnesota 6, Michigan 23
 Totals—Minnesota 351, Opponents 39

The High School Games

The first game of the season of 1902 was against the teams representing the Minneapolis and St. Paul Central high schools. Short halves were played with each team, Monday, September 22nd.

Minnesota failed to score against the St. Paul team and came dangerously near being scored on by their lighter opponents. It is to be said, however, that in this half Minnesota was represented by the second team men.



TEAM OF 1909

<i>Faegre</i>	<i>Williams</i>	<i>Stewart</i>	<i>Leach</i>	<i>Smith</i>	<i>L. Erdall</i>	<i>Schain</i>
<i>Holen</i>	<i>McCree</i>	<i>Powers</i>	<i>Farnum</i>	<i>Molstad</i>	<i>Walker</i>	<i>Ostrand</i>
<i>Rademacher</i>	<i>Stevens</i>	<i>Pickering</i>	<i>Johnston</i>	<i>McGovern</i>	<i>Atkinson</i>	
	<i>Rosenwald</i>	<i>Vidal</i>	<i>Pettijohn</i>			

In the second half, with the first team men in the line-up, a score of 28 to 0 was made and the men worked with an earnestness and determination most commendable.

Minnesota 33, Carleton 0

Minnesota defeated Carleton on September 27th, by a score of 33 to 0. The Carleton team was much lighter than the Minnesota aggregation and fought with dogged determination, and on many occasions held their heavier opponents. The showing made by the Gophers was disappointing. The team displayed great possibilities, but the worst faults of the previous year were again in evidence. The team play was slow, but in the last minutes of the game, the Gophers improved considerably in effectiveness.

Minnesota 16, Ames 0

On October 4th, Minnesota defeated Ames, 16 to 0, but, although winning the game, the Gophers did not give a very creditable exhibition of football. As in the Carleton game, Minnesota improved as the game progressed and their opponents became tired. Exchanges of punts were usually to Ames' advantage, and Minnesota was frequently held for downs, three times in the shadow of the Ames' goal

posts. The Iowa team played a consistent game throughout, although they were clearly not the equals of the Gophers. Only once did Ames threaten to score, when a Minnesota fumble was recovered, but the runner was downed before he could gain very many yards.

Minnesota 59, Hamline 0

On October 7th, Minnesota defeated Hamline, 59 to 0, playing a remarkable offensive game. The Hamline team forced Minnesota to display everything their offense possessed, but did not seriously threaten to score. Kennedy, the Hamline star, once got loose with the ball and crossed the goal line, but the referee called the play back, declaring that he had called the ball dead. While many substitutes were used in the second half of the game, the team work was not weakened and Minnesota offense functioned with the usual effectiveness. The most noticeable improvement in the work of the Gophers was in following the interference and in picking holes in the opposition's line.

Minnesota 29, Beloit 0

Minnesota met a strong Beloit team on October 11th, and won a 29 to 0 victory. The

Beloit backfield was very fast and stood in formation about eight yards behind the scrimmage line, which gave an opportunity to form interference for their end runs. Beloit's only chance for a touchdown came on a 60-yard run by Mills, with three men for interference. Boeckmann, however, managed to break up the interference and get the runner. Neither team could return punts effectively, and Beloit used the punt consistently. Minnesota's play was fast and snappy, and the distance gained was made almost entirely by line plunging. The Gophers started the game with several substitutes but they were soon replaced by the regulars who had to extend themselves to overcome the Beloit defense.

Minnesota 0, Nebraska 6

Minnesota lost unexpectedly to Nebraska on Northrop Field, October 18th, but the Cornhuskers' victory was well deserved. During the first half, Nebraska delayed the game whenever possible, apparently not expecting to win and hoping to keep the score low. In this half, Minnesota had the better of the play. When the teams began to play the second half, however, Nebraska immediately assumed the offensive, taking Minnesota's kickoff and hammering their way down the field. All through this period, the play was in Minnesota territory, with the Gophers fighting to keep off the impending touchdown. Four times Nebraska tried place kicks and failed. Late in the period, Gray, Minnesota's left end, who had been playing a fine game, was exhausted and had to be removed from the contest. The substitute end did not play up to Gray's standard, and Nebraska made 25 yards around him on the first play. Twelve yards more were made by line bucking and 6 yards around right end, placing the ball on the Minnesota 3-yard line. The Gopher line repulsed the next charge, but, on the next play, a Princeton tandem was used and the ball was carried around right end and planted behind the goal posts. The Minnesota offense was impotent throughout the entire second half, only one first down being made.

Hardly a man of the Minnesota team played up to his ability in this game. Rogers, Harris, Gray, and Strathern played good games, but Minnesota's teamwork was sadly lacking. There was no excuse to offer; Minnesota had been decisively beaten by a team she expected to defeat.

Minnesota 34, Iowa 0

On October 25th, Minnesota overwhelmed Iowa, 34 to 0, at Iowa City. The Gophers' play was a direct antithesis of their exhibition in the Nebraska game. They ran the ends and bucked the line with great effectiveness and the Iowa team was thoroughly beaten from the opening whistle. Iowa played a better game than the previous year, and though the team fought desperately all through the game, only once did they come within striking distance of Minnesota's goal, when a wonderful rally by the Minnesota team averted the danger. From that time until the close of the game Minnesota was the aggressor, and the playing was in the Iowa territory.

The interference given Davies, in his run of 45 yards, indicated that the men were playing as a team, and a really great team, too. About four hundred rooters and the band accompanied the team, and when the game was over they owned the town until train time, celebrating with a heartiness that will not soon be forgotten.

Minnesota's line-up in this game was as follows: Rogers, *left end*; Warren, *Waist, left tackle*; Flynn, *left guard*; Strathern, *center*; Smith, *right guard*; Schacht, *right tackle*; Gray, *right end*; Harris, *quarterback*; Irsfeld, *O'Brien, right halfback*; Davies, *left halfback*; Thorpe, *Fullback*.

Minnesota 102, Grinnell 0

November 1st, 1902, was a notable day in the annals of Minnesota football, for on that day Minnesota ran up a score of more than 100 for the first time. Grinnell was the unlucky team, and the place, Northrop Field. It will be remembered that Nebraska had won from Minnesota by a score of 6 to 0, and later had won from Grinnell by a score of 17 to 0. That defeat still rankled in the minds of the Minnesota men and they were determined to prove that they were a better team than Nebraska, and do it on the Grinnell team. The game was a series of processions toward the Grinnell goal, only twice did Minnesota lose the ball on downs and only once did Grinnell make a first down. Distance was made in all dimensions, from a yard to half way across the field in a single play, the Grinnell men were absolutely helpless in the hands of the Minnesota men, and seventeen touchdowns were made and as many goals kicked as Nebraska had made total points against the same team. In fact, Minnesota made as many points against Grinnell by kicking goals



The 1903 Team in Action

after touchdowns, as Nebraska made altogether. The Grinnell captain said to the Minnesota men, "Let up on us can't you! we'll take your word for it that you could lick Nebraska."

Of the Grinnell team it is to be said, that its members were game to the end, and though hopelessly outclassed and overwhelmingly defeated, it was not disgraced; the men fought as doggedly to prevent the last score as they did to prevent the first.

Minnesota's line-up in this game was as follows: Bergen, *left end*; Warren, Burdick, *left tackle*; Flynn, *left guard*; Strathern, Pattee, *center*; Smith, Pattee, Webster, *right guard*; Schacht, *right tackle*; Tuck, *right end*; Gray, *quarterback*; Davies, *left halfback*; Downing, O'Brien, *right halfback*; Liggett, *fullback*.

Touchdowns were made as follows: Liggett, 7; Schacht, 2; Tuck, 2; Warren, Burgan, Downing, O'Brien, Burdick, Webster.

Minnesota 17, Illinois 5

On Northrop Field, Minnesota humbled Illinois by a score of 17 to 5, on November 8th, in one of the most fiercely contested games ever seen on that field. Illinois was unable to make consistent gains after the first few minutes of play, but they showed much work of a sensational order, and at times it seemed as though they could not be withstood. At the opening of the game Minnesota carried the ball with clock-like precision to Illinois' 20-yard line, where it was lost on a fumble. Later Illinois on an ancient fake kick made 30 yards around Minnesota's end, and then followed with 12 yards through the line, then an off-side play, but Minnesota gave Illinois the ball on Minnesota's 40-yard line. A drop kick was attempted, which went wild, and it was Minnesota's ball on her own 10-

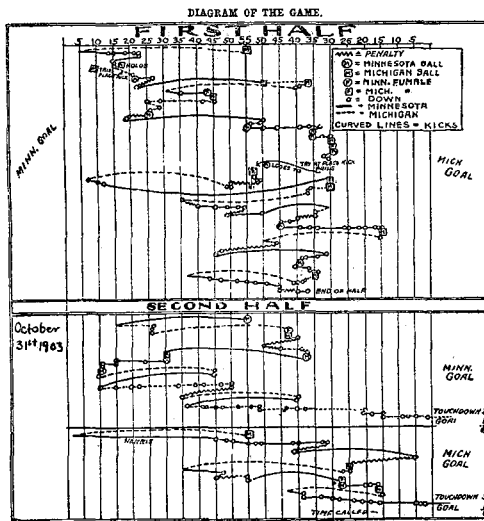
yard line. Minnesota punted out to the 40-yard line, then Illinois made 20 yards through the line, then they got 10 more yards for off-side, then they attempted another drop kick which went wild. The ball being recovered by Illinois, but was immediately afterward given to Minnesota for holding. Then Minnesota held for downs, and a poor pass and a blocked kick gave Illinois the ball on Minnesota's 10-yard line. Unable to gain, Illinois tried another drop kick, that went low, and in the scramble which followed Minnesota regained the ball on her own 15-yard line. The ball was kicked to the center of the field, and Illinois got the ball down to Minnesota's 15-yard line where it again went to Minnesota for holding. Then Minnesota carried the ball down the field, on a series of plays, for 97 yards and a touchdown, Thorpe making the longest gain in a sensational 30-yard run.

The second half was characterized by much brilliant work on both sides. For the most part Minnesota's gains were consistent, and two touchdowns were earned by straight football. "Sig" Harris did some sensational work in this half; catching Illinois' kick-off, he returned it 40 yards through the whole Illinois team, and it was only by great individual work, assisted by good luck, that Illinois prevented a touchdown from the kick-off. Harris did the same thing a second time and he is also credited with having stopped Stahl, who it seemed was sure to make a touchdown, and who attempted to hurdle "Sig." That was magnificent work on the part of both men. Rogers and Gray, the ends, did some wonderful work. Once Gray got through a heavy massed interference and stopped a dangerous play before it was fairly started. Another play that was particularly sensational, was when Minnesota put Downing through the Illinois lines for a 20-yard gain, one of the finest pieces of team work ever seen on a Minnesota field. The whole team put up a wonderfully fine individual game and showed team work that was above criticism. Illinois' score came well along toward the end of the second half, when Cook made a beautiful drop kick from the 40-yard line saving Illinois from a shut-out. Not a Minnesota man begrudged Illinois this score, for the sort of football shown by the Illinois team deserved this recognition. Minnesota's line-up in this game was as follows: Rogers, *left end*; Warren, *left tackle*; Flynn, *left guard*; Strathern,

center; Smith, right guard; Schacht, Van Valkenburg, right tackle; Gray, right end; Harris, quarterback; Van Valkenburg, Boeckmann, left halfback; Thorpe, Irsfeld, LaFans, Downing, right halfback; Knowlton, fullback.

Minnesota 11, Wisconsin 0

Minnesota won a hard-fought victory over Wisconsin on November 15th, at Northrop Field, by a score of 11 to 0. Wisconsin battled stubbornly and the Gophers were forced



1903—Minnesota 6, Michigan 6

to play to their utmost limit to gain the day. It was a cold day, yet the field was filled to its capacity, as was every available tree and roof. During the first half, the ball see-sawed back and forth near the middle of the field with neither team having a decided advantage. Both teams displayed fine defensive work, and neither goal was in serious danger. All of the scoring was done in the second half. Minnesota kicked off to Wisconsin and after returning the ball to their 43-yard line, the Badgers kicked. Minnesota got the ball and began a 60-yard march that brought a touchdown. The second score came late in the game, when Minnesota had carried the ball from her own to Wisconsin's 25-yard line. Here the Badgers stiffened, and a place kick was attempted. A poor pass caused a fumble and Strathern, Minnesota's center, managed to get the ball, in the free-for-all scramble, and carried it across Wisconsin's goal-line for a touchdown.

Both teams played team games, and individuals cannot be singled out for special praise. Roger Gray, who was pitted against the redoubtable Abbott, gave a good account of himself. Gray, Rogers and Flynn did great work in getting down on punts, and it was a rare thing for a Wisconsin back to make any headway after catching a punt. Skow, at center, did not have any notable advantage over Strathern, and certainly Fogg, at quarter, could not keep the pace set by Harris. Flynn played a fierce game, and was always to be found within reach of the ball. Knowlton got his punts off in excellent shape, and they were all true and strong. He made one serious mistake, which came near resulting in disaster for Minnesota, but aside from the one play there was chance for nothing but praise for his work. Van Valkenburg fairly outdid himself, and did some wonderful line bucking. Thorpe and Schacht both made good gains. Davies and Irsfeld both played great ball while they were in the game, though the field was not in shape for the fast work these men were capable of doing.

Warren and Smith played their usual steady, heady game, and though they were not in a position to distinguish themselves by their individual work, they added their just share to the strength of the team.

Strathern, by seizing the opportunity which came his way, won undying glory by making the last touchdown.

But the great point for which all of the men deserve the highest credit, is that all together they constituted a first-class team. Team work was in evidence and it told.

The line-up in this game was as follows: Rogers, left end; Warren, left tackle; Flynn, left guard; Strathern, center; Smith, right guard; Schacht, right tackle; Gray, right end; Harris, quarterback; Davies, Van Valkenburg, left halfback; Irsfeld, Thorpe, right halfback; Knowlton, fullback.

Minnesota 11, Reserves 5

The game between the first and second teams was played the Saturday before the Michigan game on Northrop Field. The "subs" aided by "Pudge" Heffelfinger, made a touchdown against the Varsity team, and the regular team could only score one touchdown on the "subs." The other score made by the Varsity was a drop kick made by Rogers.

Minnesota 6, Michigan 23

The Michigan game of 1902 was played at Ann Arbor on Thanksgiving Day, and Michigan was victorious by a score of 23 to 6. The result was a complete surprise to Minnesota followers, who had looked for a victory, or at least a more closely contested game. Minnesota was completely outplayed, the one touchdown which saved her from a shut-out was made by Captain Flynn, who captured a fumbled punt and made a long run for a touchdown. Flynn was playing his last game and was fortunate enough to make the touchdown, playing one of the hardest games of his career. It was due to his fast and heady playing that Minnesota was not shut out entirely.

A football critic of ability sized up the defeat in these words: "Lack of sufficient generalship in directing plays, an absence of finesse or finish in the formations, and an inability to charge quickly enough were the three most glaring faults of the Minnesota eleven. The attack was not sufficiently diversified and trick plays were frequently tried at inopportune moments. A play which failed to gain several times was often attempted.

"The eleven was fast in executing its plays, but not so fast as Michigan. The absence of finish was noticeable in the interference, which was usually open enough to allow the opposing tacklers to break through and get the runner. There never was a play in which the Michigan forwards did not get the charge on the Minnesota linesmen, and this alone is sufficient to defeat an eleven."

The line-up for this game was as follows: Rogers, *left end*; Warren, *left tackle*; Flynn, *left guard*; Strathern, *center*; Smith, *right guard*; Schacht, *right tackle*; Gray, *right end*; Harris, *quarterback*; Van Valkenburg, Davies, *left halfback*; LaFans, Irsfeld, *right halfback*; Knowlton, Liggett, Boeckmann, *fullback*.

THE SEASON OF 1903

The season of 1903 was in many respects one of the most remarkable seasons ever experienced by a Minnesota team. All of the games except that with Michigan was won by a big score, and even the game with Michigan was a virtual victory, although the score stood a tie. In some of the minor games of the season, however, the team fell woefully below the standard, and won little honor, notably the games with Lawrence and Beloit. The Iowa game was won by the largest score

ever made against a team representing a college in the "Big Nine." The Illinois game which was won by a very one-sided score against a strong team, and the Wisconsin game, which is counted one of the greatest games ever played by a Minnesota team, were all played in a way to have brought credit to Minnesota, whether they were won or not.

This season as a whole is to be classed, undoubtedly, as one of the most successful ever experienced by Minnesota. The old style of play practically reached its perfection, this year, as demonstrated in the playing of the Minnesota team. The team work was at its best well-nigh faultless. Individuals were stars, showing quick, heady playing, but the team work was the important factor. Altogether the team was a great credit to the institution it represented.

The Team

Captain Edward Rogers, *left end*; George Webster, *left tackle*; John Warren, *left guard*; Mose Strathern, *center*; Walton Thorpe, *right guard*; Fred Schacht, *right tackle*; Lloyd Burdick, *right end*; Sigmond Harris, *quarterback*; Otto Davies, *left halfback*; James Irsfeld, *right halfback*; Earl Current, *fullback*. Substitutes: Robert Marshall, Daniel Smith, Fred Burgan, Richard Pattee, Henry O'Brien, James Kremer, Egil Boeckmann.

The Schedule

Sept. 19—Minnesota 36, St. Paul Central 0
 Sept. 19—Minnesota 21, Mpls. Central 6
 Sept. 23—Minnesota 37, Mpls. East 0
 Sept. 26—Minnesota 29, Carleton 0
 Sept. 30—Minnesota 112, Macalester 0
 Oct. 3—Minnesota 39, Grinnell 0
 Oct. 7—Minnesota 65, Hamline 0
 Oct. 10—Minnesota 46, Ames 0
 Oct. 17—Minnesota 75, Iowa 0
 Oct. 24—Minnesota 46, Beloit 0
 Oct. 31—Minnesota 6, Michigan 6
 Nov. 7—Minnesota 46, Lawrence 0
 Nov. 14—Minnesota 32, Illinois 0
 Nov. 21—Minnesota 11, N. D. Aggies 0
 Nov. 26—Minnesota 17, Wisconsin 0
 Totals—Minnesota 656, Opponents 12

The High School Games

Minnesota played the opening game of 1903 and the first game on the new Northrop Field, Saturday, September 19th, following the ceremonies attendant upon the opening of the new field. The first short half was played with the team of Minneapolis Central High School. At the opening of the game, Min-

nesota played rather listlessly, and was content to defend her goal against the attacks of the high school boys. The main feature of the game came when Hunter of the high school team got loose through the entire Minnesota team and ran for a touchdown. Then, the Gophers perked up, and displayed some good team work and ran up the score of 21 to 6. In the second half, against the St. Paul High School, the Minnesota eleven continued their good work, winning 36 to 0, and the game was a story of successive marches down the field by a series of rushes and long runs. Many open plays were used in this half. A mid-week game was played, on September 23rd, with the East High School team of Minneapolis. The Gophers won by a 37 to 0 score and did not extend themselves. Short halves were played.

Minnesota 29, Carleton 0

Minnesota defeated Carleton, on September 26th, running up a score of 29 to 0. For a while Minnesota played listlessly and was slow in getting started, but after a while their offense started quickly and excellent interference was furnished the runner. The latter was especially true when Henry O'Brien made an 80-yard run for a touchdown. O'Brien, at quarterback, was easily the star of the game, getting away for many long gains of 20 and 30 yards. Carleton threatened to score on only one occasion. Cundy skirted Minnesota's end for 25 yards, putting the ball on the 25-

yard line. An off-side penalty, added 5 yards, and then Carleton took the ball on a series of plays to the 1-yard line for a first down. Unable to gain on the next two plays, a place kick was tried and the ball lost to Minnesota. The Carleton team put up a strong fight and forced Minnesota hard to win.

Minnesota 112, Macalester 0

In a game composed of twenty-minute halves, the Minnesota team piled up a score of 112 to 0, against Macalester, the largest score the Gophers had ever made up to that time. Minnesota defense was not seriously tried, as the Macalester offense could not make an impression on the Gopher line, and seldom had the ball. Davies, Irsfeld, Rogers, and O'Brien covered themselves with particular glory in this game.

Minnesota 39, Grinnell 0

On October 3, Grinnell fell before the Minnesota rushes to the tune of 39 to 0. The score does not really tell the story of the game, for Grinnell furnished a strong opposition to the Minnesota offense. The field was in poor condition and a strong, cold wind made the day very disagreeable and afforded an opportunity for many unexpected breaks. Minnesota attempted no new plays, confining themselves to the old heavy mass plays, varied by an occasional end run. There was a decided improvement in the team work of the Gopher eleven.



Ames gets off a punt in the 1903 game, won by Minnesota, 46 to 0

Minnesota 65, Hamline 0

A mid-week practice game was played with Hamline on October 7th, and the Gophers overwhelmed their lighter opponents by a score of 65 to 0. The visitors succeeded in making one first down during the game, when Putz went around Minnesota's end for 35 yards. Other than this, but 5 yards were made during the entire game by the Hamlinites. Minnesota made eleven touchdowns, and ten goals were kicked after the touchdowns.

Minnesota 46, Ames 0

The followers of Minnesota were tremendously surprised at the large score piled up against the Ames team, in the annual game played October 10th. Ames had not been over-estimated, but Minnesota had been under-estimated. The men played with a spirit and dash that would not be denied. They lined up quickly, and plays went off with clock-like precision. The one distressing feature of the game was Minnesota's tendency to fumble, which cost her several touchdowns. Minnesota stuck to the old fashioned game, content to make distance by the heavy mass formation. A good share of Ames' gains was due to Minnesota's over-zealousness, which resulted in penalties for off-side playing. During the first half Minnesota's speed, in putting the ball into play, was really remarkable. One of the best pieces of work of the day followed Thorpe's kicking the ball over Ames' goal-line. Ames brought it out to the 25-yard line and kicked to O'Brien on Minnesota's 45-yard line. He returned the ball thirty yards before he was downed. On the next play, a double pass was worked, and Davies carried the ball around Ames' left end; a perfect interference formed by three Minnesota players gave him the opportunity, making 35 yards and a touchdown.

Minnesota 75, Iowa 0

On the 17th of October Minnesota defeated Iowa on Northrop Field. The day was bitterly cold. The Iowa team could do nothing against Minnesota's defense, and little opposition was given to Minnesota's advancing ball. No one had dreamed that Minnesota would pile up such a score against a team representing a conference college. The whole game was a series of processions toward Iowa's goal line, distance being made by Minnesota, running all the way from 1 yard to 10, 20, 30 yards at a time. Only once or twice during the whole game was Minnesota obliged to

kick and only once was she held for downs. Every style of play known was used by Minnesota to advance the ball, and nearly every attempt was successful. Rogers, Irsfeld, Davies, O'Brien, Burdick, Burgan, Current and Thorpe were used most frequently to advance the ball, though every man on the team was given an opportunity, and every man made good.

Though so completely overwhelmed, Iowa did not quit, but fought to the bitter end, hoping to keep down the score. Iowa tried every part of the Minnesota line, and once managed to squeeze through for 15 yards, and twice circled the ends for short gains. More often Iowa lost ground when in possession of the ball.

Toward the end of the game Minnesota sent in a number of substitutes, including "big" Dan Smith, who played such an important part later in the Michigan game. Current played a remarkably steady game at fullback. Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Rogers (Captain), *left end*; Webster, Warren, *left tackle*; Warren, Smith, *left guard*; Strathern, *center*; Thorpe, *right guard*; Pattee, *right tackle*; Burdick, *right end*; O'Brien, *quarterback*; Davies, Burgan, *left half*; Irsfeld, Kremer, *right half*; Current, *fullback*.

Minnesota 46, Beloit 0

The 1903 game against Beloit team, which was played on Northrop Field on October 24th, is not to be taken seriously. It was an indifferent exhibition of football, Minnesota's team being composed for the most part of second and third team men. Rogers, the Minnesota captain, was locked up with a jury in the court house, and did not get to the field until the game was nearly over. The whole game was characterized by inexcusably loose playing and was an exhibition of "horseplay," that brought on Minnesota the condemnation of all lovers of sport. Beloit played for time, hoping to keep the score down. Burgan made the only really fine play of the day, when he went through the whole Beloit team, and carried the ball nearly to the Beloit goal line, before he was downed. Beloit had a little negro on their team who was a wonder at tackling.

Minnesota 6, Michigan 6

Minnesota's game with Michigan, played on Northrop Field, October 31st, 1903, is regarded as one of the greatest games of football ever played between two western elevens. Certain it is that never before, nor since, has football enthusiasm reached such a height.

The campus was crowded with a vast throng of students and alumni. By nine o'clock in the morning the trees and telegraph poles overlooking Northrop Field began to fill, and by ten o'clock not a point of vantage from which the field could be seen was left unoccupied. In hundreds of cases the boys who occupied these positions took their lunches with them and camped out in the trees or on telegraph poles, from early morning until after the game was over. By half past nine, those seeking general admission to the field began to line up, to get the first choice of the unreserved bleachers or standing room. These persons after waiting patiently for two hours and a half to purchase tickets, waited patiently six hours more before the game was over. The attendance reached fully 20,000.

The Michigan team was given a royal welcome by its friends, when it trotted out on the field for preliminary practice. But when the Minnesota team came out on the field, pandemonium broke loose, and a living wall of rooters cheered the champions to the echo. It was a battle royal, from the kick-off till the final call of time. Before the game was fairly on, Michigan rushed a Minnesota man back of the goal line, and the Michigan rooters went wild, supposing a safety had been made; but time had been called and the score was not allowed. Michigan soon after secured the ball on downs and being unable to advance it, attempted a place kick which failed. Never again during the whole of the first half did Michigan really threaten Minnesota's goal and was only able to make two first downs. Minnesota's defense was absolutely like a stone wall. Minnesota pushed Michigan, by short gains it is true, but at will, during the whole of this half. The first half was decidedly Minnesota's game.

In the second half Minnesota started out with a rush and carried the ball to Michigan's 8-yard line, when the Wolverines made a wonderful rally and held the Gophers. Then the Michigan team took a brace and for the only time during the seventy minutes of the game, pushed the fighting. With several exchanges of punts and a great deal of high-class football Michigan carried the ball down the field and over Minnesota's goal-line for a touchdown. It was great football, and for the ten minutes while this playing was going on, Michigan stock was in the ascendant. Then with the score standing 6 to 0 against them, the men on the Minnesota team make a won-

derful rally and fought the ball back, and down the field, over Michigan's goal-line and the score was tied.

The scene which followed baffles description. The crowd was crazy and rushed out on the field, cheering and waving banners and dancing to express its approval.

Owing to the growing darkness, Captains Rogers and Redding agreed to have the game called, although there were a few minutes left to play.

The plays by which Michigan made the touchdown started when Harris on a third down punted to Norcross who was downed in his tracks on Michigan's 37-yard line by Rogers, Minnesota's captain. Heston hit right tackle for three yards.

Current was hurt and was forced to retire. Boeckmann took Current's place at fullback. A trick play, by Graver, gained three yards. Graver was pushed through right tackle for three yards.

Heston made three yards through right tackle, and Hammond on a trick play added four yards. Graver failed to gain. Heston again hit right tackle for three yards.

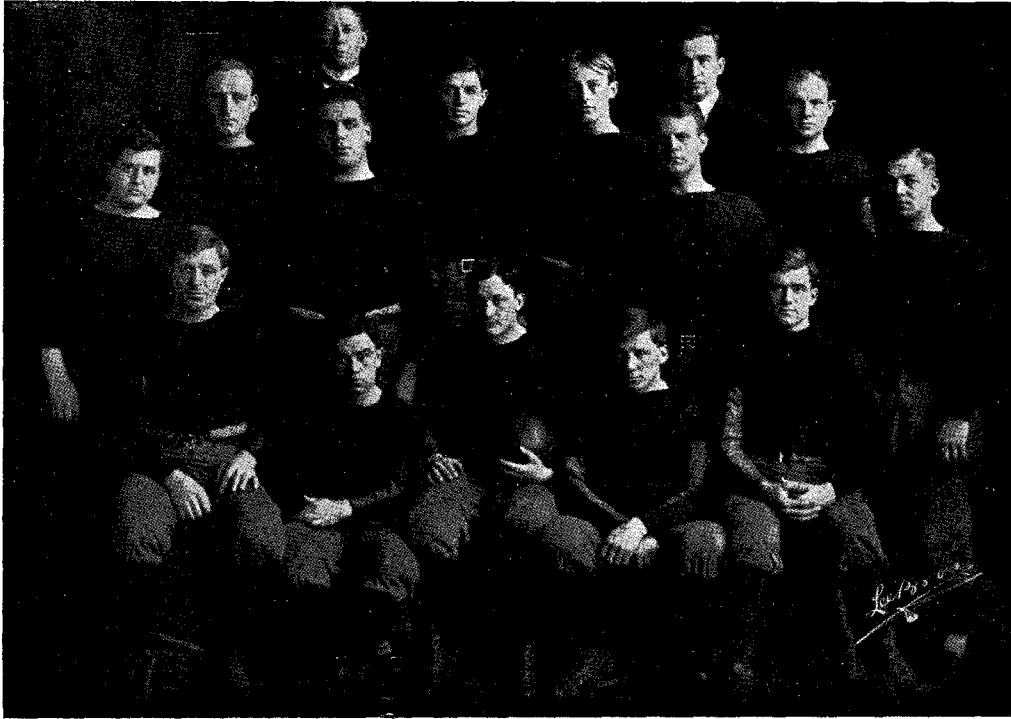
Hammond, on a trick play, made four yards through left tackle, Graver failed to gain through Warren, who held magnificently. Heston made a trick play, for eight yards, through left tackle, placing the ball on Minnesota's 43-yard line. Graver hit the line for two yards and fumbled, but Michigan regained the ball. Graver hit left tackle for six yards.

Heston made twenty yards around Rogers, having a clear field with the exception of Harris, who tackled him on Minnesota's 20-yard line. Harris' fine work saved Minnesota's goal from being crossed twice. Heston again tried an end run but failed to gain. Davies and Heston were both laid out on this play.

Davies was taken from the field and Burgan succeeded him at left half. Graver tried left end for one yard.

Heston got around the right end and carried the ball to Minnesota's eight-yard line, where he was tackled by Harris. Hammond, on a trick play, hit right tackle for one yard. Heston again took the ball, carrying it to Minnesota's 5-yard line.

Graver hit the line for three yards and was immediately called upon for another gain and carried the ball to within six inches of the Minnesota goal line. Heston was pushed over



THE 1910 TEAM

	<i>Williams</i>		<i>Leach</i>	
	<i>Young</i>	<i>Frank</i>	<i>Smith</i>	<i>Pickering</i>
<i>Morrell</i>		<i>Robinson</i>	<i>Walker</i>	<i>Bromley</i>
<i>Stevens</i>	<i>McGovern</i>	<i>Johnston</i>	<i>Rosenwald</i>	<i>L. Erdall</i>

Minnesota's goal line for a touchdown. Hammond kicked goal.

Thorpe was injured, and "Big" Smith took his place. Kremer took Irsfeld's place at half. Michigan kicked off to Harris on Minnesota's two yard line. Harris returned the ball forty yards, dodging six men. The run was the most sensational of the day.

Harris was hurt by the tackle; Boeckmann made three yards through left tackle, and Kremer added three more through right tackle. Boeckmann hit left tackle for three yards.

Boeckmann again hit the line for two yards, placing the ball on Michigan's 54-yard line. Schacht hit left tackle for two yards, and again pushed through left tackle for eight yards.

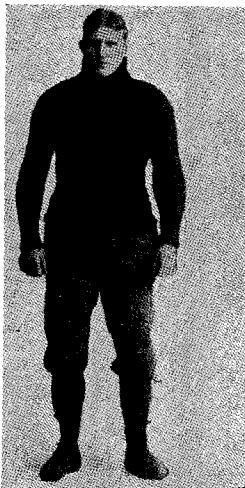
Boeckmann bucked left tackle for two yards; Kremer went through left tackle for seven yards and Burgan hit the line for one yard, placing the ball on Michigan's 32-yard line. Gregory at center was hurt, and Fred Hammond took his place. An off-side play lost Minnesota ten yards. A double pass to Boeckmann failed to gain, and Harris punted to Norcross on Michigan's 5-yard line. Heston

gained two yards through right tackle. Graver added a yard. Hammond punted to Harris on Minnesota's 40-yard line. He returned the ball ten yards. Kremer failed to gain on the first play. Boeckmann bucked the line for two yards.

An off-side play gave Minnesota five yards, Schacht went through right tackle for two yards, and again hit the same place for three more. Harris punted to Norcross, who fumbled and Minnesota secured the ball on Michigan's 20-yard line. Boeckmann hit the line for three yards, and Burgan hit right tackle for two yards. Schacht made two yards through left tackle. Minnesota lost the ball on downs on Michigan's 18-yard line. Heston was tackled for a loss of four yards on the first play. On the next play Hammond punted to Burgan, on Michigan's 42-yard line, who returned it four yards.

Burgan failed to gain. Kremer made five yards around left end. Schacht hit right tackle for two yards. Harris on a quarterback play made three yards around right end, and Schacht hit right tackle for three yards, placing the ball on Michigan's 24-yard line.

Boeckmann bucked center for two yards, and Schacht left tackle for four yards, placing the ball on Michigan's 15-yard line. Borgan, on an end run, took the ball to Michigan's 11-yard line. Schacht made seven yards and Boeckmann made one, taking the ball to Michigan's 3-yard line. On a final play Boeckmann was called on again, and Dan Smith bored a hole through Michigan's line and Boeckmann followed making the final



*Ney Dunn, Captain-Elect of the 1908 Team,
who died during the summer preceding
the 1908 season*

three yards necessary for the touchdown. Kremer punted out and Rogers kicked goal and the score was tied.

Statistics of the game—On kick-offs, Minnesota (1) made 40 yards and Michigan (2) 103 yards; running back punts and kick-offs, Minnesota 87 yards and Michigan 20 yards; on punts, Minnesota made 380 yards and Michigan 370 yards; by scrimmage (includes what was gained by opposing party on blocked kicks, which gave Michigan 25 yards) Minnesota 280 yards, Michigan 221 yards; Minnesota lost 90 yards by penalties and Michigan 35 yards in the same way. During the first half Michigan made first down but twice, while Minnesota made 17 first downs; in the second half Michigan made 15 first downs to Minnesota's 12; Minnesota made a total of 29 first downs during the game to 17 for Michigan.

The line-up for this game was as follows: Rogers (Captain), *left end*; Webster, *left tackle*; Warren, *left guard*; Strathern, *center*;

Thorpe, Smith, *right guard*; Schacht, *right tackle*; Marshall, *right end*; Harris, *quarterback*; Davies, Borgan, *left half*; Irsfeld, Kremer, *right half*; Current, Boeckmann, *fullback*.

Minnesota 46, Lawrence 0

On November 2nd Minnesota met the team representing the Lawrence University at Appleton, Wisconsin. Rumor had gotten around before the game that the Minnesota boys intended to roll up a tremendous score, but those who witnessed the game were greatly disappointed, as it was a repetition of the Beloit game. Minnesota's team played in a loose slovenly way, putting up an exhibition of how football should not be played.

Minnesota 11, North Dakota Aggies 0

On November 9th Minnesota's second team went to Fargo, North Dakota, and played the North Dakota agricultural college team, winning the game by a score of 11 to 0. The game was a fierce hard-fought battle, but the Minnesota boys had little trouble in winning.

Minnesota 32, Illinois 0

Minnesota met the Illinois team at Champaign, November 14th, and won by a 32 to 0 score. The statistics of the game show how completely Minnesota outplayed Illinois. On kick-offs Illinois made 340 yards, Minnesota 48. In running back kick-offs and punts, Illinois made 42 yards to 117 for Minnesota; on punts, Illinois advanced the ball 265 yards, Minnesota 301 in the same way; advancing the ball by scrimmage, Illinois made 32 yards, Minnesota 545. Illinois lost 15 yards by penalties, Minnesota 5 yards in the same way. Three times in succession Minnesota carried the ball for 95 yards, without being held, for a touchdown. Illinois made a first down but once during the game.

The Minnesota men played to their limit throughout, and their speed was really remarkable, in view of the heavy condition of the field. Harris, at quarter, played a faultless game. The best of good will was shown between both teams, and the Illinois showed true sportsmanship by cheering all unusually good plays made by the Minnesota team. Although completely outplayed, the Illinois team did not quit, but played to its limit from start to finish. Minnesota redeemed herself for the exhibition put up in the Beloit and Lawrence games, by this game played against Illinois. The line-up was as follows: Rogers (Captain), *left end*; Webster, *left tackle*; Warren, Pat-

tec, *left guard*; Strathern, *center*; Thorpe, Ricker, *right guard*; Schacht, *right tackle*; Marshall, *left end*; Harris, *quarterback*; Davies, Burgan, *left halfback*; Irsfeld, *right halfback*; Gleason, *fullback*.

Minnesota 17, Wisconsin 0

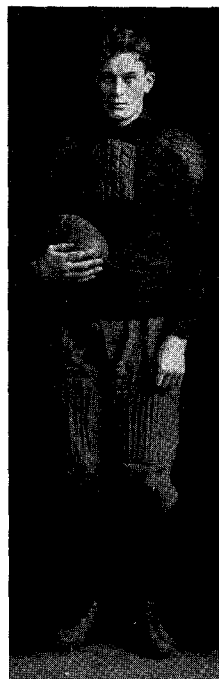
On Thanksgiving Day, Minnesota played Wisconsin, on Randall Field, at Madison, and won a clean-cut victory by a score of 17 to 0. It was good hard football from the start to finish. Every Minnesota man and every representative of the Cardinal played throughout the game to their limit. The men knew that this game would decide the championship of the West, and they knew if they were to win it, it would be against worthy opponents.

The day was very cold and the field frozen hard, the grass presenting a slippery footing. The total attendance did not exceed 4,000 of which number at least 800 were from Minnesota. The game was Minnesota's from the beginning. The Gopher attack presented a machine-like regularity, and an irresistible power which tore great holes through the Badgers' defense. With the ball ready to be pushed over the Badgers' goal-line, Minnesota fumbled, and Wisconsin had an opportunity to show what it could do.

The Badgers went into the game with a fierceness that was entirely commendable, but ineffective. On a third down Minnesota was off-side three successive times, giving the Wisconsin team 15 yards and a first down. But even with this advantage Wisconsin was unable to gain and Minnesota took the ball and marched it back to within 25 yards of the Wisconsin goal, when another fumble gave Wisconsin an opportunity, which she used to good advantage. A fake play gave them ten yards and various attempts in the line kept adding distance until Minnesota began to fear that Wisconsin was going to score. Finally it was Wisconsin's ball on a first down on the Minnesota 28-yard line. Wisconsin was unable to gain, however, and on a third down attempted a place kick which failed. Minnesota was soon after held for downs, with but a single yard to gain. This gave Wisconsin her second opportunity for a place kick, which was missed but by a few feet. Minnesota then punted out and time was called for the first half, neither side having scored. It is to be said as an excuse for the fumbling that the intense cold numbed the hands of the men so that they were unable to handle the ball with their accustomed accuracy. Vanderbloom was

responsible for nearly all the gains made by the Wisconsin team.

In the opening of the second half Minnesota kicked off, Wisconsin returned the kick-off 20 yards, and after three vain attempts to buck the line, kicked to Minnesota, in the center of the field. Minnesota in fourteen plays carried the ball 55 yards over the Wisconsin goal-line for a touchdown. It was wonderfully fast and fierce football and Wis-



Orren Safford, Captain of the 1908 Team

consin was unable to hold the Minnesota men. For the second touchdown, which came a little later, Minnesota carried the ball 85 yards without losing it. Ten yards came on penalties against Wisconsin and two runs, by Schacht and Harris, were responsible for 40 yards of this distance. The third touchdown came very much the same way, the ball being carried 70 yards, and Schacht and Davies both having long runs to their credit. Later in the game Minnesota attempted a place kick, after having carried the ball for 45 yards; the kick failed. Shortly before the close of the game Wisconsin tried a place kick from Minnesota's 50-yard line, which likewise failed.

Minnesota's team work in this game was remarkable, the men playing together as a unit and were irresistible. Rogers and Burdick, at

ends, played a wonderful game; Burdick is credited with some remarkable gains and one touchdown. "Germany" Schacht, who had the honor of making two of the touchdowns, played the greatest game of his life, both on the offense and defense. When distance seemed in doubt Schacht was called upon, and seldom failed to make a first down. He is credited with the most spectacular play of the game, when in the second half his run of 25 yards helped Minnesota to the second touchdown.

Warren and Thorpe, at guard, played an excellent game. Strathern, at center, played all around Remp, the Wisconsin man. "Sig" Harris completely outdid himself. As a field general, he showed remarkable football sense, and also directed the plays at just the right spot in the Wisconsin line, and did more than his share in advancing the ball, two of his runs assisting materially in securing the last two touchdowns. Davies and Irsfeld, at halfback, played a great game, both showing good headwork at picking holes through the opposing defense, and on the offensive work backed up the line in a way that made Wisconsin's attempts to gain seem futile. Current at fullback was also in the game, and not only on the offense was he effective but at backing up the defensive work he was a wonder. The game deserves to be classed as one of the greatest games of football ever played by a Minnesota team. It was against a strong team that knew the game, and was playing it on its own field.

The line-up was as follows: Rogers (Captain), *left end*; Webster, *left tackle*; Warren, *left guard*; Strathern, *center*; Thorpe, *right guard*; Schacht, *right tackle*; Burdick, *right end*; Harris, *quarterback*; Davies, *left halfback*; Irsfeld, *right halfback*; Current *fullback*.

THE SEASON OF 1904

The season of 1904 was remarkable, chiefly for the high scores made against most of the teams met. Only one team scored on Minnesota during the season, Nebraska, which was defeated by a score of 16 to 12. The scores ran to the enormous total of 146 to 0, which was made against Grinnell; and the other teams were all defeated by large scores. Even Wisconsin was defeated by a score of 28 to 0. So far as we know no other team in the country has had such a tremendous total. Minnesota's total score for the season was 725 to 12 points for her opponents, and these twelve points were all scored in one game.

Looked at from any point of view, the season was a remarkable one. The individual members of the team perhaps did not rank any higher than some other season has produced, but there was team work of a high order shown in most of the games of the season, and this accounts for the tremendous score by which most of the games were won.

The season was also remarkable in the annals of football, for three touchdowns from kick-off. A. R. Varco, in the opening game of the season, in which the second team played the St. Paul Central High School a twenty-minute half, made such a touchdown after a 90-yard run.

In the second half of the same game in which the first team played against the Minneapolis Central team, Fred Hunter made a touchdown from the kick-off, carrying the ball 95 yards. These touchdowns were made on Northrop Field, September 17th, 1904.

Later in the season Fred Hunter again made a 100-yard run for a touchdown from the kick-off in the game against Shattuck Military Academy.

The Team

Left end, Robert Marshall; *left tackle*, George Case; *left guard*, Walton Thorpe; *center*, Mose Strathern, *Captain*; *right guard*, Max Ricker; *right tackle*, Percy Brush; *right end*; Fred Burgan; *quarterback*, Sigmund Harris; *left halfback*, Otto Davies; *right halfback*; James Kremer; *fullback*, Earl Current. *Substitutes*, John Hannon, Ray Varco, Arthur Larkin, Fred Hunter, John Gleason, Daniel Smith, Orren Safford, Theodore Vita, William Ittner, Alexander Tschabold, George Oech, Joseph Cutting, George Tuck, Earl Luce.

The Schedule

Sept. 17—Minnesota 107, High Schools 0
 Sept. 24—Minnesota 77, South Dakota 0
 Sept. 28—Minnesota 75, Shattuck 0
 Oct. 1—Minnesota 65, Carleton 0
 Oct. 5—Minnesota 47, St. Thomas 0
 Oct. 8—Minnesota 35, North Dakota 0
 Oct. 15—Minnesota 32, Ames 0
 Oct. 22—Minnesota 146, Grinnell 0
 Oct. 29—Minnesota 16, Nebraska 12
 Nov. 5—Minnesota 69, Lawrence 0
 Nov. 12—Minnesota 28, Wisconsin 0
 Nov. 19—Minnesota 17, Northwestern 0
 Nov. 24—Minnesota 11, Iowa 0
 Totals—Minnesota 725; Opponents 12

Minnesota 107, High Schools 0

The opening game of the season of 1904 witnessed a double header against the Minneapolis and St. Paul high school teams, short halves being played with each team. In the first half Minnesota won from the St. Paul team by a score of 32 to 0. The second half was played against the Minneapolis team which was defeated by a score of 75 to 0. The St. Paul boys put up a hard fight against Minnesota's second team, which lined up for the first half of the game. Varco made a touch-down from the kick-off which was the feature of the first half, and the first time such a play was ever made by a Minnesota man.

For the second half Minnesota's first team lined up against the Minneapolis team, the high school boys showed themselves fighters all the way through. The game was remarkably fast for a first season game and the Minnesota team played to its limit. The halves were only twenty minutes, but the score showed that the team was busy during the twenty minutes. The features of the second half were two long runs by Hunter, who made a touchdown from the kick-off making the second play of this sort ever made by a Minnesota man in any game.

Minnesota 77, South Dakota 0

The game with South Dakota was played Saturday, September 24th. The score tells the story of the game. Twenty-minute halves were played.

'Varsity 75, Shattuck 0

Giving every Minnesota rooter a fright lest the goal-line should be crossed and then proving easy victory for the 'Varsity players, the soldiers of Shattuck were finally counted losers to tune 75 to 0.

In the first half Dr. Williams sent in a patched-up team under the leadership of Weisel, at quarter. Shattuck kicked off and, after getting the ball on a fumble, began a march for Minnesota's goal. At the 15-yard line a trial was made for a field goal, which went wild. After that Shattuck never had a chance to score. At the end of the first half the score stood Minnesota 5, Shattuck 0.

In the second half the line-up made a different showing, most of the regular men putting in an appearance. After a short period of play, Current was pushed over the line for the first touchdown of the second half. Minnesota did the parade act. Every Minnesota player figured in plays ranging from 5 to

100 yards, the latter being a spectacular run by Hunter after he had caught the ball from the kick-off. A feature of the game was a gain of 25 yards by Varco, who then fumbled to Luce, who made five yards, then fumbling in turn to Kremer who made 15 yards before he was finally downed. Hunter and Varco were the especial stars of the day, with Smith, Brush and Luce, Current and Kremer all doing good work.

Minnesota 65, Carleton 0

On October 1st Minnesota played a game against Carleton, on Northrop Field, winning by a 65 to 0 score. Carleton was helpless before the terrific attacks of the 'Varsity men, and only once on a trick play did the Carleton team make any considerable gain. Carleton's team was generally conceded to be strong. The game was marked by very few spectacular plays, Marshall and Hunter being the particular stars in ground gaining, making long runs for Minnesota. Hunter, in particular, made a good play when he shook three Carleton players off, and got away for a touchdown. Towards the latter part of the game Minnesota began to play a "sloppy" game. Once a Carleton man got the ball and a clear field, but he was too exhausted to take advantage of the good fortune that chanced his way. Case pressed Marshall and Hunter for the honors of the day.

Minnesota 47, St. Thomas 0

The mid-week game with St. Thomas was won by a 47 to 0 score, in short halves. Three times was Minnesota's goal in danger. Once Conney came near getting free for a long run, making 20 yards towards Minnesota's goal, and twice attempted place kicks and barely missed making good.

Minnesota 35, North Dakota 0

Although Minnesota defeated North Dakota, 35 to 0, on October 8th, the team won little honor for themselves; the weaker North Dakota team repeatedly broke through and stopped the Gopher plays before they were started. Fumbling was frequent and there was a palpable lack of team work. The play was very disappointing. Strathern, Hunter, and Case were absent from the Minnesota lineup, which accounts for some of the disorganization.

Minnesota 32, Ames 0

On October 15th, Minnesota won a very erratic game from the Iowa State College. Al-

though the score was entirely satisfactory, the playing showed points of weakness that against a stronger team would have been fatal. Once after carrying the ball nearly the whole length of the field, it was lost by a fumble to Ames within the 5-yard line. The game opened auspiciously, Minnesota taking the kick-off and rushing the ball by fast plays, using line smashes and end runs, straight down the field for a touchdown, in less than two minutes.



*John McGovern, Captain of the 1909 Team,
and Minnesota's First All-American*

Then followed a fierce fight in which the ball changed hands frequently, not a few times through fumbles and careless work. Minnesota advanced the ball, by seemingly irresistible rushes, only to lose it at last in an apparently inexcusable way. Minnesota made but one touchdown in the first half, the other four points being made on one of the prettiest place kicks ever seen on Northrop Field. Davies made the kick, putting the ball squarely between the goal posts, the distance was unusual, and the play easily the star feature of the game.

In the second half, without a change in the line-up, the Minnesota boys got busy and did some very fine work, Hunter and Marshall being used chiefly to advance the ball, and always being good for many yards. Ames'

defensive work was excellent. Minnesota's individual work was fine, and the team work was first-class.

Minnesota 146, Grinnell 0

While the Ames game was characterized by erratic playing on the part of Minnesota, the game put up against Grinnell showed consistent team work; a few fumbles and off-side plays were the only distressing features. Distance was made in lots of from 5 to 50 yards, and seldom was Minnesota obliged to attempt a second play to gain a first down. On signal, the whole team started and went through the Grinnell line like a gang plow through a stubble field. Even allowing that the Grinnell team was weak, the playing of the Minnesota team was wonderfully fast and effective. Every man was in every play, from the signal to begin till the final call of time. Minnesota's defense was tested very little, but it was uniformly good. The whole Grinnell team would strike the Minnesota line and pile up in a heap, as though they had struck a stone wall; at times that stone wall turned into a steam engine, and pushed the Grinnell men steadily backward towards their own goal. Not once did Grinnell make a first down, and usually the third down found them with 10 or more yards to make. The Grinnell men fought for all they knew all the time. Very little time was taken out for injuries to the men. They were in the pink of physical condition, and tackled as fiercely and with great abandon during the last minutes of play as in the first.

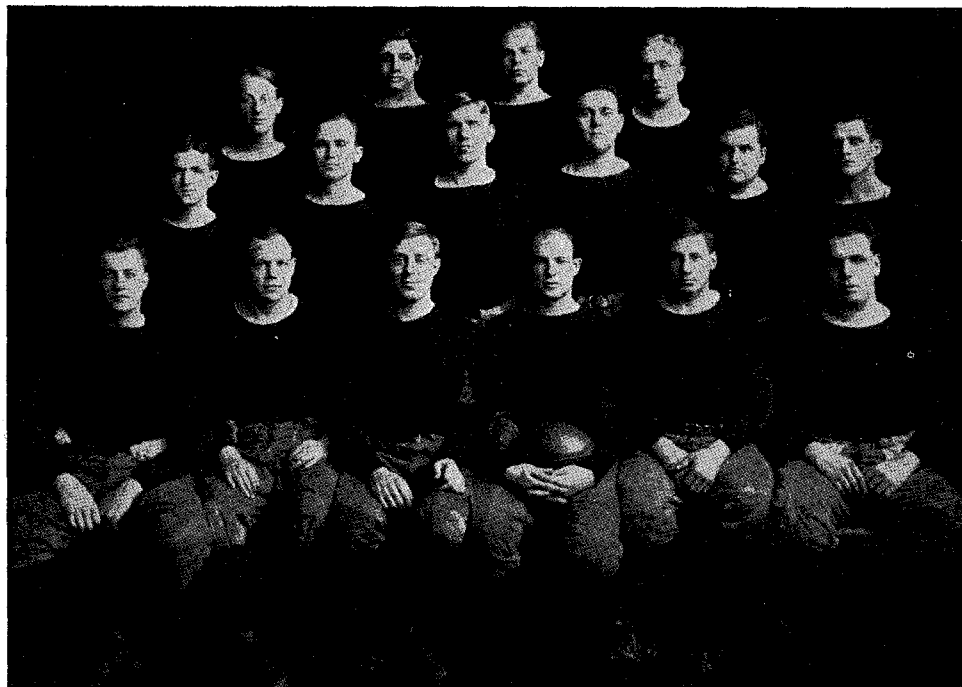
All of the men covered themselves with glory, and Larkin, who played at quarter, did wonderfully fine work for a man with little experience.

In this game Minnesota broke the world's record for scoring, the previous highest score being Michigan, 130 to West Virginia's 0. Seventy-three points were made in each half.

Minnesota lined up as follows: Marshall, Luce, *left end*; Vita, *left tackle*; Oech, Sanborn, *left guard*; Strathern, *center*; Thorpe, Ricker, *right guard*; Brush, Ittner, *right tackle*; Burdick, Marshall, *right end*; Larkin, *quarterback*; Davies, Gleason, *left halfback*; Burgan, Nuessle, Weisel, *right halfback*; Current, Kremer, *fullback*.

Minnesota 16, Nebraska 12

The 1904 game with Nebraska was played on Northrop Field, October 29th. The final score was 16 to 12. It was a fiercely fought



THE 1911 TEAM

	<i>Smith</i>	<i>Frank</i>	<i>Johnston</i>	<i>Aldworth</i>		
	<i>Hayward</i>	<i>Tobin</i>	<i>Wallinder</i>	<i>Elder</i>	<i>Morrell</i>	<i>McAlmon</i>
<i>Powers</i>	<i>Capron</i>	<i>Stevens</i>	<i>Pickering</i>	<i>Rosenwald</i>	<i>Robinson</i>	

game, and a hard won victory. Nebraska scored first, and when the score-board showed 6 to 0, not a few Minnesotans thought of the final score of 1902.

Intense excitement existed before the game, and the crowd began to gather at the field at twelve o'clock.

Minnesota got the ball on Nebraska's kick-off, and made a good return and some progress, when a fumble gave the ball to the visitors. Nebraska failed to gain, and punted. Minnesota made some excellent gains, but penalties forced another punt. Nebraska had the ball then on Minnesota's 30-yard line, and by some heavy line smashing, and a 15-yard end run, succeeded in making a touchdown, and kicked the goal. On the next kick-off Minnesota took the ball and pounded Nebraska's line, and ran her ends for long gains until Nebraska's 50-yard line was reached, then Hunter was let loose with the ball, in a marvelous run, in which he dodged nearly every man on the Nebraska team. He carried the ball 50 yards, and planted it between the Nebraska goal posts. Up to this time, although the score stood even, Minnesota had decidedly the

better of the game, although her playing had been marred by many fumbles, and some loose playing. Distance, however, had been made in comfortably large allowances, seldom more than two attempts being necessary to make a first down. The second touchdown came as the result of a 30-yard run, followed by some particularly fierce line-plunging by the back field. The sensation of the game came nearer the end, when Minnesota ran back Nebraska's kick-off 25 yards. A few minutes later a 15-yard penalty forced Minnesota to kick. Nebraska could not gain, but punted to Minnesota, a 10-yard return was made, the ball was fumbled and recovered again by Minnesota almost under her goal posts. Another punt was forced and the Nebraskans played like fiends, hoping to be able to repeat the work that they did in the opening minutes of the game. Twenty-five yards were gained by Nebraska, 15 lost on a penalty, and 15 more on an attempted end run, and she was forced to punt. Hunter got the ball and carried it 70 yards, through the whole Nebraska team, shaking off man after man, and finally with a clear field before him, and a touchdown almost

certain, he became exhausted and was overhauled by a Nebraskan and stopped short of the goal. In the second play following this, Minnesota made a long gain but lost to Nebraska on a fumble, Nebraska gained 15 yards and was forced to punt. Then Minnesota pounded the ball down the field, and seemed about to push it over Nebraska's goal-line, when another fumble gave the ball to Nebraska. Nebraska failed to gain and punted to Minnesota, who again fumbled. Nebraska recovered the ball; unable to gain, Nebraska attempted a place kick which was blocked, Thorpe securing the ball and carrying it 35 yards before he was brought to the ground. Minnesota then exhibited unaccountable indecision, and finally elected to make a place kick. This kick was blocked, and Bender, of Nebraska, secured the ball and guarded by two teammates he ran 80 yards for a touchdown. Later in the game Minnesota again made heavy gains through the Nebraska line, and around ends and seemed sure to score when a disastrous fumble gave Nebraska the ball and spoiled Minnesota's chances for further scoring. In this game Nebraska fairly divided the honors with Minnesota. Loose work on the part of Minnesota was responsible for many of Nebraska's gains. In this game the Minnesota men were terribly punished, few of them coming out without marks of having been through a rough game.

Fred Hunter was easily the star of the day.

The statistics show that Minnesota gained 265 yards on line plays against 129 for Nebraska. In end runs and running back punts and kick-offs Minnesota gained 368 yards to 153 for Nebraska. Minnesota punted a total of 118 yards to 390 for Nebraska. Minnesota was held for downs four times and Nebraska seven. Minnesota was penalized 40 yards and Nebraska 45 yards. Minnesota lost 20 yards to Nebraska's 62 while in possession of the ball. Minnesota made six fumbles and Nebraska none. Both sides had a place kick blocked.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Marshall, *left end*; Vita, Case, *left tackle*; Smith, *left guard*; Strathern (Captain), *center*; Thorpe, *right guard*; Brush, Ittner, *right tackle*; Burdick, *right end*; Hunter, O'Brien, *quarterback*; Davies, Burgan, *left halfback*; Kremer, *right halfback*; Current, *fullback*.

Minnesota 69, Lawrence 0

The '04 game with Lawrence University was played on Northrop Field, November

5th, and was won by Minnesota by the score of 69 to 0. There was nothing about the game that was significant in any way, outside of the final score, which indicated how thoroughly Minnesota outclassed the visitors.

Minnesota 28, Wisconsin 0

Minnesota's '04 game with Wisconsin was played on Northrop Field Saturday, November 12th. The game resulted in a clearcut and decisive victory in favor of Minnesota, the score being far beyond the wildest predictions of the most enthusiastic Gopher. Wisconsin put up a game fight, and made every possible effort to defend her goal, but was completely outplayed in every department of the game. Her attack was weak against Minnesota's stone-wall defense. Wisconsin could neither run Minnesota's ends nor get through the line, and made first down but four times during the game. The only considerable gain made by Wisconsin was shortly before the final call of time, when Minnesota had become a little careless and allowed a Wisconsin man to get through the line for a good run. The only criticism to be made on Minnesota's playing was the fumbling which cost her very heavily.

The game was clean and free from flukes. The Wisconsin men were exhausted before the game was over, and during the second half substitutes were used freely, so that at least twenty men took part on the Wisconsin team during the game.

Minnesota's first touchdown was made in less than three minutes, and was made mainly by terrific attacks against the Wisconsin line. The second touchdown came only after the ball had changed hands many times, and Wisconsin had twice attempted a goal from the field. Minnesota once carried the ball from her 10-yard line to Wisconsin's 10-yard line, only to lose it and have the ball kicked out into the middle of the field with 55 yards to be made all over again. Davies, however, made 42 yards of this in a single run. Later in the game, the ball was given to him on a double pass, and he made 20 yards around end. Once Wisconsin tried a peculiar play, when the team was lined up with the ball at the side of the field. The Wisconsin center stood four feet from his nearest mate, and passed the ball back to a man in the bunch lined up at one side. It was a desperate chance, and looked dangerous, but Wisconsin lost 10 yards on the play.

The third touchdown came early in the second half when Minnesota, on a fumble, got the ball on Wisconsin's 30-yard line, and in six plays sent it over for a touchdown. The fourth touchdown came soon after, Minnesota carrying the ball 83 yards on 22 plays. The fifth touchdown came a little before the middle of the second half, Minnesota carrying the ball from the center of the field in seventeen plays.

"Sig" Harris, at quarterback, made a wonderful field general, and never once made a mistake in choosing the proper play.

Burgan, who played end for the first time in a big game, did some remarkable work on the defense, and not a foot of ground was made around his end. Every man on the team was in every game and the team-work was of very high order. Kremer carried the ball over three times for a touchdown, and Davies had two to his credit.

Minnesota advanced the ball a total of 1,183 yards to 771 for Wisconsin. Six hundred forty-one yards of Minnesota's distance came from scrimmage, while Wisconsin had but 52 yards earned in the same way. Minnesota won 278 yards on punts, Wisconsin 316 yards. Minnesota's kick-off netted her 91 yards, while Wisconsin's kickoff netted her 222 yards. Minnesota tried one drop kick, which was unsuccessful; Wisconsin three. Minnesota ran back kick-offs 77 yards, Wisconsin 28 yards. Minnesota ran back punts 76 yards, Wisconsin 75 yards. Minnesota lost on penalties 55 yards, Wisconsin nothing.

The record of 1,183 yards gained against a team representing a college in the Big Nine is a remarkable record, and one that was never before made against any team of that class.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Marshall, *left end*; Case, Vita, *left tackle*; Thorpe, *left guard*; Strathern, *center*; Ricker, *right guard*; Brush, *right tackle*; Burgan, *right end*; Harris, *quarterback*; Davies, Hunter, *left halfback*; Kremer, *right halfback*; Current, *fullback*.

Minnesota 17, Northwestern 0

Minnesota defeated Northwestern, 17 to 0, on November 19th, in a game played at Evanston. Just prior to the game Northwestern protested the playing of Strathern and Hunter. This undoubtedly took the edge off Minnesota's team-work and the absence of Strathern, who was captain, was manifested also in the lack of vim, during the first half of the game. Strathern was debarred on a technical

interpretation of the rules of eligibility. Northwestern's team put up a strong game, and Minnesota found it harder to win this game than any other game of the season. During the first 20 minutes of the game, Minnesota failed to gain consistently, and while Northwestern not once threatened Minnesota's goal during the first half, her defense was well nigh impregnable. The most thrilling series of plays, during the first half, was when Marshall blocked an attempted place kick and carried the ball to Minnesota's 50-yard line. Minnesota was unable to gain, and kicked to Northwestern's 30-yard line, Northwestern fumbled the ball, Current getting it and carrying it over the line for a touchdown, which was not allowed, as Marshall was off-side when the play started. Minnesota's first score came after about twenty minutes of playing, when the ball was carried from her own 25-yard line across Northwestern's line for a touchdown. The touchdown came as a result of a series of heavy line smashes in which Smith, Case and Brush figured. Davies made 23 yards by an end run, and Smith was called on twice in succession to make the remaining 5 yards, carrying the ball through the whole Northwestern team for a touchdown. The second touchdown came as the result of fewer plays and larger gains, the ball being carried 45 yards without once being lost.

During the second half the Northwestern men put up an even fiercer fight, and their fine team work, aided by luck, brought them within Minnesota's 30-yard line, but both times Minnesota held and a score was averted. Minnesota seemed, however, unable to gain against the Northwestern's wonderful defense, and it was only when a blocked kick gave Minnesota the ball within striking distance, that she was able to make a third touchdown. Toward the end of the game, Minnesota's offense again became effective, and the ball was carried 85 yards by a series of irresistible rushes, but when within 10 yards of the Northwestern goal, an over-zealous Minnesotan earned a 15-yard penalty for off-side. As it was getting dark, Minnesota feared she would not be able to carry the ball over, and attempted a place kick, which failed, and gave the ball to Northwestern on their own 2-yard line. Although 8 minutes were left to play, the game was called on account of darkness, both captains agreeing to this.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Marshall, Cutting, *left end*; Case, Vita, *left tackle*; Thorpe, *left guard*; Ricker, *center*, Brush,

Ittner, *right tackle*; Burgan, *right end*; Harris, *quarterback*; Davies, Hannon, *left halfback*; Kremer, *right halfback*; Current, *fullback*.

Minnesota 11, Iowa 0

Minnesota defeated Iowa at Iowa City, November 24th, Thanksgiving Day. The game opened by Minnesota's returning Iowa's kick-off nearly 30 yards, and then making 50 yards more, by 16 plays, bringing the ball to Iowa's 25-yard line, where it was lost on downs. Then for a little while neither side could gain consistently against the other and frequent punts carried the ball back and forth across the middle of the field, without advantage to either side. Finally, near the end of the first half, Minnesota carried the ball 57 yards on a series of plays that seemed absolutely sure to earn a touchdown when, on the 10-yard line, the ball was fumbled. Iowa did her best work of the game, and made two 12-yard gains in succession. Penalties took up this distance and gave Minnesota the ball on Iowa's 25-yard line, but Iowa finally stopped Minnesota on her 1-yard line.

In the second half, during the early part, neither team seemed to have a very material advantage over the other, distance, when made, coming in very short gains, and the ball frequently changing hands through punting. Finally Minnesota got the ball on her own 50-yard line, and by a series of sixteen plays, carried it across the Iowa goal-line for a touchdown. After the next kick-off a few exchanging of punts gave Minnesota the ball on her own 45-yard line, when eleven plays carried it across the Iowa goal-line for another touchdown. Only toward the close of the game did Iowa's offense show up to advantage. The Minnesota men had grown careless, and Iowa was able to return Minnesota's kick-off 25 yards, and then by a series of six plays, assisted by penalties, carried it for 35 yards more, into the Minnesota territory. At this point Iowa was playing a fast game, completely riddling Minnesota's defense. Minnesota's team-work in this game was far below the standard maintained in earlier games of the season. While the men played a brilliant individual game, the team, as a team, did not put up the game it had shown itself capable of playing. Smith was the most effectual ground gainer throughout the game, though Davies was a close second.

The Minnesota lineup: Cutting, Luce, *left end*; Case, Vita, *left tackle*; Thorpe, Oech, *left guard*; Ricker, *center*; Smith, *right*

guard; Ittner, *right tackle*; Burgan, *right end*; Harris, *quarterback*; Kremer, Hunter, *right half*; Davies, *left half*; Current, *fullback*.

THE SEASON OF 1905

The season of 1905, taken all together, was most satisfactory. Minnesota did not run up as high scores against its opponents as in the season of 1904, but its games were all won, with the exception of the Wisconsin game, by comfortable scores, and that was lost by a score of 12 to 16. Although Wisconsin won the game clearly and without question, Minnesota did not come out of the game without honor, having put a strong fight against a good team. The game with Nebraska witnessed, perhaps, the most brilliant exhibition of football of the season. Minnesota's total score against all her opponents was 542 to 22.

The Team

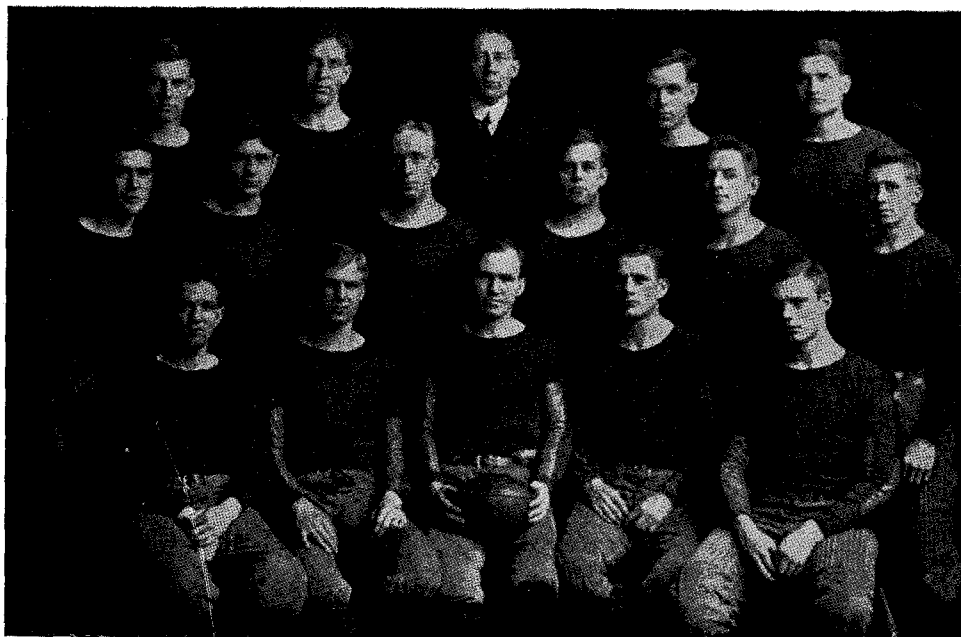
Left end, Robert Marshall; *left tackle*, William Ittner; *left guard*, Theodore Vita; *center*, William Bandelin; *right guard*, George Oech; *right tackle*, Percy Brush; *right end*, Fred Burgan; *quarterback*, Arthur Larkin; *left halfback*, Joseph Cutting; *right halfback*, John Schuknecht; *fullback*, Earl Current, *captain*. *Substitutes*, Weisel, Kjelland, Smith, Kramer, Sanborn, Safford, Jackson, Loomis, Mowry, Dolan, Robertson, Greaves. Gilmore Dobie, Sigmund Harris, Sidney Stephens, *assistant coaches*; Dr. Henry L. Williams, *coach*.

The Schedule

Sept. 23—Minnesota 74, High Schools 0
 Sept. 30—Minnesota 54, Shattuck-Pillsbury 0
 Sept. 30—Minnesota 42, St. Thomas 0
 Oct. 7—Minnesota 45, North Dakota 0
 Oct. 14—Minnesota 42, Ames 0
 Oct. 21—Minnesota 39, Iowa 0
 Oct. 28—Minnesota 46, Lawrence 0
 Nov. 4—Minnesota 12, Wisconsin 16
 Nov. 11—Minnesota 81, South Dakota 0
 Nov. 18—Minnesota 35, Nebraska 0
 Nov. 25—Minnesota 72, Northwestern 6
 Totals—Minnesota, 542, Opponents 22

The High School Games

The opening game of the season 1905 was played on Northrop Field, 20-minute halves being played against the Central high school teams of Minneapolis and St. Paul. The first half was played by the first team against the Minneapolis high school team and was won by the score stated, in a twenty-minute half. The day was hot and the game was practically



THE 1912 TEAM

Shaughnessy Robertson Williams Solem Sawyer
Raymond Rosenthal Aldworth Ostrom Fournier Lawler
Hayward Erdall Tobin McAlmon Bierman

featureless, giving no line of what might be expected of the team in later games. Both of the high school teams fought to the end, but were overwhelmed by the weight and experience shown by the Minnesota eleven. The spirit of the Minnesota men was good and promised well for the season's work.

Minnesota 33, Shattuck 0

Minnesota 21, Pillsbury 0

In twenty minutes of actual playing, the first team scored a little less than two points a minute against Shattuck. A strong wind made consistent punting out of the question, and a warm day slowed up the game so that it was hardly a fair test of the team's ability to score. During the first half Minnesota was held for downs but once, and made steady and at times brilliant gains, on old fashioned plays. The team-work was somewhat ragged, and there was some fumbling. One of these which might have resulted disastrously was captured by Cutting, who on the next play made the most brilliant play of the game, with a 60-yard run.

The second half with the second team lined up against Pillsbury Academy, the game was much more closely contested, and Pillsbury frequently made consistent, though short gains.

Minnesota 45, North Dakota 0

As had been expected the North Dakota game was just a reasonably stiff practice game, although the Dakota men played with spirit throughout. The first touchdown came in less than two minutes of actual playing. Minnesota's defense was excellent, and North Dakota could do nothing against it. The day was very hot, and the playing showed the effects of the great heat. At times Minnesota got together and played whirlwind team work, but the other times took it rather easy. The game as a whole was very satisfactory, from the Minnesota point of view.

Minnesota 42, Ames 0

When Minnesota met Ames on October 14th, the largest score ever made against an Ames team up to that date was rolled up. The day had been rainy, the field was heavy, and the ball slippery. No Ames team ever put up a more stubborn fight. They were in good physical condition, and the spirit displayed was fine, the defensive work was good, but not good enough to stop Minnesota's plays. Ames had a few chances to advance the ball, but Minnesota's strong defense was sufficient to stop all attempts. The Minnesota men were individual stars, and together a very effective

football machine. Schuknecht who played fullback, and with Kremer, Cutting, and Larkin took care of the back field-work. Ittner was used to advance the ball, and seldom did he fail to make big gains, four times carrying the ball over for a touchdown. Cutting did some remarkably clever work, picking holes through the Ames line; he also made a 75-yard run for a touchdown, and kicked seven successive goals without a miss. In defensive work Minnesota showed remarkable strength.



Lisle Johnston, Captain of the 1910 Team

The Minnesota lineup: Burgan, *left end*; Ittner, *left tackle*; Vita, *left guard*; D. Smith, *center*; Sanborn, Oech, *right guard*; Brush, *right tackle*; Marshall, *right end*; Larkin, *quarterback*; Cutting, *left half*; Kremer, *right half*; Schuknecht, *fullback*.

Minnesota 39, Iowa 0

Minnesota defeated Iowa, 39 to 0, on October 21st. So far as the score and the knowledge of football displayed went, the game was very satisfactory, but it was a brilliant exhibition of what football should not be. The wrangling between the teams was anything but creditable to either and the officials, from beginning to end, had to settle disputes between belligerent contestants.

Minnesota played very brilliantly at times, but fumbled frequently, losing at least twenty points in this way. Some of the offensive work was first-class. At no time during the game was Iowa dangerous. Iowa's defensive

work was good, but she could not stand against the strong attacks of Minnesota. At times Minnesota pulled herself together, and tore through Iowa's line, the whole team getting into every play; and again the ball was lost within striking distance of Iowa's goal by a fumble. The game lasted until it was too dark to see the field from the grandstands.

The day was cool and the wind swept down from the northwest. The first touchdown came as the result of eighteen plays, in which the ball was carried by Minnesota 87 yards. The third was won in a particularly brilliant way, with a twenty-yard return of Iowa's punt, a five-yard gain, a four-yard gain and a twenty-six-yard run for a touchdown.

The line-up was as follows: Marshall, *left end*; Ittner, *left tackle*; Vita, *left guard*; Safford, *center*; Oech, *right guard*; Brush, *right tackle*; Burgan, *right end*; Larkin, *quarterback*; Cutting, *left halfback*; Kremer, *right halfback*; Current, *fullback*.

Minnesota 46, Lawrence 0

Minnesota defeated Lawrence College on October 28th by a score of 46 to 0. The game was a repetition of previous contests with the Lawrence eleven, Minnesota winning as she pleased. Many of the Minnesota regulars were absent from the game, and the Gophers did not run up as large a score as they did the previous year.

Wisconsin 16, Minnesota 12

In the annual game of 1905, Minnesota lost to Wisconsin by a score of 12 to 16. The day was rather too warm for the snappiest kind of playing, and the field was heavy, preventing the fastest sort of work by either team. Minnesota made a touchdown, during the first few minutes of the game, which was made possible by Wisconsin's fumbling in her own territory. Wisconsin, however, came back strong and after the ball had changed hands several times without particular advantage to either team, a Wisconsin man got loose with the ball, and, protected by the finest sort of interference, ran two-thirds the length of the field for a touchdown. After the next kick-off the ball changed hands a number of times, and finally Wisconsin had the ball on her own 27-yard line, the ball was put into play and again a Wisconsin man ran 83 yards for a touchdown. This half closed with score in Wisconsin's favor.

At the opening of the second half Wisconsin pushed the fighting and kept the ball well down in Minnesota's territory, finally scoring a field goal from the 23-yard line. Even for some time after this Wisconsin continued to force the fighting and seriously threatened Minnesota's goal-line. However, Minnesota got the ball on a punt on her own 15-yard line; after two short gains, netting a total of seven yards, a Minnesota man was let loose with the ball for an 83-yard run for a touch-down. From this time on to the end of the game the playing was practically even. Wisconsin having one more chance for a goal from the field but lost it on a blocked kick.

The scoring indicates fairly the relative merits of the two teams. Minnesota was handicapped by the absence of Safford, the center, who was out of the game with a broken hand. Cutting was easily the star of the day for Minnesota, and his 83-yard run, with almost no interference, was made by dodging practically the whole Wisconsin team. The men as a whole did their best and not a Minnesota rooter had any complaint to make although the game was lost.

The feature of the game, aside from the three long runs, was the interference given the Wisconsin runners. The statistics of the game:

Yards gained by rushes from snap-back, Minnesota, 205; Wisconsin, 355. Yards gained by kicks, including kick-offs, Minnesota, 698; Wisconsin, 745. Yards lost by penalties, Minnesota, 80; Wisconsin, 45. Number of times penalized, Minnesota, 12; Wisconsin, 3. Substitutes, Minnesota, 3; Wisconsin, 0.

The line-up was as follows: Marshall, *left end*; Ittner, *left tackle*; Vita, *left guard*; Kjelland, *center*; Smith, *right guard*; Brush, *right tackle*; Borgan, *right end*; Weisel, *quarterback*; Kremer, *right halfback*; Cutting, *left halfback*; Current (Captain), *fullback*.

Minnesota 81, South Dakota 0

On Saturday, November 11, 1905, Minnesota played the team representing South Dakota in a game devoid of any special features and won by the score of 81 to 0.

Minnesota 35, Nebraska 0

Although Minnesota won by an unusual score, it was against a strong team, and the victory was not an easy one. Nebraska put

up a strong defense, but Minnesota's attack was irresistible, and had it not been for two unfortunate fumbles, at critical points of the game, the score would have been ten or twelve points larger.

The game was undoubtedly the best game played by Minnesota during the season of 1905. Aside from the tendency to fumble, Minnesota played an almost faultless game. Every play went off with clock-like precision, and every man was in every play until the ball



Earl Pickering, Captain of the 1911 Team

was called down. The game was a clean one and the few penalties that were inflicted were due to over-anxiety on the part of the men to get into the game. The playing of the Minnesota men showed team-work of high order, and a spirit wholly commendable. No single member of the team deserved special mention unless it be Bandelin, who played his first game at center, and who more than held his own against the veteran Borge who opposed him. The field generalship of the game was excellent, and plays were directed in a way to keep Nebraska guessing all the time. Nebraska was a worthy foe and left the field enjoying the hearty respect of every member of the Minnesota team as well as the admiration of all the Minnesota rooters, who admired the plucky game put up by the Cornhuskers in the face of overwhelming defeat. Only once during the game did Nebraska succeed in making any impression on the Minnesota defense. Just a little before the close of the

first half, Minnesota's kick-off was returned 15 yards and then Nebraska succeeded in making 35 yards more by some very excellent offensive work. The men started plays like lightning, and executed them with a precision that startled the Minnesota team and rooters.

Again, in the second half, the Nebraska team took a brace and carried the ball for 70 yards, 20 yards on a returned kick-off, and 50 yards by some superb football. It was a fine game and while Minnesota deserved to win, Nebraska was not without honor, in the game which she put up. The following statistics will be of interest: Minnesota averaged over four yards in each of 101 rushes, Nebraska averaged two and one-half yards in 53 rushes; Minnesota punted but once for 27 yards; Nebraska punted seven times with an average of 38 yards to the punt; Minnesota's four kick-offs averaged 47½ yards, Nebraska's four kick-offs averaged 35 yards; Minnesota's team lined up as follows: Marshall, *left end*; Ittner, *left tackle*; Vita, Smith, *left guard*; Bandelin, *center*; Oech, *right guard*; Brush, *right tackle*; Burgan, *right end*; Larkin, *quarterback*; Cutting, *left halfback*; Schuknecht, *right halfback*; Current, Kremer, *fullback*.

Minnesota 72, Northwestern 6

On November 25, 1905, Minnesota met Northwestern on Northrop Field and won by a score of 72 to 6. The day was bitterly cold and the crowd was rather small. Twelve times the Minnesota men carried the ball over Northwestern's goal for a touchdown, and twelve times were the touchdowns converted into goals. The Northwestern men were not in the best physical condition, but displayed good fighting spirit. Almost at the opening of the game, their star, Johnson, quarterback, was injured. The Minnesota captain readily consented to an extension of the usual two minutes for recovery, but Johnson was forced to retire, cheered by the Minnesota rooters. Northwestern's only opportunity to yell came shortly before the close of the first half; securing the ball on the kick-off, eight yards were made in three downs, when a Northwestern man was let loose with the ball and ran 75 yards for a touchdown. It was in no sense a fluke, but the result of good football, and the runner was cheered as heartily as though he had been a Minnesota man. Northwestern, however, was up against the impossible and could not make any substantial headway against the Minnesota defense. It was not a pleasant game to watch as the visitors were injured so

frequently. But it did show that a Minnesota crowd knew how to be generous to visitors.

Minnesota gains were many of them long ones; once the ball was carried 108 yards in fifteen plays for a touchdown, again it was carried 100 yards in eight plays for a touchdown. The longest run credited to Minnesota was the return of the kick-off, for over 50 yards, which was immediately followed by an end run of 35 yards. Minnesota was also credited with a run of forty-five yards later in the game.

THE SEASON OF 1906

As the seasons of 1904 and 1905 were remarkable for their high scores, the season of 1906 was quite as remarkable for its low scores. Minnesota made a total of 47 points to 29 for her opponents. All of the games, except that with Carlisle, were won. It was the first season of the new schedule, only five games being played, and for the first time in the history of Minnesota football, the Wisconsin team was not met. There was a notable decrease in football season excitement, as compared with previous year. The team, in spite of the disappointing showing of Minnesota in the Carlisle game, ranked with the best teams in the west. On the same day that Minnesota played Carlisle, Michigan played Pennsylvania, and was defeated by the same score that Minnesota was defeated. A great many explanations have been given for the loss of the Carlisle game, all of them doubtless more or less true, but Minnesota's weakness as exhibited in that game was lack of versatility in attack. Only a few plays were used and the Carlisle men had no trouble in solving these. Had Minnesota opened up with a varied attack, undoubtedly she would have prevented a shut-out. Minnesota's defense was strong and Carlisle was only able to make one touchdown, the other three scores came by way of the air route. Minnesota passed through a second season under the new rules without its team taking advantage of the possibilities of the new game, especially the forward pass. The team of 1906 was a powerful team, the chief criticism to be made was the lack of versatility in offense, as shown in the Carlisle game.

The Team

Left end, Doan; *left tackle*, Vita; *left guard*, Wiest; *center*, Safford; *right guard*, Smith; *right tackle*, Case; *right end*, Marshall; *quarterback*, Larkin; *left halfback*, Ittner;



THE 1913 TEAM

	Solon	Shaughnessey	Diedrich	Robertson	Rush	Rosenthal	
Hillman	Husby	Williams	A. Bierman	Townley	Barron	Ostrom	Dunnigan
Morse	Tollefson	B. Bierman	Castner	Mattern	McAlmon	Snyder	
	Sawyer	St. Marie	Lawler	Fegan	Fournier	Cervený	

right halfback, Schuknecht; *fullback*, Current, (*Captain*), *Substitutes*, Dunn, Kjelland, Snyder, Bandelin.

The Schedule

Oct. 27—Minnesota 22, Ames 4
 Nov. 3—Minnesota 13, Nebraska 0
 Nov. 10—Minnesota 4, Chicago 2
 Nov. 17—Minnesota 0, Carlisle 17
 Nov. 24—Minnesota 8, Indiana 6
 Totals—Minnesota 47, Opponents 29

Minnesota 22, Ames 4

The 1906 football season opened with a game between Ames and Minnesota. A cold raw wind blew from the northwest, but, despite the inclement weather, the south stand was well filled.

This being the first season of the limited schedule, Minnesota had not had the preliminary practice, with outside teams, it had enjoyed in previous years. Not a little curiosity was felt as to the outcome of the game, as it was known that Ames had a fairly strong team. The first touchdown came in less than two minutes. Ames being forced to punt from her five-yard line, Case broke through the line and blocked the kick and fell on the ball for a touchdown. A few minutes later Minnesota had a punt blocked which resulted in giving Ames the ball on Minnesota's five-yard line. One and one-half yards were gained in one play, then six and one-half yards were lost in the next play. On the third down with ten yards to gain Ames made a place kick scoring four points. Minnesota made two more touchdowns during the first half. After

carrying the ball down to Ames' two-yard line, Minnesota lost twenty-seven yards. This was made up, together with enough more to make a touchdown in eight plays. The third touchdown came as the result of a fumble by Ames, which gave Minnesota the ball on Ames' 25-yard line. Ames fought on the defensive for the most part, throughout the game. Once in the second half on a blocked punt, Ames got another chance to make a try for a field goal from the 15-yard line, but failed. Minnesota tried two place kicks in this half, both failing to make good. The last touchdown of the day came about the middle of the second half, when a run of 35 yards gave Minnesota the ball on Ames' 18-yard line, four more plays carried it over for a touchdown. From this point on, to the end of the game, Minnesota was busy carrying the ball toward Ames' goal, losing it a number of times while down close to the Ames line. The failure to make a first down when near the Ames goal showed a serious weakness in Minnesota's offense.

The game was a good, clean game, very little time being taken out for injuries and no wrangling over the decision of the officials. In this game, for the first time, Minnesota played under the ten-yard rule. Minnesota did not try the forward pass a single time during the game; Ames tried it but twice, once making a good gain, and again losing seriously in the attempt. The quarterback kick was used by both sides very frequently, and was ordinarily good for a substantial gain. The on-side rule made this play exciting and resulted

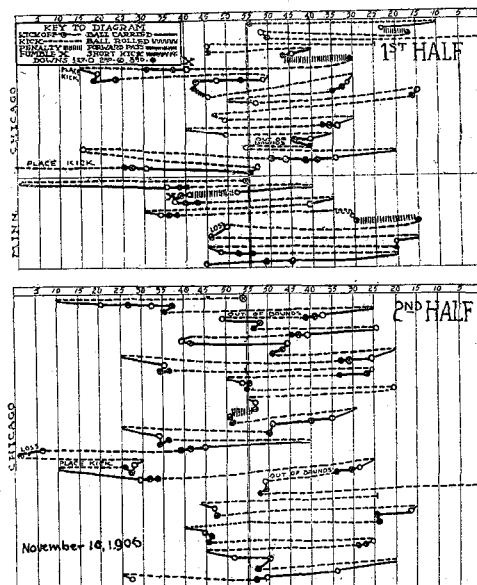
in some exceedingly lively scrambles for the ball. The statistics of the game show as follows: Yards gained from snapback, Minnesota 371, Ames 34; gained by punts, Minnesota 292, Ames 425; lost by penalties, Minnesota 25, Ames 10; number of penalties, Minnesota 3, Ames 2; Minnesota averaged 5.96 yards in 93 rushes, Ames averaged 2.8 yards in 12 rushes; Minnesota averaged 32.5 yards in nine punts, Ames 30.3 in 14 punts.

The line-up was as follows: Snyder, Holmes, *left end*; Ittner, *left tackle*; Vita, *left guard*; Bandelin, *center*; Smith, *right guard*; Case, *right tackle*; Marshall, *right end*; Larkin, *quarterback*; Robertson, Doane, *left halfback*; Schuknecht, Luce, *right halfback*; Current, *fullback*.

Minnesota 13, Nebraska 0

Minnesota defeated Nebraska, 13 to 0, on November 3rd. Before the game, it was current belief about the University, that Minnesota would have a walk-away and excitement was noticeably absent; however, Nebraska put up a strong game. Before Minnesota knew it Nebraska was threatening her goal-line, having carried the ball 80 yards by successive downs, to Minnesota's 10-yard line. After a few exchanges of kicks and a few penalties on both sides, Nebraska made a long run of 43 yards; Minnesota, however, soon got the ball, on a fumble, on Nebraska's 39-yard line, and attempted a place kick. A few minutes later another place kick was tried, when Nebraska got the ball, and, aided by one short penalty and a run of 65 yards had the ball down on Minnesota's 15-yard line, after gaining 4 more yards, a poor pass netted Nebraska a loss of 15 yards. Numerous penalties were inflicted during this half, and Minnesota was unable to score although attempting three place kicks. The game was decidedly Nebraska's game; when time was called, neither side had scored.

In the second half, however, the Minnesota men got busy early. Aided by a fumble, Minnesota had the ball on Nebraska's 7-yard line. A place kick failed, and after two or three exchanges of punts, Minnesota got the ball and carried it 45 yards, on a series of plays, which resulted in a touchdown. A little while after this, Minnesota carried the ball 50 yards, in a series of plays, and made a place kick from the 15-yard line on a first down. A few minutes later, Minnesota again attempted a place kick which failed, and al-



1906—Minnesota 4, Chicago 2

most immediately afterward made another successful place kick.

The playing from this time on to the end of the game was largely in Minnesota territory, though Minnesota had a little the better of the game. Minnesota attempted nothing in the line of new plays but stuck close to her old-fashioned line plays, making good headway against Nebraska, but almost invariably being held by the Nebraska team when near the Nebraska goal. The Nebraska men used the delayed pass, and the double pass, and modifications of these passes for many long gains, which Minnesota was obliged to earn back by heavy line plays. Nebraska tried the forward pass but once. The quarterback kick, which was used so many times in the Ames game, was used very few times. Nebraska once gained 75 yards against Minnesota by the delayed pass. The game was not a pleasant one to watch, especially in the second half when the heavy, grinding mass plays of Minnesota resulted in many injuries and numerous substitutions. Nothing but old-fashioned football was used by Minnesota, and very little outside of trick plays by Nebraska, yet the teams were wonderfully well matched, and the danger that Nebraska might score, and even win the game, was not over until time was called.

Both teams played a great game, and although Nebraska was penalized eight times there was no kicking over the decision of the

officials. The following statistics of the game show how it was won: Gained from rushes from snapback, Minnesota 346 yards, Nebraska 208, 185 yards being made from delayed passes or double pass, in five runs; gained from punts, Minnesota 343 yards, Nebraska 309; lost on penalties, Minnesota, two penalties, 30 yards, Nebraska 8 penalties, 90 yards; Minnesota averaged 4 yards in 86 rushes, Nebraska averaged 6.7 yards in 31 rushes. Minnesota averaged 31 yards in 11 punts, Nebraska 25.7 yards in 12 punts.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Ittner, *left end*; Vita, *left tackle*; Wiest, *left guard*; Safford, *center*; Smith, *right guard*; Case, *right tackle*; Marshall, *right end*; Larkin, *quarterback*; Doane, *left halfback*; Schuknecht, *right halfback*; Current (*Captain*), *fullback*.

Minnesota 4, Chicago 2

The Minnesota-Chicago game of 1906 will long be remembered. It was played at Chicago, and a drizzling rain fell throughout the whole game. Chicago had the services of the wonderful Eckersall, and the stories of what he was going to do to Minnesota had been current for a long time before the game, but when the game started, it was Minnesota's from the first to the last. Minnesota's score was made well along in the first half, when Marshall made a beautiful place kick from the 40-yard line, the ball going, as true as a die, between the goal posts. During the whole game, neither team could make consistent gains against the other team's defense. The ball see-sawed back and forth through the middle of the field, Minnesota showing somewhat the better in carrying the ball and Chicago perhaps a little better in kicking. The Chicago score was made on a safety, well along in the second half. The field was very slippery and the Chicago team had punted the ball well down into Minnesota's territory. The ball rolled along the ground, and the Minnesota quarterback, the brilliant Larkin, when he saw the Chicago men bearing down on him, deliberately took the ball and carried it several yards back to his own goal line, thus giving Chicago a safety and two points. It was Chicago's only chance to score and not once did Chicago get a chance to get near enough to Minnesota's goal line to attempt a place kick. The rivalry exhibited between the two teams and rooters was intense, though friendly. The Chicago rooters felt that the state of the field militated against their team;

the Minnesota partisans were just as sure that the muddy state of the field saved Chicago from a worse beating. It was a worthy victory and Minnesota felt accordingly happy. Before the game, the confidence of the Chicago rooters in their team was unbounded. It was expected that Chicago would use only open plays, while it was expected that Minnesota would use heavy mass plays, through Chicago's line, as it was supposed to be weak, but a greater mistake was never made. The Chicago line held like a stone wall, for which Minnesota had been famous, and Minnesota tried quite as many open plays, with quite as good results as Chicago. The only forward pass used, was made by Minnesota, and was good for four yards. It was only by an exceedingly clever tackle that a Chicago man saved their goal from being crossed on this play.

The Minnesota men lined up as follows: Marshall, *right end*; Case, *right tackle*; Smith, *right guard*; Safford, *center*; Vita, *left guard*; Wiest, *left tackle*; Ittner, *left end*; Larkin, *quarterback*; Schuknecht, *right halfback*; Doane, *left halfback*; Current (*Captain*), *fullback*. No substitutes were used in this game.

Minnesota 0, Carlisle 17

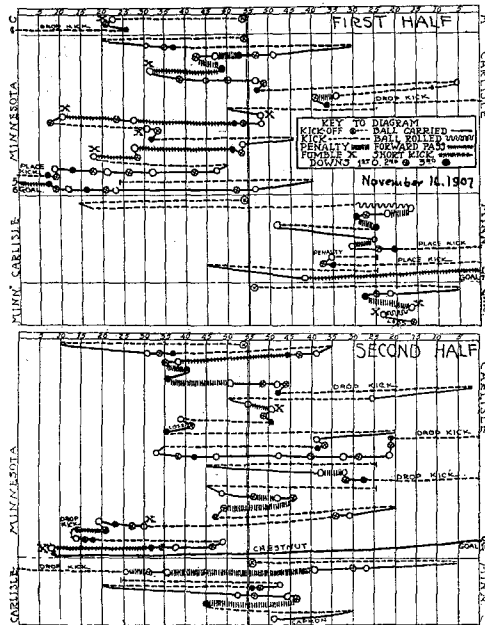
Minnesota met Carlisle for the first time on November 6th, on Northrop Field, losing by a score of 17 to 0. The Gophers took a decided slump; the men individually, and as a team, were not within 50 per cent as effective as they were in the Chicago game the week before. The Carlisle team was evidently in top-notch form; the line plunging and general all-around work was of a very high order. An unusually large crowd had turned out to see the game, the largest that had ever appeared on Northrop Field, up to that day. The way the Carlisle men followed the ball was a revelation to the Minnesota contingent; they seemed to know just where the ball was going and were there to stop it when Minnesota had possession of it.

The Carlisle men were given a rousing reception, and their good playing was heartily cheered. While the statistics of the game do not show that Carlisle had such a tremendous advantage over the Minnesota team, no one, who saw the game, could doubt for a moment that it was Carlisle's game all through. The statistics show that Carlisle's scoring was done on three drop kicks and a touchdown, which was made when Minnesota fumbled the

ball behind her own goal line, a Carlisle man falling on it for a score.

Minnesota was very weak on punts and this fact, more than anything else, was responsible for two of the scores.

Minnesota only had one real chance to score on Carlisle. Late in the game, after having carried the ball 75 yards by some wonderfully effective work, a goal was attempted from the 12-yard line. The forward pass was used to



1907—Minnesota 10, Carlisle 12

some extent by both sides. Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Ittner, Snyder, *left end*; Wiest, Ittner, *left tackle*; Vita, *left guard*; Safford, *center*; Smith, *right guard*; Case, *right tackle*; Marshall, Mowry, *right end*; Larkin, McRae, *quarterback*; Doane, *left halfback*; Schuknecht, *right halfback*; Current (*Captain*), *fullback*.

Minnesota 8, Indiana 6

On November 24th, Minnesota met Indiana on Northrop Field and won by a score of 8 to 6. The field had been frozen, and a warm day had thawed merely the surface, making it exceedingly slippery, and almost impossible for real football.

Minnesota played an indifferent sort of a game. Indiana's score came when a Minnesota player misjudged a punt and allowed it to go over his head; an Indiana man picking

it up and carrying it across the Minnesota line for a touchdown. Minnesota's scoring came when Larkin, who was doing exceedingly fine punting, put the ball down near the Indiana goal and the Hoosier who picked it up was carried across the line for a safety and two points. A little later in the game, Minnesota had the ball near the center of the field; a field goal was tried, which was successful, and the score tied.

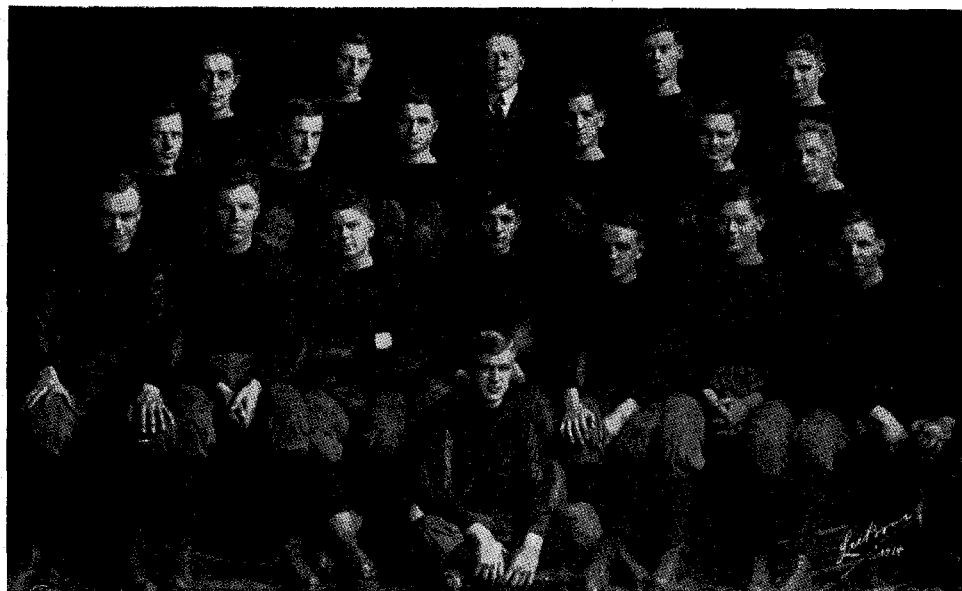
In the second half, Minnesota had a decided advantage over Indiana. The game being a kicking duel between Larkin and the Hoosier quarterback, upon whom the major portion of Indiana's defense fell. A little later in the game a misjudged punt allowed Indiana to be held on her own 2-yard line, and in an attempted kick-out a poor pass obligated an Indiana man to fall on the ball, giving Minnesota another safety and the final score of the game.

The statistics of the game show: Yards gained by snapback plays, Minnesota 152, Indiana 34; yards gained by punts, Minnesota 858, Indiana 820; yards lost on penalties, Minnesota 70, Indiana 35; Minnesota averaged 2.9 yards in 52 rushes, Indiana averaged 1.7 yards in 20 rushes. Both sides made 28 punts, a total of 56 for the game or an average of almost a punt a minute. Larkin's punts averaged a little more than "Bunny" Hare's punts. The line-up was as follows: Doane, *left end*; Ittner, *left tackle*; Vita, *left guard*; Safford, *center*; Smith, *right guard*; Case, *right tackle*; Marshall, *right end*; Larkin, *quarterback*; Snyder, *left halfback*; Schuknecht, *right halfback*; Dunn, *fullback*.

THE SEASON OF 1907

The season of 1907 was a five-game season. Minnesota won two games, lost two and tied one, the poorest showing of any season since 1899. The scores were low, but it is to be remembered that the day of high scoring passed with the season of 1904. The games with Ames and Nebraska were won, the game with Chicago was lost. The Carlisle game was lost by only two points and the Wisconsin team was tied by a score which showed remarkably even playing.

Only three "M" men were in the line-up this season—Schuknecht, Bandelin and Kjelland; the team had to be built up out of green material presented. Captain Schuknecht was the backbone of the team and the way in which he inspired his teammates to fight was



THE 1914 TEAM

	<i>Scholtes</i>	<i>Moudry</i>	<i>Williams</i>	<i>Fegan</i>	<i>Solon</i>	
<i>Morse</i>	<i>Diedrich</i>	<i>Mundy</i>	<i>Hamilton</i>	<i>Bierman</i>	<i>Haedge</i>	
<i>Quist</i>	<i>Toccnley</i>	<i>Dunnigan</i>	<i>Rosenthal</i>	<i>Sinclair</i>	<i>Mayer</i>	<i>Baston</i>
			<i>A. Erdall</i>			

remarkable. The season was also remarkable on account of the work of George Capron, the great kicker, whose toe scored many of the points credited to Minnesota this season.

The Team

Captain John Schuknecht, William Bandelin, Harry Capron, George Capron, George Case, Edward Coughlin, Edward Chestnut, Ney Dunn, Joe Kjelland, Alfred Molstad, Walter Rademacher, John Young. Dr. Henry L. Williams, *Coach*.

The Schedule

Oct. 12—Minnesota 8, Ames 0
 Oct. 19—Minnesota 8, Nebraska 5
 Nov. 2—Minnesota 12, Chicago 18
 Nov. 16—Minnesota 10, Carlisle 12
 Nov. 23—Minnesota 17, Wisconsin 17
 Totals—Minnesota 55, Opponents 52

Minnesota 8, Ames 0

The opening game of the season of 1907 was played with Iowa State College on Northrop Field, and was won by two drop kicks. Minnesota being unable to take the ball over for a touchdown, and Ames being unable to make any serious impression on the Minnesota line, save in the very opening of the game, when a 30-yard end run gave Ames the ball on Minnesota's 5-yard line; three downs

showed no gain and Ames was obliged to kick. Along toward the end of the game a 15-yard penalty, and two forward passes, gave Ames 53 yards and an opportunity to make a drop kick, which failed. Minnesota made some remarkable returns of punts and kick-offs and some wonderfully good gains, using the forward pass a number of times successfully. Minnesota's team work was crude, and the interference furnished the runner poor. Only once during the whole game was Minnesota able to make a first down through the Ames line, and yet the team pounded away at the line as though that was the only way to make distance. It was only on a few occasions when Minnesota opened up and tried some other sort of plays that she was able to get within striking distance of Ames' goal. Twice Minnesota had the ball within a yard of Ames' goal line, only to lose it on downs. It is to be said in regard to the Minnesota team, that only one man who was in the Chicago game of 1906 was in the line-up for the Ames game.

The statistics of the game show: Gained in rushes from the snapback, Minnesota 232 yards, Ames 206; punts, Minnesota, 572, Ames 398; lost by penalties, Minnesota 35 yards, Ames 30 yards; Minnesota's punts aver-

aged 38 yards, Ames 33 yards. Minnesota worked the forward pass four times for 55 yards gain. Only once did it fail to work. Ames used the same play six times for 140 yards gain.

The line-up was as follows: Woodrich, Hubbard, *left end*; Ostrand, *left tackle*; Lambert, Molstad, *left guard*; Kjelland, *center*; Bandelin, *right guard*; Young, *right tackle*; Mowry, *right end*; G. Capron, *quarterback*; H. Capron, *left halfback*; Schuknecht, *Captain, right halfback*; Rademacher, *fullback*.

Minnesota 8, Nebraska 5

On October 19th, Minnesota met the Nebraska team and defeated them by a score of 8 to 5; both Minnesota's scores being made on drop kicks. Nebraska's score followed a 43-yard run, after a fumble by Minnesota. The playing during the early part of the game was down in Minnesota's territory, neither team could make consistent gains, and a third down usually brought a punt. The best gain of this period was made by Cooke, who had a 22-yard run to his credit. After a number of exchanges of punts, Nebraska kicked to Minnesota; the ball was captured and carried for eight yards toward the Nebraska goal and fumbled, when a Nebraska man picked it up and ran 43 yards for a touchdown. The goal was missed. Minnesota came back strong, however, and soon had the ball near enough so that Capron was able to make a drop kick. The next scoring was a few minutes afterwards, when Capron made

another drop kick. From that time on to the end of the game the fighting was in Nebraska's territory. In spite of the fact that Minnesota failed to secure a touchdown against Nebraska, the game was clearly Minnesota's game and was won on merit. The improvement in team work, and general spirit exhibited by the men during the week preceding the game was most remarkable. One would not have recognized the team that played Nebraska as the same team that met Ames the week before.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Chestnut, *left end*; Young, *left tackle*; Molstad, Ostrand, *left guard*; Kjelland, *center*; Bandelin, *right guard*; Case, *right tackle*; Mowry, Wingate, *right end*; Capron, *quarterback*; Rademacher, *left halfback*; Schuknecht, *right halfback*; Dunn, *fullback*.

Minnesota 12, Chicago 18

On November 2nd, Minnesota met the Chicago team on Northrop Field, and lost by a margin of six points. Minnesota scored three drop kicks and Chicago three touchdowns with goals. It was a very fast game, Minnesota having decidedly the better of the playing in the first half, while in the second half the game was just as clearly Chicago's. Chicago had a very versatile attack, and used it to excellent advantage. The Minnesota men were kept guessing all the time as to where the ball was coming next. The game was spectacular and showed clearly the value of the forward pass as a ground-gaining play.



A Chicago ball-carrier stopped after a gain in the 1908 game, won by the Maroons by a 29 to 0 score

Minnesota attempted a number of forward passes, but failed to make them go.

Minnesota stuck to the heavy line plays for fully two-thirds of the game, but it was too slow to win. Chicago, in a single forward pass, would regain all that Minnesota had earned in many downs. Minnesota's team work, while showing improvement, was not strictly high class. Four times did Capron miss Chicago's goal with a drop kick, by a very narrow margin. Had it not been for a strong breeze blowing across the field undoubtedly two of these would have scored for Minnesota. Chicago had a wonderfully fast backfield, that managed to advance the ball almost at will. Minnesota received the kick-off and, aided by a 32-yard run by Capron, carried the ball to the Chicago 30-yard line, where Capron missed a drop-kick. After an exchange of punts, Capron intercepted a Chicago pass and carried the ball to the 7-yard line. Chicago held, and Capron drop-kicked for four points. A short while later, Chicago received a Minnesota kick in the middle of the field. On the first play, Steffen caught a pass and ran for a touchdown. From then on, the game was a nip and tuck affair until Capron booted another drop kick, this time from the 37-yard line. The first half ended soon after, and Minnesota had the advantage.

In the second half, the Maroon's forward pass attack began to function. Early in the half, Chicago had the ball on Minnesota's 35-yard line, and a long pass to Iddings scored the second touchdown. The Maroons got the ball again and using their passes to the best extent, took the ball to the Gopher 2-yard line. Minnesota held and punted out to Chicago's 35-yard line.

Here Chicago got a break. A 37-yard penalty on Minnesota gave the Maroons the ball on the Gopher 38-yard line. On the second play, a long pass to DeTray resulted in the third touchdown. Then Minnesota came back, and kept the Maroons on the defensive for the remainder of the game. Capron made another drop kick good, and two more failed by the narrowest of margins. Minnesota had a decided advantage in the final quarter, keeping the ball in Chicago territory all the time.

Just as Chicago made her second touchdown, the bleachers at the east end of the field collapsed and let the crowd, which was standing on them, fall. Fortunately no one was se-



Paul Tobin, Captain of the 1912 Team

riously injured, although one spectator suffered a broken leg.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Rademacher, *right end*; Case, *right tackle*; Banelin, *right guard*; Kjelland, *center*; Molstad, *left guard*; Young, *left tackle*; Chestnut, Anderson, *left end*; Schuknecht, *right halfback*; Coughlin, *quarterback*; Capron, *left halfback*; Dunn, *fullback*.

Minnesota 10, Carlisle 12

On the 16th of November, 1907, Minnesota met Carlisle for a second time, on Northrop Field, and though defeated, shared equally with Carlisle the honors of the day. It was one of the greatest football battles ever waged between the East and the West. The Indians played a rough game. Minnesota showed great improvement over previous games of the year, and solved the Indians' forward pass so that it was good for but one gain during the second half. The most spectacular play of the day was when the Indians had Minnesota down inside her own 10-yard line, and a fumble by Carlisle gave Chestnut his opportunity; he picked up the ball, and, guarded by a wonderfully fine interference, ran 100 yards for a touchdown. Another particularly fine piece of work was done by Kjelland, who broke through a perfect wall of interference, capturing the Indian runner and preventing a big gain by the Indians. Carlisle's forward pass was a brilliant piece of work; in passing it, the quarter drew back, as though to receive a

punt; when he received the ball from the center he stood perfectly still, until about to be tackled, then sent the ball 30 or 40 yards down the field to a bunch of his teammates, never less than four or five, who were there to receive it.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Chestnut, *left end*; Young, *left tackle*; Molstad, *left guard*; Kjelland, *center*; Bandelin, *right guard*; Case, *right tackle*; Rademacher, *right end*; Chestnut, *quarterback*; G. Capron, *left halfback*; Schuknecht, *right halfback*; Dunn, *fullback*. *Substitutes*: Chestnut for Coughlin, Capron for Chestnut.

Minnesota 17, Wisconsin 17

The final game of the season 1907 was played at Madison, on Randall field, November 23rd. Wisconsin made three touchdowns and secured two goals; Minnesota had one touchdown, and had three field goals to her credit. The game was hotly contested from beginning to end; Minnesota fell below the standard exhibited in the game against Carlisle. Minnesota really suffered from overconfidence, as it was expected that Wisconsin would be defeated easily. Captain Schuknecht was the hero of the day, outdoing himself in his work on the defense and in advancing the ball. Wisconsin pushed the fighting in the early part of the game. A forward pass of 50 yards gave them the ball where it was possible to attempt a place kick which failed. Immediately after the kickoff a heavy penalty against Minnesota, together with another 30-yard forward pass, brought them down within striking distance of Minnesota's goal and allowed them to make a touchdown. Minnesota's touchdown which followed immediately afterward was a fine piece of work. Then Wisconsin turned the tables on Minnesota and made a second touchdown, which came as the result of two long forward passes, a twelve-yard return of a kick-off, and two short gains. Minnesota immediately came back with a drop kick, scoring again. Then Minnesota did some remarkably good work, Schuknecht returned the ball 25 yards, then, aided by two forward passes, Minnesota had the ball again within striking distance of the Wisconsin goal, and Capron added four more points with drop kick. For a little time there was some fierce fighting on both sides, but Wisconsin, with the aid of a 35-yard

forward pass, and a 25-yard end run, had the ball inside of Minnesota's 5-yard line, and two plays put it over.

Early in the second half Minnesota had its opportunity to make a drop kick from the 22-yard line which was successful, and proved to be the final score of the game. During the second half of the game Minnesota forced the fighting most of the period, the ball gradually getting over into the Wisconsin territory, and remaining there most of the time. Minnesota's defensive work in this game was far from the standard set in previous games of the season, but it was a great game of football, and the Wisconsin team was fully the peer of Minnesota's.

Minnesota's line-up as follows: Chestnut, Capron, *left end*; Young, *left tackle*; Molstad, *left guard*; Kjelland, *center*; Bandelin, *right guard*; Case, *right tackle*; Rademacher, *right end*; Coughlin, Chestnut, *quarter-back*; Capron, *left half*; Schuknecht, *right half*; Dunn, *fullback*.

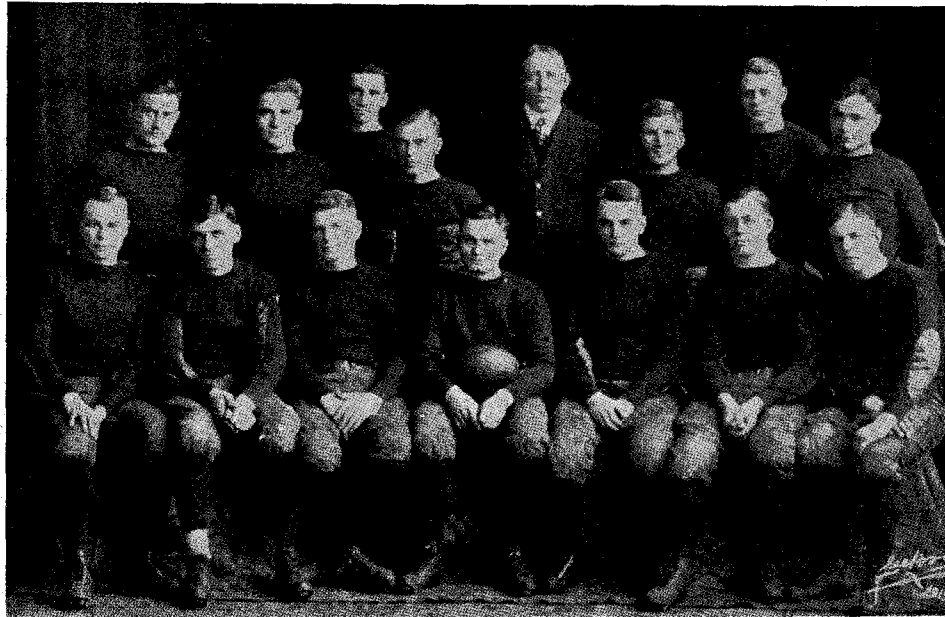
THE SEASON OF 1908

For the first time in football history the total season's score stood against Minnesota, the record standing: Minnesota 32 points, opponents 50 points. Minnesota won three of her games, lost two by shut out scores, and tied the sixth.

The team had numbered among its members as good football material as many teams that were successful in making higher records. The men played together well, but had a fatal weakness which was exhibited particularly in the game with Chicago. In this game Minnesota's defense against the new football was absolutely inadequate; and its knowledge of the new game, as exhibited in its attack, was very limited.

After the overwhelming defeat by Chicago, late in October, the team took a decided brace, and although the game with Wisconsin was lost, it was not lost by a one-sided score, as the statistics of the game will show.

The final game of the season Minnesota won a brilliant victory over Carlisle, a team that represented, undoubtedly, a high grade of Eastern football. In this game Minnesota exhibited wonderful improvement over the form shown in any other game of the season; and displayed not only a knowledge of the new game, but also power to execute the plays of that game in a way to make distance against a team that was a master of the new game.



THE 1915 TEAM

Sprafka Wyman Long Johnson Dr. Williams Hansen Ballentine Tenhoff
Quist Hauser Dunnigan Bierman Sinclair Turnquist Baston

The Team

Left end, Pettijohn; left tackle, Farnum; left guard, Rosenwald; center, Safford; right guard, Ostrand; right tackle, Young; right end, Rademacher; quarter, McGovern, Atkinson; left half, Johnson, Coughlin; right half, Hubbard; fullback, Plankers; Safford, Captain.

The Schedule

Oct. 3—Minnesota 6, Lawrence 0.
 Oct. 10—Minnesota 15, Ames 10.
 Oct. 17—Minnesota 0, Nebraska 0.
 Oct. 31—Minnesota 0, Chicago 29.
 Nov. 7—Minnesota 0, Wisconsin 5.
 Nov. 21—Minnesota 11, Carlisle 6.
 Totals—Minnesota 32, Opponents 50.

Minnesota 6, Lawrence 0

The season of 1908 opened with a victory over Lawrence University, of Appleton, Wisconsin. The score was disappointing when it is remembered that in previous years the scores had been 46 and 79; but after watching the game the Minnesota rooters felt thankful to have Minnesota come out with the long end of the score, small as it was. During the first half of the game, the Lawrence team clearly outplayed Minnesota, during this whole half Minnesota was able to carry the ball but ten

yards into the Lawrence territory, and only once was she able to do this. The Lawrence team did not have a large variety of plays but the men knew them thoroughly. They had a forward pass, with double play attachment, which was almost always good for a substantial gain, and this, together with their end runs, enabled them to threaten Minnesota's goal seriously. Never once in the first half was the Lawrence line in danger.

In the second half the Minnesota men went into the game with greater energy and a determination to score. The ball was carried near the Lawrence goal-line and a drop kick was tried, which failed. Again Minnesota had the ball within Lawrence 8-yard line, but three downs failed to advance it. Lawrence punted and Minnesota had the ball on Lawrence 35-yard line; a forward pass to Coughlin was good for five points, made at the corner of the field. On the kick-off Minnesota got the ball in front of the goal and added another score with a goal. On the next kick-off, Pettijohn got the ball and carried it back 40 yards before he was downed. Minnesota then lost 12 yards on an attempted forward pass; Lawrence got the ball and made 45 yards against Minnesota before being held for downs. A little later a fumble gave Minnesota the ball on Lawrence 40-yard line, but the team could not advance

enabled them to make one-half of this distance. Atkinson, McGovern, Young, and Plankers won special honors.

The statistics of the game show: Minnesota on kick-offs 37 yards, Nebraska 40; punts, Minnesota 10, Nebraska 11; Nebraska averaging 28 yards to the punt and Minnesota the same number; running back punts and kick-offs, Minnesota 88 yards, Nebraska 86; gained on forward passes, Minnesota 35 yards, Nebraska 92 yards; gained on recovered punts, Minnesota 25 yards, Nebraska 47 yards; gained from other than forward pass plays, from snap-back, Minnesota 273 yards, Nebraska 125.

Minnesota lost 40 yards on attempted forward passes which did not work, and 20 yards on a poor pass. Nebraska was penalized three times, 5 yards each time for off-side play.

Minnesota 0, Chicago 29

Not since 1899, when Chicago defeated Minnesota by exactly the same score, had a Minnesota team had such an unmerciful drubbing. The Minnesota team was completely outplayed. It did not know, or at least did not play, the new game; and had no effective defense against the new game put up by Chicago. Chicago put up a wonderfully versatile and fierce attack. Only once during the game did Minnesota really threaten Chicago's goal, when, early in the first half, the ball was Minnesota's within 5 yards of the Chicago line. The Chicago line, which was supposed to be weak, proved to be very strong; and the Minnesota line, which was supposed to be strong, was weak against the lightning-like attack of the Chicago team. Luck favored Chicago, when a fumble, by Minnesota, gave Chicago an opportunity to make a 90-yard run for a touchdown. Minnesota used the forward pass successfully four times and made 58 yards in this way. The individuals on the Minnesota team played to the limit of their ability, but there was a lack of team work manifest, that was fatal in a game with such a team as Chicago. The statistics of the game show that Minnesota earned 184 yards to Chicago's 410 on snap-backs; Minnesota gained 523 yards by punting to 338 for Chicago; Minnesota lost 35 yards through penalties, Chicago lost 125 yards; the Minnesota team was constituted as follows: Pettijohn, *left end*; Young, *left tackle*; Ostrand, *left guard*; Safford, *Captain, center*;

Rosenwald, *right guard*; Farnum, *right tackle*; Rademacher, *right end*; Atkinson, Coughlin, *quarterback*; McGovern, Johnston, *right halfback*; Hubbard, *left halfback*; Plankers, *fullback*.

Wisconsin 5, Minnesota 0

The Wisconsin game of 1908 was won by Wisconsin, 5 to 0. Almost at the opening of the game Minnesota got the ball, and by some exceedingly fine team work, carried it almost 70 yards, to within two feet of Wisconsin's goal line, but failed to push it over for a touchdown. For a time the ball passed from side to side, neither team having much advantage over the other, until well along in the first half when a long return gave Wisconsin the ball on Minnesota's 40-yard line. A short gain was made through the line, then 19 yards came on a forward pass, another short gain and another forward pass, made the next 17 yards for a touchdown. The last forward pass was made by a very clever piece of work by Wisconsin; one man was sent to the edge of the field, and was overlooked by the Minnesota men who were near the center of the field; a long, true pass gave the ball to the Wisconsin man, and as there was no one to oppose him a touchdown was made.

Twice Wisconsin made fair catches in the center of the field which she attempted to convert into field goals, but Moll was not equal to the task. During the second half, Wisconsin played a defensive game almost entirely. Minnesota would carry the ball a considerable distance; when it was lost on downs, Wisconsin



Donald Aldworth, Captain of the 1913 Team

immediately kicked it back. Minnesota's fumbling was a distressing feature of the game; four times fumbles gave Wisconsin a big advantage, and lost to Minnesota a like advantage.

Wisconsin made but 76 yards during the whole game on rushes from the snapback, Minnesota gained 282 in the same way; Minnesota punted 15 times averaging 37 yards to the punt, Wisconsin punted 23 times averaging 38.2 to the punt; strangely enough, in spite of winning the game, Wisconsin succeeded in making a first down but twice during the whole game, once each half, and both were made on forward passes. Minnesota made 17 first downs and carried the ball at various times 65, 30, 20, 35, 22, 65, 30, and 40 yards at a stretch. Minnesota tried ten forward passes, three of which were successful, four fell into the hands of Wisconsin, and three were penalized; Wisconsin tried 7 forward passes, four were good for a total of 51 yards, two fell into Minnesota's hands, and one was penalized. Both teams were heavily penalized, Minnesota losing 115 yards and Wisconsin 80. Considering the lack of experience of the Minnesota men the game put up with Wisconsin was entirely creditable. Every man on the team deserved the highest praise for his work.

The line-up was as follows: Pettijohn, Grimes, *left end*; Young, *left tackle*; Osland, *left guard*; Safford, *left guard*; Rosenwald, *right guard*; Farnum, *right tackle*; Rademacher, *right end*; McGovern, *quarterback*; Johnston, *left halfback*; Hubbard, *right halfback*; Plankers, Smith, *fullback*.

Minnesota 11, Carlisle 6

On November 28th, 1908, on Northrop Field, Minnesota met the Carlisle team for the third time and won a brilliant victory. Carlisle represented the high-water mark of football in the East, having tied Pennsylvania and having been defeated only by Harvard, the recognized champion of the East. Minnesota throughout used new plays and beat the Indians at their own game. The Minnesota men were in the game from start to finish. They went through the Carlisle line, and around the ends, and pulled off forward passes that went like clockwork. The first two plays of the game, by Minnesota, were successful forward passes; and they pulled them off again and again for tremendous gains, and when the third down was called, instead of kicking, a forward pass would make the distance. One forward pass was made for a good

40 yards but was lost on a fumble, when the Minnesota man who pulled it down out of the air, fell to the ground. It was work that brought rooters to their feet again and again; there was a thrill with every tick of the clock. The game opened with a thriller in the shape of a long return of the Minnesota kick-off. Carlisle could do nothing with Minnesota's line and on a third down kicked. The ball went about 50 yards, and then rolled about 10 more but was secured by Minnesota on her own 20-yard line. Two forward passes brought 38 yards; two line plays were good for 10 more; and an end run brought 25 more; two short gains were followed by an attempted place kick which failed, and the ball was Carlisle's on her own 2-yard line. A kick struck the goal post and Minnesota had the ball on Carlisle's 15-yard line; 5 were made and 5 lost, when another place kick was tried, which gave Carlisle a free kick. Minnesota got the ball on her 45-yard line and returned it 20 yards. A line play netted four, a forward pass ten more and an end run six; a line play four more, the next five plays carried the Carlisle men off their feet and made the 28 yards necessary for the five points. A kick-out and a goal followed.

Then came Carlisle's chance to shout. Minnesota's kick-off was returned 20 yards; line plunging made steady progress through the Minnesota line, carried the ball to Minnesota's 20-yard line; a forward pass on a third down gave the ball to Minnesota. Then Minnesota carried the ball 70 yards, using end runs, forward passes and fake plays, only to lose it on a fumble. Two or three exchanges of kicks left the ball in practically the same place; then Minnesota did some wonderful work, carrying the ball for 40 yards, then losing 40 on two careless forward passes which did not work. A punt gave the ball to Carlisle on her own 25-yard line and then they took up a steady march for Minnesota's goal, one fake forward pass netting nearly 40 yards. Finally the ball was on first down on Minnesota's 5-yard line. Three downs failed to make any gain. The third down the ball was fumbled, struck a Minnesota man and was recovered by Carlisle, who then had three downs to make the two yards and it took two of the downs to do it. The remainder of the half showed fierce work on the part of both teams, rather favoring Carlisle.

All through this half the Indians used their hands in the interference, holding their elbows in an illegal way, putting up one of

the dirtiest games ever seen on Northrop Field. Finally their captain was ruled off the field for knocking the referee down.

The opening of the second half showed the most wonderful work ever seen on Northrop Field. Johnston caught the ball behind Minnesota's goal-line and returned it 15 yards. A gain of five was followed by a loss of five; a punt gave Carlisle the ball on Minnesota's 42-yard line, two small gains were followed by a penalty that gave Minnesota the ball on her own 40-yard line; a short play and a forward pass gave a first down; a loss of five yards was followed by a gain of seven with eight yards to gain on a third down, Minnesota pulled off the most wonderful forward pass ever seen on the field, for a gain of 25 yards; two more short gains and a line plunge and an end run brought the remaining 25 and a touch-down. The kick-out was successful, but Minnesota lost the goal.

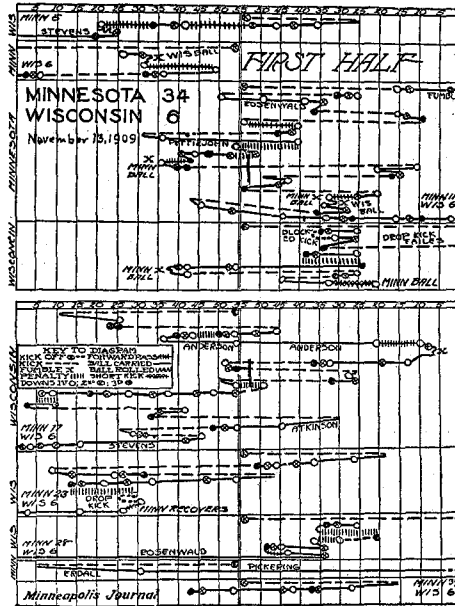
Then followed a battle royal, the ball changing from side to side but keeping near the center of the field, both sides making brilliant gains and brilliant stands against the onslaught of their opponents.

It was about this time that the umpire began to wake up to the fact of the Indians' dirty work, and to punish them for it. Several men left the field by request of this official, and several others by request of the coach, who was determined to win at any hazard; seven new men went into the game in this way, and the team was practically a fresh one, but the Minnesota men got the ball on their own 28-yard line and by some wonderful work, in which every form of play was used to advance it, carried it straight down the field to within six inches of Carlisle's goal, and with one more chance to push it over time was called.

Fifteen seconds more would have netted another touchdown. The victory was complete and overwhelming and against a team composed of past masters in the game, and representing the best in the East.

A bunch of the greenest men that ever faced a coach were whipped into one of the smoothest working machines that ever bore the Minnesota colors to victory.

It is difficult to single out individuals for special praise, but Johnston certainly deserved such mention. Give him a hole through the line as big as his hat and he would go through



1909—Minnesota 34, Wisconsin 6

it if he had two men hanging on each foot. He was never stopped until he was downed. Of Captain Safford, while he is a great player, the greatest glory that can be any man's is his, he was a man all through the season and an inspiration to his men.

Two other men deserve special mention, McGovern, at quarter, showed head-work of rare grade, and kept the Indians guessing; he never missed a forward pass intended for him. Pettijohn, who did the kicking, and who made the forward passes, never failed to send them exactly where he intended.

Minnesota made 15 forward passes, 10 of these were good for substantial gains; two struck the ground, two fell into the hands of the Indians, and one was caught by a Minnesota man, who had gone up in the air after it, and who came down with an Indian hanging to both legs, and struck the ground so hard that the ball was jolted from his grasp.

The first two plays by Minnesota, both forward passes, were taken by men who sneaked to the edge of the field before the play and were overlooked by the Indians. There was not a single feature in the whole game in which the Indians excelled. In line plunging, running the ends, forward passes, interference and in breaking up the same, in head-work and trick plays, the Gophers outplayed the Indians. It was a complete, decisive victory.

THE SEASON OF 1909

The team of 1909 must be classed with the greatest teams ever produced at Minnesota. In spite of bad fortune in losing a star, like Johnston, in an early game, the team developed rapidly and reached its maximum of efficiency in the game against Wisconsin, played on Randall field, two weeks before the Michigan game. That day the team gave one of the most wonderful exhibitions of football ever shown by a Minnesota team. The loss of the Michigan game could not wipe out the record of the earlier games of the season and the record stands indicating that Minnesota had one of the best football teams that ever carried the maroon and old gold to victory. Minnesota had a clear title to the conference championship.

The Team

Ends, Rademacher, Pettijohn, Vidal, Faegre, Schain; *tackles*, Walker, McCree, Holen; *guards*, Powers, Molstad, Ostrand; *centers*, Farnum, Stewart; *quarterbacks*, McGovern, Atkinson; *halfbacks*, Rosenwald, Johnston, Stevens, Erdall; *fullbacks*, Pickering, Smith.

The Schedule

Sept. 25—Minnesota 25, Lawrence 0
 Oct. 2—Minnesota 41, Iowa State 0
 Oct. 9—Minnesota 18, Ames 0
 Oct. 16—Minnesota 14, Nebraska 0
 Oct. 30—Minnesota 20, Chicago 6
 Nov. 13—Minnesota 34, Wisconsin 6
 Nov. 20—Minnesota 6, Michigan 15
 Totals—Minnesota 158, Opponents 27

Minnesota 25, Lawrence 0

The opening game of the season of 1909 was won by Minnesota on Northrop Field. The men were green and the team work crude, but the spirit with which they went into every play was commendable, the back field in particular, playing with a dash unusual for an early season game. The fumbling was distressing and the line did not hold well against the attacks of Lawrence. The visitors put up a good game and their tackling was of high order but the men were soon tired out and the game was called, by mutual consent, after eight minutes of playing in second half.

The new football was much in evidence; almost no old-fashioned line bucking being attempted.

Minnesota 41, Iowa 0

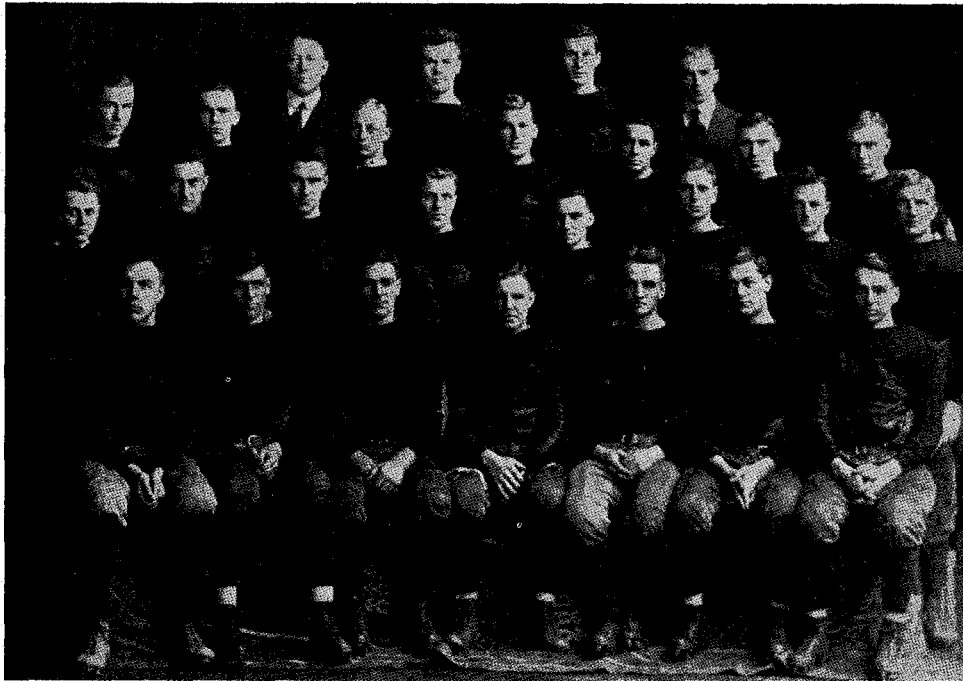
The score tells but part of the tale of the completeness of the victory. Iowa proved

herself a worthy foe but she was able to make a first down but twice during the game, once on a long end run, and again, on some hard line bucking. Minnesota's work was not only effective, it was spectacular. Only once during the game, in the second half, just after three substitutes had been sent in, did Iowa manage to hold Minnesota for downs. There was little luck on either side and Iowa, despite her severe trouncing, did not quit, but played with determination to the end. The game was clean and there was no wrangling over decisions and no Iowa man lacked for hearty cheers for his good work, for the Minnesota rooters were generous in their recognition of good work on the part of the men of both teams.

The Minnesota team had many long runs to its credit, some of them showing wonderfully fast and heady work. The first touchdown came almost at the opening of the game—fifty-five yards were made in thirteen plays, one a forward pass good for twelve yards. The next touchdown came a little harder and was aided by a thirty-yard run by Johnston. The third one came still easier, Johnston carrying the ball sixty-five yards for a touchdown. The fourth brought the grandstands to their feet. Minnesota had the ball on her own 32-yard line. Eight yards came in the first play, and the same distance was gained in a second play. McGovern then took the ball and started around left end; he was tackled and passed the ball to Rademacher who carried it sixty-two yards for a touchdown. For the fifth touchdown, Minnesota carried the ball ninety-two yards in fifteen plays. The next touchdown was earned by Johnston, who got Iowa's punt in the center of the field and carried it fifty-five yards for a touchdown. Pickering is credited with the next touchdown; he captured a forward pass by Iowa and carried the ball twenty-five yards for the touchdown.

Minnesota showed wonderful development for so early a season game. In the interference furnished the runners, and especially in ability to think quickly and act effectively, the Minnesota team showed remarkably well.

The whole team, both as individuals and as a team, deserved nothing but praise. The backfield was like lightning in its swiftness and ability to take advantage of every opening; and the line charged, opening great holes through Iowa's defense. Johnston, McGovern, Rademacher, and Pickering are credited with the most brilliant gains of the game. Eleven



THE 1916 TEAM

		<i>Williams</i>	<i>Gray</i>	<i>Kingsley</i>	<i>Dean</i>		
<i>Buckley</i>	<i>Hartwig</i>	<i>Carlson</i>	<i>Haertel</i>	<i>Van Nest</i>	<i>Wilson</i>	<i>Johnson</i>	
<i>Ballentine</i>	<i>Sprafka</i>	<i>Wyman</i>	<i>Hansen</i>	<i>Long</i>	<i>Wise</i>	<i>Anderson</i>	<i>Hanson</i>
<i>Townley</i>	<i>Hauser</i>	<i>Eklund</i>	<i>Baston</i>	<i>Sinclair</i>	<i>Mayer</i>	<i>Flinn</i>	

substitutes were used and McGovern was the only man in the line-up at the final call of time who began the game.

Minnesota's line-up: Pettijohn, Vidal, *left end*; Walker, Hillman, *left tackle*; Molstad, Nelson, *left guard*; Farnum, Schain, *center*; Powers, Stewart, *right guard*; McCree, Holen, *right tackle*; Rademacher, Grimes, Faegre, *right end*; McGovern, *quarterback*; Johnston, Rosenwald, *left half*; Stevens, Smith, *right half*; Pickering, Schrade, *fullback*.

Minnesota 18, Ames 0

The game was played in a drizzling rain which made the field so slippery that nothing could be counted on with certainty. Minnesota scored three touchdowns, a safety and a goal from touchdown. Johnston is credited with the major portion of Minnesota's gains; Pickering was a close second and McGovern was always there with the interference. During the first half, with the regular team lined up, Ames did not once look dangerous. In the second half, with many substitutes in the line-up, Ames played Minnesota on comparatively

even terms, though Minnesota was the aggressor and kept the ball well down in Ames' territory, most of the time, she could not force it over for a touchdown. The feature of the game was Johnston's run through the whole Ames team for a touchdown. Ames made but two first downs during the game, one a run of 22 yards and the other the necessary distance on two downs. Minnesota's line was quick in charging and usually Ames lost distance while trying to advance the ball. Twice only did Minnesota try the forward pass and both times it went to Ames and once drew an additional fifteen-yard penalty.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Vidal, *left end*; Walker, *left tackle*; Molstad, *left guard*; Farnum, *center*; Powers, *right guard*; McCree, *right tackle*; Rademacher, Grimes, *right end*; Johnston, Rosenwald, *left half*; Stevens, *right half*; McGovern, *Captain, quarterback*; Pickering, Smith, *fullback*.

Minnesota 14, Nebraska 0

This game was played at Omaha, October 16th. It was a victory over a stubborn oppo-

At the opening of the second half the Chicago men came back determined to score. Just here occurred the fiercest work of the day, both sides playing to the limit. Minnesota carried the ball from her own 25-yard line to Chicago's 20-yard line, without once losing it and then McGovern's toe was good for another three points.

Minnesota then put up some wonderful football. Taking the ball on Chicago's kick-off, on her own 5-yard line, Pettijohn returned it 27 yards; a forward pass was good for ten more and then every style of football known was used to advance the ball to Chicago's 2-yard line, where it was lost on downs. A couple of exchanges of kicks was followed by Minnesota's carrying the ball over for a touchdown.

Then came Chicago's one chance to cheer. Minnesota fumbled the ball to Chicago on her own 15-yard line, but Chicago could not gain and used an onside kick. Minnesota could not gain and kicked. Chicago had the ball on Minnesota's 43-yard line. A return of five yards was followed by a five-yard pass; seven more came through the line and another forward pass gave the ball to Chicago on Minnesota's 5-yard line, and two more plays put it over and saved Chicago a shutout.

Minnesota team showed wonderfully well-

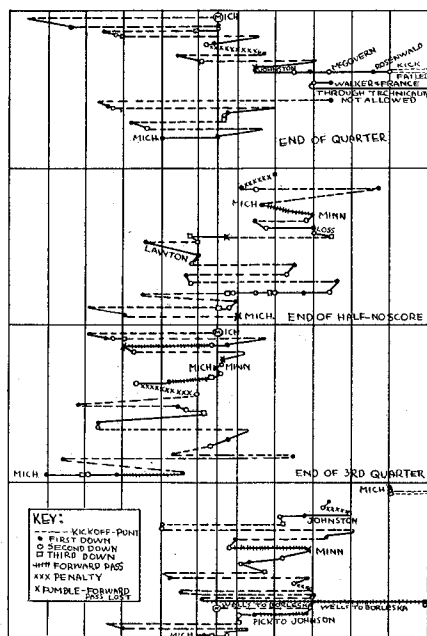
balanced work. McGovern was the bright particular star of the day; he broke his collar bone in his fierce playing, and was compelled to retire from the game. Minnesota's playing was wonderfully brilliant as well as effective. Chicago's team, though beaten decisively, played high class ball and made Minnesota earn every point scored. Minnesota's defensive work was almost as good as her attack.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Rademacher, Smith, *right end*; McCree, *right tackle*; Powers, *right guard*; Farnum, *center*; Molstad, *left guard*; Walker, *left tackle*; Pettijohn, *left end*; McGovern, *Captain, quarterback*; Stevens, *right half*; Rosenwald, *left half*; Pickering, *fullback*.

Minnesota 34, Wisconsin 6

Never was a Wisconsin team given a more decisive beating than that of 1909. Never did a Minnesota team give a finer exhibition of teamwork, grit and staying qualities, than did the Minnesota team in this same game. The Minnesota team began well, and continued to improve all through the game, and, at the end, had Wisconsin completely routed. At the very opening of the game, Minnesota took the ball eighty-five yards for a touchdown, not once losing the ball. Wisconsin's score came next. After a few plays, Minnesota fumbled an on-side kick to Wisconsin, on her own 6-yard line, and the three plays allowed were needed to send it over for a touchdown. Then followed some fierce fighting and it was well along in the half before Minnesota could get another touchdown, which was made by carrying the ball 67 yards on ten plays. The remainder of the first half saw some fine playing down in Minnesota territory.

Wisconsin came back strong, and early in the second half, Anderson carried the ball fifty-five yards in two end runs and then a forward pass added ten more; on the next play Wisconsin fumbled and her last chance to score was gone. It was Minnesota's game from that time on and Minnesota's attack was varied and effective—long return of punts, end runs, and heavy gains through the line, brought four more touchdowns. Rosenwald made one touchdown on a seventy-five yard run and Pickering another on an eighty yard run. This run immediately followed Erdall's twenty-five yard return of Wisconsin's kick-off. When the game closed, Wisconsin's defense had been completely shattered and Minnesota made distance at will.



1910—Minnesota 0, Michigan 6



McGovern goes through Wisconsin in the 1910 game, won by Minnesota by a 28 to 0 score

Pettijohn played quarter in place of McGovern, out with a broken collar bone, and did fine work until he was injured and taken from the field. Atkinson, who took his place, played a wonderful game, and showed remarkable qualities as a field general. Rosenwald showed himself the peer of Johnston, whose place he had taken, and Pickering, at fullback, was simply a whirlwind. Stevens at half, and Rademacher at end, put up a great game of football. The line men were in every play and were never called upon to open up a hole through Wisconsin's line for the backs, that they did not make good. The field was wet and slippery and prevented the fastest sort of work.

The Wisconsin rooters started their "Ole" yell and kept it up until Minnesota invented a new one that put theirs out of business. It was:

Ole Olson! Yon Yonson!
Ve skin Viskonsin!
Yah-h-h!

(With unmeasured contempt on the final Yah.)

A Wisconsin writer, speaking of the game, said, "Minnesota's victory was complete. The team showed itself in a class by itself, and is one of the finest aggregations that has ever won the championship of the West. . . . Had Wisconsin met Minnesota today on a waxed floor instead of a field of mud, the Badgers wearing spikes and the Gophers slippery shoes, Dr. Williams' splendid football machine, combining everything that constitutes an ideal team, would have won the championship hands down."

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Vidal, Schain, *left end*; Walker, *left tackle*; Molstad, Stewart, *left guard*; Farnum, *center*; Powers,

Ostrand, *right guard*; McCrec, Holen, *right tackle*; Rademacher, Faegre, *right end*; Pettijohn, Atkinson, *quarter*; Rosenwald, *left half*; Stevens, Erdall, *right half*; Pickering, *fullback*.

Michigan 15, Minnesota 6

Minnesota met Michigan, on Northrop Field, November 20th, 1909. Michigan won deservedly, carrying the ball, quite early in the game, for seventy-five yards without once losing it, for a touchdown. Minnesota came back strong and carried the ball fifty yards in the same way, aided by two forward passes, and made a touchdown. Michigan had a clear advantage during the remainder of the first half.

Minnesota came back strong in the second half and repeatedly threatened Michigan's goal line. It was not until a poor forward pass went into the hands of a Michigan man, and was converted into a touchdown, that Michigan again showed superior form. Michigan finally got a fair catch on Minnesota's 43-yard line and made a place kick; Minnesota again tried the forward pass that had proved so disastrous earlier in the game and again lost to Michigan; it was only by Walker's fine tackle that another touchdown was averted.

Minnesota was not in anything like the form shown in earlier season games. McGovern was in the game but was not in condition to play; he was unable to get off his kicks in good shape and could do little in advancing the ball.

Michigan had a powerful offense, but not once, after the first touchdown, was it able to make consistent gains against Minnesota's line. Michigan won the game through superior punting ability due to McGovern's not being in condition.

The statistics of the game show that Minnesota kicked-off four times for a total of 164 yards, and Michigan twice for a total of 108 yards; Minnesota returned punts and kick-offs a total of 164 yards and Michigan a total of 126 yards; Minnesota made 460 yards in punts and on-side kicks and Michigan 545 yards; Minnesota made 179 yards on line and end plays and Michigan 212 yards; Minnesota gained 36 yards on forward passes and Michigan no yards, Minnesota lost twelve yards on attempted line plays, Michigan 33 yards; Michigan lost thirty-five yards on attempted forward passes. First down, Minnesota 10, Michigan 12; Fair catch, Michigan, one; Michigan lost two attempted place kicks and Minnesota two drop kicks; Minnesota lost 120 yards on penalties and Michigan 70 yards in the same way.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Vidal, Schain, *left end*; Walker, *left tackle*; Molstad, *left guard*; Farnum, *center*, Powers, Ostrand, *right guard*; McCree, *right tackle*; Rademacher, *right end*; McGovern, *Captain*, Atkinson, *quarter*; Rosenwald, *left half*; Stevens, *right half*; Pickering, *fullback*.

THE SEASON OF 1910

So far as the scoring goes, and the games won is concerned, the season of 1910 will be considered a successful season. It is to be said, however, that the team was trained, all the season, with the idea of winning the Michigan game at any cost; and the playing in the other games, with possibly the exception of Nebraska and Chicago games, was dis-

appointing, the team being content to win and then take it easy. In the minds of many, the loss of the Michigan game was directly attributable to this policy. However that may be, the team showed wonderful scoring ability in the earlier games of the season, and, in view of the virtual tie with Michigan, is to be counted second in rank among western teams of the season and easily first in the Conference. The team was well balanced and remarkably effective, both in advancing the ball and in defensive work.

It is to be counted among the strong teams that Minnesota has produced.

The Team

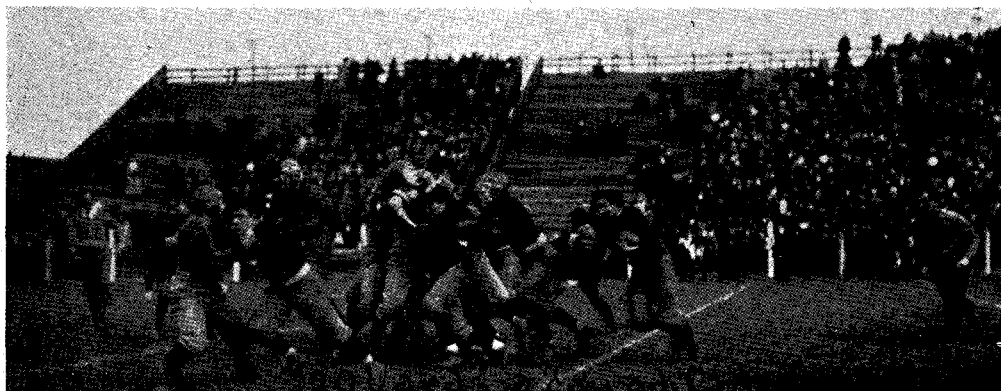
Morrell, Stevens, Young, Robinson, McGovern, Frank, Johnston, Smith, Rosenwald, Walker, L. Erdall, Pickering, Bromley; Dr. Williams, coach.

The Schedule

Sept. 24—Minnesota 34, Lawrence 0
 Oct. 1—Minnesota 17, South Dakota 0
 Oct. 8—Minnesota 49, Ames 0
 Oct. 15—Minnesota 27, Nebraska 0
 Oct. 29—Minnesota 24, Chicago 0
 Nov. 12—Minnesota 28, Wisconsin 0
 Nov. 19—Minnesota 0, Michigan 6
 Totals—Minnesota 179, Opponents 6

Minnesota 34, Lawrence 0

The opening game of the season of 1910 was played at Northrop Field, Saturday, September 24th, with Lawrence. This was the first game played under the revised rules of 1910. Although Minnesota had had but four practices, the team completely out-classed



Minnesota beginning a twenty-yard sweep around Chicago's end in the 1910 game, won by the Gophers by a 24 to 0 score

the Lawrence team, which was unable to gain against the Gopher defense. Minnesota's gains were made mainly on end runs and line plays. Lawrence attempted one forward pass, which failed, falling into the hands of a Minnesota man, who converted it into a touchdown. The Minnesota backfield showed up very strong, Stevens, Rosenwald, and Johnston proving whirlwinds in advancing the ball. Erdall, who took Johnston's place, proved a worthy substitute. McGovern ran the team with all of his old-time precision, and Pickering at fullback gave a satisfactory exhibition of how the position should be played. Walker and Frank in the line were a power in defensive work and reliable in advancing the ball.

Minnesota 17, South Dakota 0

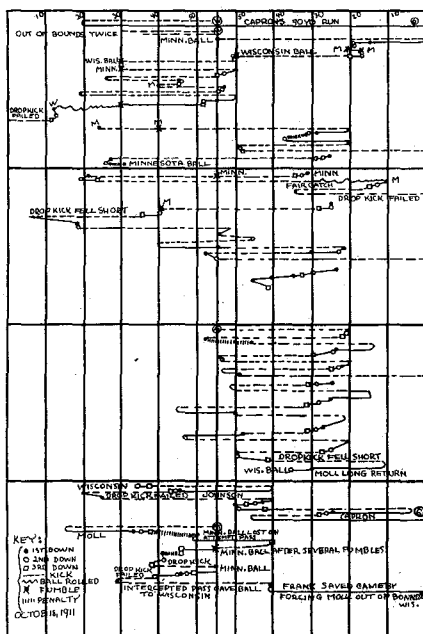
On October 1st, Minnesota won from South Dakota, on Northrop Field; but it was a hard game, and Minnesota's showing was not altogether satisfactory. South Dakota had a good team and the men played with spirit. Twice, early in the game, they held Minnesota for downs, and rather pushed Minnesota in the playing. In the first quarter, Minnesota was superior to South Dakota in no respect. In the second quarter Minnesota improved, and, getting the ball in the center of the field, Rosenwald was called on for two long runs, making particularly brilliant plays

and carrying the ball 20 yards. On the next play Erdall was given the ball and carried it 25 yards for a touchdown. Minnesota fumbled considerably and could not make her forward passes work. In the third quarter Minnesota got the ball on the kick-off on her own 4-yard line and carried it straight down the field, losing it but once, and making a touchdown; Erdall, Rosenwald, and McGovern doing the grandstand work. The most brilliant play was Stevens' forward pass to Pickering; a close second to this play was Rosenwald's run of 18 yards, and McGovern's run of 18 yards for a touchdown. The playing of the third quarter was strictly high-class on both sides. Early in the fourth quarter Minnesota again took the aggressive and soon managed a third touchdown, after having failed in a drop kick. In the last of the quarter the honors were decidedly with South Dakota. Thacaberry made a 35-yard run and gave South Dakota the ball near enough to attempt a drop kick, which missed making good by a very small margin.

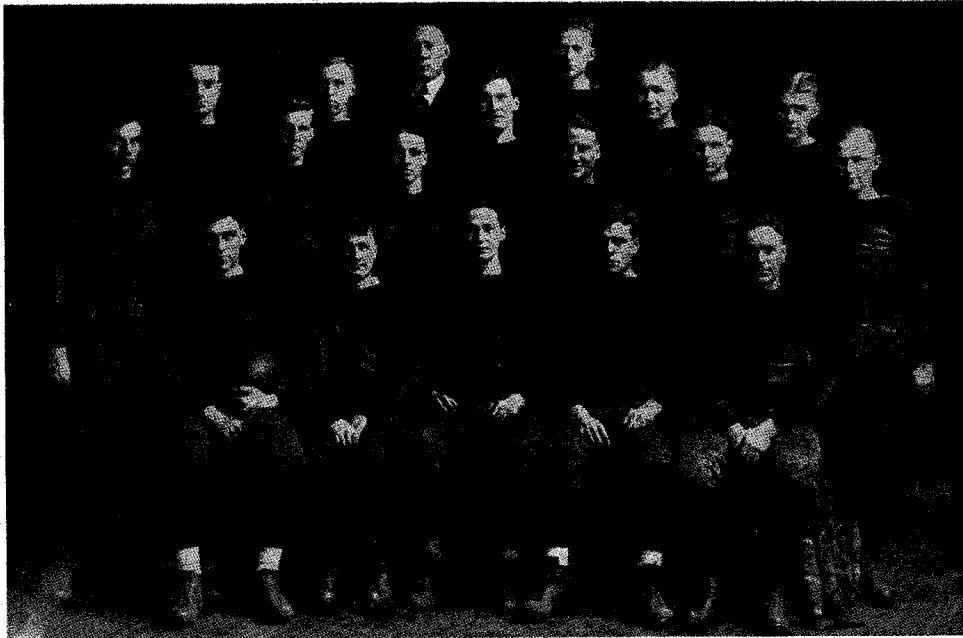
Minnesota 49, Ames 0

On October 8th, Minnesota made a remarkable score against the Ames team. No one had looked for such a score; 37 points were made during the first half. The Ames team was not a particularly weak team; the men being in good physical condition, fairly fast, and playing to their limit all the time. But Minnesota's backfield was exceedingly fast and ran around the Ames ends almost at will. The new rule, forbidding team mates to assist the runner by taking hold of him, necessitated better interference, and the Minnesota team exhibited the best grade of interference ever exhibited so early in the season. Minnesota's backfield was particularly brilliant, in its ability to move quickly, dodge successfully, and advance the ball surely. The line men put up a good game, but the backfield played a wonderfully brilliant game. It is to be said, however, that the line was practically new from one end to the other. The team work was good and the field generalship excellent. Johnston, McGovern, Rosenwald, and Stevens were called upon repeatedly to advance the ball, Rosenwald doing some particularly brilliant work in a broken field. Stevens shone particularly in end runs. Erdall, who did some substitute work, proved a close second to Captain Johnston himself.

In the second half, many substitutes were used, and only 12 points were made. Early



1911—Minnesota 6, Wisconsin 6



THE 1917 TEAM

	<i>Williams</i>	<i>Gilmore</i>		
<i>Jordan</i>	<i>T. Johnsen</i>	<i>Kingsley</i>	<i>Doyle</i>	<i>Holmgren</i>
<i>Enke</i>	<i>Lampi</i>	<i>Arnston</i>	<i>Carroll</i>	<i>Bierman</i>
<i>Hauser</i>	<i>D. Johnson</i>	<i>H. Williams</i>	<i>V. Williams</i>	<i>Shroeder</i>
				<i>Eklund</i>

in the half McGovern made a return of a punt of 15 yards, placing the ball in the center of the field. In the next play Stevens broke through and carried the ball 55 yards for a touchdown. McGovern made two drop kicks during the game, both of them well executed and clearly earned. The last scoring of the game was made when McGovern booted the ball from his own 30-yard line on a first down; Minnesota recovered the ball on Ames' 35-yard line and L. Erdall was then let loose for a touchdown. The best of feeling was exhibited between the two teams, and the Minnesota rooters repeatedly cheered the good work of the visitors.

The Minnesota line-up: Pickering, Knox, *left end*; Walker, *left tackle*; Bromley, Randall, *left guard*; Morell, *center*, Robinson, Smith, *right guard*; Young, *right tackle*; Frank Brant, *right end*; McGovern, *quarterback*; Rosenwald, Vanstrum, *left half*; Stevens, L. Erdall, *right half*; Johnston, A. Erdall, *full-back*.

Minnesota 27, Nebraska 0

On October 15th, Minnesota met the strong Nebraska team and won one of the most brilliant victories ever achieved over the Corn-

huskers. Nebraska was known to have a strong team and they sustained their reputation. Minnesota's line played a stronger game than had been expected of them, and the backfield played whirlwind football of finished type. The backfield men went through Nebraska's line and around her ends almost at will. In the very opening of the game nine plays were sufficient to carry the ball 107 yards for a touchdown.

McGovern showed wonderful generalship and dazzled the Nebraska team by the versatility and unexpectedness of attack. The forward pass was used to good advantage. Minnesota's interference was excellent, and the whole team showed an unusual degree of football sense. The most brilliant play of the game was when Frank blocked Nebraska's punt and Pickering gathered it up and carried it 70 yards for a touchdown. In advancing the ball McGovern, Rosenwald and Stevens, together with the ends, Pickering and Frank, were always effective. Walker did some remarkable work in the line, breaking up Nebraska's plays and in putting up a wonderful defense against Nebraska's attack. Nebraska made only two first downs in the whole game.

The Minnesota shift was worked to remarkable advantage, and the forward pass used repeatedly for large gains; only twice did it fail. Twice McGovern made drop kicks that were good and twice he made attempts for drop kicks, from difficult positions, that were really remarkable exhibitions of kicking ability.

Just after the opening of the second half, Minnesota had to make up fifteen yards lost on a penalty; McGovern made twelve yards in a remarkable play, in which he shook off the whole Nebraska team and gained his distance in the face of the seemingly impossible.

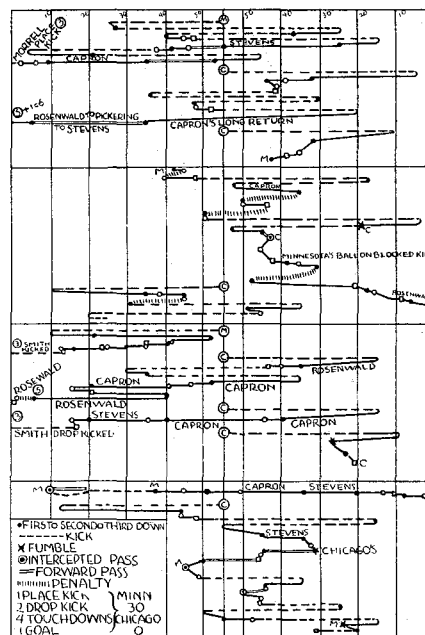
Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Pickering, *left end*; Walker, *left tackle*; Bromley, *left guard*; Morrell, *center*; Robinson, Smith, *right guard*; Young, *right tackle*; Frank, *right end*; McGovern, *quarterback*; Rosenwald, *left half*; Stevens, *right half*; Johnston, *Captain*, *fullback*.

Minnesota 24, Chicago 0

Minnesota defeated Chicago, 24 to 0, on October 29th. It was a glorious victory for Minnesota to win against the stubborn defense put up by Chicago. Only once during the game, a few minutes during the opening of the fourth quarter, did Chicago do anything with Minnesota; two good gains and a penalty enabled the Chicago team to carry the ball into Minnesota territory a few yards. The balance of the game was an exhibition of brilliant attack by Minnesota and dogged defense by Chicago. For the most part, Minnesota relied on straight football for her gains, using the forward pass but twice, once gaining on the play and once giving the ball to Chicago. Minnesota lost the ball several times on fumbles and McGovern missed two drop kicks by the narrowest of margins.

It was a brilliantly played game; the Minnesota men made their attacks with a force not to be withstood, and the Chicago team put up a defense hard to penetrate.

The third quarter saw most of the fireworks of the game; Minnesota made three touchdowns in rapid succession. One of these touchdowns came after a 70-yard return of Chicago's kick-off, by McGovern; Rosenwald, Stevens, Johnston and McGovern then carried the ball the remaining thirty yards for the touchdown. Just after that, Johnston made a big return, then Rosenwald made five yards and then thirty more; then Minnesota was held and a drop kick attempted; this was fumbled by Chicago and Bromley picked it up and carried it over for a touchdown.



1911—Minnesota 30, Chicago 0

The statistics of the game show: Minnesota gained 331 yards on ten punts, Chicago 388 yards on twelve; Chicago made 130 yards on free kicks; Minnesota kicked off once for 45 yards, Chicago four times for 155 yards; Minnesota ran back twelve punts a total of 231 yards and Chicago six, a total of 33 yards. In 87 plays from scrimmage, other than forward passes, Minnesota made 482 yards, and Chicago in seven such plays made 27 yards and lost two yards; Minnesota gained 22 yards on two forward passes and lost the ball to Chicago twice on attempted forward passes; Chicago made five yards in like manner and lost the ball twice to Minnesota on attempted plays. Minnesota was penalized 90 yards and Chicago 15 yards. Minnesota attempted four drop kicks which failed, one was fumbled by Chicago and turned into a touchdown by Minnesota.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Smith, *left end*; Walker, *left tackle*; Bromley, *left guard*; Morrell, *center*; Robinson, *right guard*; Young, *right tackle*; Frank, *right end*; McGovern, *quarterback*; Rosenwald, *left halfback*; Stevens, *right halfback*; Johnston, *Captain*, *fullback*.

Minnesota 28, Wisconsin 0

The one-sided victory over Wisconsin was entirely unexpected. Seventeen points were made in the first, six in the second, and five

in the third quarter. The fourth quarter was played, almost wholly, by substitutes, and though the substitutes were able to hold Wisconsin, they were not able to score. The playing was all old style football, not a single play, characteristic of the new game, being tried by Minnesota. After the first quarter, Minnesota played a safe game and made no attempt to pile up the score.

While the game was one-sided, Wisconsin did not quit and played the game to the end, but was outclassed.

Minnesota's line held like a stone wall and the backfield got away with nearly every play attempted; few of the gains were long, but all were substantial and counted. The game was not spectacular and was generally considered an unsatisfactory exhibition of the game.

The statistics of the game show: Wisconsin kicked off six times for a total of 301 yards, Minnesota once for 42 yards. Out of 22 chances to run back punts and kick-offs, Minnesota succeeded eighteen times in running back the ball 295 yards. Wisconsin had sixteen like chances and made good six times for a total of 51 yards; Minnesota punted fifteen times for a total of 426 yards, Wisconsin sixteen times for a total of 506 yards; out of 74 attempts to advance the ball from scrimmage, Minnesota was seven times tackled for a total loss of 15 yards, but gained a total of 476 yards on the other 67 attempts, and Wisconsin made 28 such attempts and was ten times tackled for a total loss of 42 yards and in the other eighteen attempts made a total of 60 yards. Wisconsin made but two first downs during the game. Minnesota was penalized four times, a total of 30 yards, and Wisconsin twice, for a total of 10 yards. Minnesota failed in three attempted goals from the field and Wisconsin failed twice in the same attempt.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Pickering, *left end*; Walker, *left tackle*; Bromley, *left guard*; Morrell, *center*; Robinson, *right guard*; Young, *right tackle*; Frank, *right end*; McGovern, *quarterback*; Rosenwald, *left half*; Stevens, *right half*; Johnston, *Captain*, *fullback*. Substitutes were used by Minnesota as follows: L. Erdall for Johnston; A. Erdall for Stevens; Johnston for McGovern; Hill for Rosenwald; Vanstrum for Hill.

Minnesota 0, Michigan 6

Minnesota lost a hard-fought game to Michigan 6 to 0 on November 19th. The out-

come of this game was a great disappointment to the Minnesota contingent. During the first half it was Minnesota's game and a touchdown was made, but not allowed, on account of a technicality, the ball having touched an official, though this fact in no way affected the making of the touchdown. Minnesota had, by fine football, carried the ball down to Michigan's 15-yard line and failed on an attempted drop kick. Michigan elected to put the ball in play on her own 25-yard line. One small gain was followed by a punt, which Walker blocked. The ball barely touched an official, after Walker had blocked it, and Frank picked it up and carried it across the goal line. In the second and third quarters, the playing was on wonderfully even terms, neither team having decided advantage; neither team opening up their play or taking any chances. Late in the third quarter Michigan did make three gains, including a forward pass of fifteen yards, which gave them the ball on Minnesota's 10-yard line, where it was at the opening of the fourth quarter. Two attempts at Minnesota's line netted nothing and a drop kick was tried and failed.

Minnesota then made several substantial gains against the Michigan defense, but was four times forced to kick. Finally it was Michigan's ball on her own 51-yard line. Then Michigan opened up, and took chances. Two forward passes, in succession, netted 57 yards and the remaining yard came in two attempts at the line.

The game was virtually a tie game, though officially it goes down as a Michigan victory. Minnesota lost by lack of versatility of attack and fear to take chances. It was conceded by all that the teams were remarkably evenly matched and Minnesota came out of the game with honor.

The statistics show that Michigan made three kick-offs of 110 yards; Minnesota punted 23 times for a total of 706 yards, Michigan 17 times for a total of 592; in running back punts, neither team was strong, Michigan made good 10 out of 23 chances, for a total of 89 yards, and Minnesota made good 7 out of 17 times for a total of 43 yards. Forty-one times Minnesota attempted to advance the ball from scrimmage, three times she was tackled for a loss, three times for no gain and 159 yards were made by end runs and line plays and 14 yards on a forward pass; Michigan attempted 34 such plays—six times was held for a total loss of 18

yards, seven times for no gain and 103 yards were made on line and end plays and 84 yards by four successful forward passes.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Pickering, *left end*; Walker, *left tackle*; Bromley, *left guard*; Morrell, *center*; Robinson, *right guard*; Young, Smith, *right tackle*; Frank, *right end*; McGovern, *quarterback*; Rosenwald, *left half*; Stevens, Erdall, *right half*; Johnston, *fullback*.



Boles Rosenthal, Captain of the 1914 Team

THE SEASON OF 1911

The season of 1911 was somewhat peculiar. The early season games promised little, but Minnesota developed wonderfully, and in the Chicago game played a remarkable brand of football. The Wisconsin game was tied and the Illinois game won. Chicago, defeated so decisively by Minnesota, defeated Wisconsin and gave Minnesota clear title to the Middle Western championship, Michigan's tie with Nebraska effectually disposing of her claims to that honor.

The season's record was marred by the unfriendly dispute with Wisconsin over the eligibility of Pickering, who was barred. It was an unfortunate circumstance, but Minnesota was able to show clearly that she had used due diligence in trying to determine the facts herself, and did not hesitate to debar Pickering when the facts were made known by Wisconsin.

The team of 1911 must be counted among the best that has ever worn the maroon and gold to victory, and was clearly entitled to be counted Middle Western football champions.

The Team

Ends, Tobin, Aldworth, Wallinder; *tackles*, Frank Robinson; *guards*, Powers, Smith, El-

der; *center*, Morrell; *halfbacks*, Rosenwald, Stevens, McAlmon; *quarterbacks*, Capron, Hayward; *fullbacks*, Pickering, Johnston.

The Schedule

Sept. 30—Minnesota 5, Ames 0
 Oct. 7—Minnesota 5, South Dakota 0
 Oct. 21—Minnesota 21, Nebraska 3
 Oct. 28—Minnesota 24, Iowa 6
 Nov. 4—Minnesota 30, Chicago 0.
 Nov. 18—Minnesota 6, Wisconsin 6
 Nov. 25—Minnesota 11, Illinois 0
 Totals—Minnesota 102, Others 15

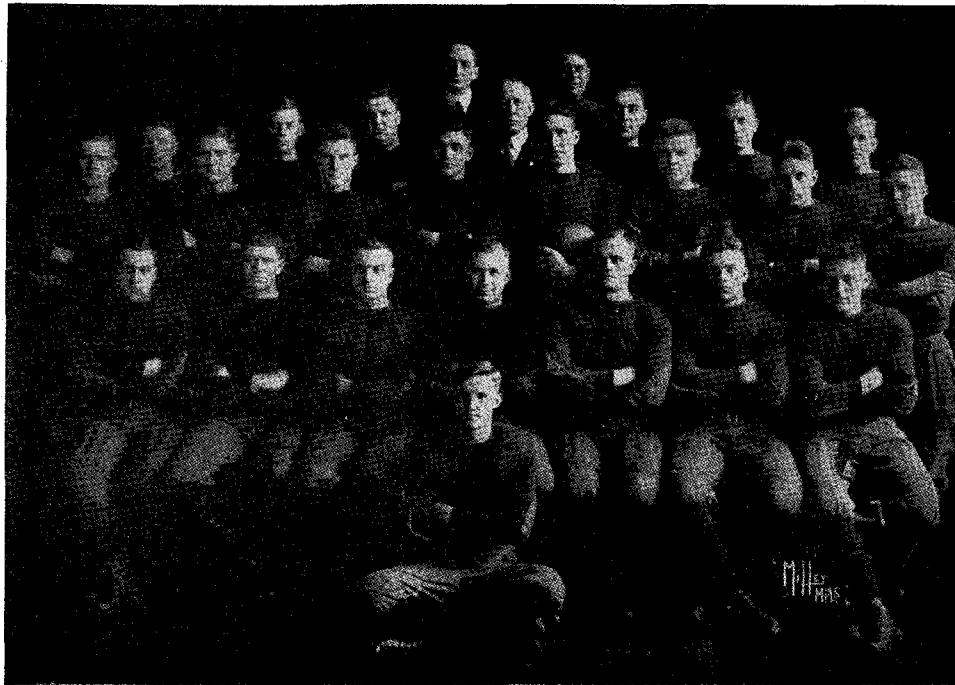
Minnesota 5, Ames 0

The annual game with Iowa State College was played on Northrop Field, September 30, and Minnesota was most fortunate to pull out of the game with the long end of a very short score. The Ames team had had several weeks' practice; the men were in excellent physical condition and were fighters from the ground up. The game was played on a slippery field in a drizzling rain that began just before the game started. Minnesota was weak in punting, but in every other department of the game had a pronounced advantage over the visitors. The touchdown was made early in the third quarter and for a few minutes Minnesota really played high class football.

In the first quarter Minnesota was on the defensive; in the second it was Ames that was on the defensive; the feature of this quarter was Capron's long run around end. After Minnesota's score was made neither team had any great advantage over the other, though Minnesota had a little the better of the playing.

Minnesota 5, South Dakota 0

It was a game between peers, when Minnesota and South Dakota met on Northrop Field, October 7th. Minnesota had just a shade the better of the game and a closer score would have more fairly indicated the relative merits of the two teams. Minnesota's first and only touchdown came at the very opening of the game, in less than two minutes of playing and was made by three big gains by Capron, a 2-yard penalty and a couple of short gains, and then Stevens carried the ball over for a touchdown. It was fast work but from that time till the end of the game neither side seriously threatened the opponent's goal. The men individually played up to their limit but team work was crude though the spirit displayed by the men on both teams made the game rather interesting to watch.



THE 1918 TEAM

			<i>Dr. Cooke</i>		<i>Harris</i>		
<i>Johnsen</i>	<i>Goldberg</i>	<i>Roos</i>	<i>Dr. Williams</i>	<i>Schmidt</i>	<i>Bierman</i>	<i>Hrutiford</i>	
<i>Swanston</i>	<i>Kleinschmidt</i>	<i>Hanke</i>	<i>Miner</i>	<i>Kingsley</i>	<i>Ekberg</i>	<i>Hultkrantz</i>	<i>Culligan</i>
	<i>Larkin</i>	<i>Warnock</i>	<i>Jordan</i>	<i>Doyle</i>	<i>Wallace</i>	<i>Enke</i>	<i>Vail</i>
			<i>Lampi</i>				

Minnesota 21, Nebraska 3

The game with Nebraska was played on Northrop Field, October 21st, and was Minnesota's game throughout, save for the last few minutes when Nebraska managed to get close enough to make a drop kick. The playing was made lively by many sensational gains. Minnesota was held several times down close to the Nebraska goal and then Nebraska did some wonderful work, making a 32-yard run and following it up by other gains and during the second quarter had slightly the better of the playing.

Minnesota's second touchdown came as a result of a forward pass, Stevens to Pickering, when less than five yards were needed for the score. The third score was by the air route, Pickering making a fine drop kick from the 30-yard line. The third touchdown came as the result of some very fine work, twice through the line and once around Nebraska's end, McAlmon making the score through the Nebraska center. Minnesota's line held unexpectedly well and the attack showed signs

of speed and effectiveness that were most promising.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Tobin, *left end*; Elder, *left tackle*; Smith, *left guard*; Morrell, *center*; Powers, *right guard*; Frank, *right tackle*; Wallinder, Aldworth, *right end*; Capron, *quarterback*; Pickering, *fullback*; Stevens, *right halfback*; McAlmon, *left halfback*.

Minnesota 24, Iowa 6

The game with Iowa, played on Northrop Field, October 28th, will be long remembered. Iowa had been counted a weak opponent, but the reverse proved the case. At one time it looked as though her team was going to run away with the Minnesota team. Iowa scored first with a beautiful drop kick from the 46-yard line; the kick was actually made from the center of the field. In the first quarter Iowa ran all over Minnesota and repeatedly threatened her goal line. It was not until close to the end of this half that Minnesota finally got the ball on Iowa's 30-yard line on an exchange of kicks, and in five plays sent it over for a touchdown.

The second half was, however, a different story. Rosenwald made 23 yards; a penalty was followed by a short gain, and then Capron took the ball 55 yards for a touchdown. But Iowa came back and got another drop kick from the 35-yard line. Then Minnesota did things again. Capron returned Iowa's punt 20 yards; 10 more came in two plays, and then a forward pass to Stevens made the 45 yards needed for another touchdown. Iowa



*Lorin Solon, Captain of the 1915 Team
until mid-season*

came back again and twice threatened Minnesota's goal with drop kicks that went uncomfortably close. Then Minnesota did some of the finest work of the day—getting the ball on her own 35-yard line, Capron got loose for 43 yards; a short gain was followed by a penalty; then two forward passes in succession, one right over the center of Iowa's line, and another to the side, made 35 yards, and Rosenwald went through the line for 5 more and the final touchdown of the game.

For some reason Minnesota's punting was weak; and nearly every attempt to punt came uncomfortably close to being blocked, the punter being given poor protection. O'Brien

of Iowa was a wonderful drop kicker. Iowa, though defeated, shared the honors of the day with Minnesota.

Minnesota 30, Chicago 0

On November 4th, Chicago was defeated, 30 to 0, on Northrop Field. The score is a fair indication of the relative strength of the two teams when they met. Chicago made first down but twice and Minnesota made distance almost at will, around the ends, through the line and by the air route. The scoring was done by one place kick, two drop kicks, four touchdowns and one goal from touchdown.

Distance was made in long stretches, with Capron, Stevens, Rosenwald and Pickering carrying the ball. The interference was the best possible and the men stuck to their interference in a remarkable way. Capron's long, dodging runs were a revelation, and never did two halfbacks give better account of themselves. Pickering was in every play and never failed to make good. The line was invulnerable, a veritable stone wall, against which Chicago would dash and make no impression. The line charged in defensive work and would break up Chicago's plays while they were forming. Morrell played a great game and made the first score with a place kick; Smith made two beautiful field goals in three trials. Capron, Stevens, and Rosenwald made some great returns of Chicago's punts. Leonard Frank did some great work in tackling.

Pickering's field generalship in this game was of highest order. The Minnesota shift was never seen to better advantage than in this game; every play went off with a clock-like precision that was faultless. The Chicago men died game, they did not quit. This game has been pronounced by many as the greatest game ever played by a Minnesota team. Be this as it may, it was a wonderful exhibition of football and every man deserved the highest praise for individual work and all deserved still more praise for sinking their individuality to make a perfect team.

The plat, shown on page 124, tells the tale of one of the greatest games of football ever seen on any gridiron.

Minnesota's line-up was: Tobin, *left end*; Robinson, *left tackle*; Smith, *left guard*; Morrell, *center*; Powers, *right guard*; Frank, *right tackle*; Wallinder, *right end*; Capron, *quarterback*; Rosenwald, *left half*; Stevens, *right half*; Pickering, *Captain, fullback*.

Minnesota 6, Wisconsin 6

Never was such a freaky game, of such sensational order, more fiercely contested upon a field of such unspeakable state of unfitness for an athletic contest. The day was bitterly cold at Randall field, and though there was little snow on the ground, the drizzling rain of the afternoon before had turned to ice and everything was coated. The cold accounted for many fumbles and the uncertainty in handling punts, the ball frequently passing back and forth, in a series of fumbles, before it could be safely called down.

The game was intensely sensational and one dramatic event followed another, with such rapidity, that the rooters' hearts were in their mouths most of the time.

There were four plays of the day that stand out pre-eminent as fine work, devoid of any element of the freakish. Capron's 90-yard run for a touchdown from the first kick-off, was the first. The second was Moll's interception of Minnesota's forward pass and the run which came near scoring a touchdown. The third was Frank's sensational work in pushing Moll across the side line, four feet short of the goal, and the fourth was Minnesota's final stand, when Wisconsin was held on the one-yard line.

Capron's run was wonderful; he cleared the whole Wisconsin team, outdistanced them and his own team mates, and arrived at the goal all alone, within twenty seconds of the time the whistle sounded for the game to begin. No chart can show the true character of this run of Capron's in which he passed through the whole Wisconsin team and diagonally half way across the field.

Wisconsin's score was made early in the fourth quarter. A great amount of kicking had been done on both sides, neither side having any decided advantage over the other. Minnesota was finally forced to kick from her 25-yard line. The umpire's horn sounded for a penalty on Minnesota, and the members of both teams thought the play had been recalled. Moll got the ball and raced, unopposed, across Minnesota's goal for a touchdown which was allowed. Capron made an attempt to stop him, but slipped on the icy field and fell, while the other Minnesota men, who might easily have stopped the play, stood by and let the score be made without making any attempt to head off the runner.

Just before the game closed, Moll got a forward pass by Minnesota, and was barely forced

across the side lines four feet short of a touchdown. Once Wisconsin tried to put it over, then the whistle sounded and the game was over, and few knew whether the last play had resulted in a touchdown or not.

The wonderful team work shown in the Chicago game was not in evidence. Pickering's loss was felt severely. Both teams put up a great game and the score represents, fairly well, the comparative merits of the teams.



*Bernard Bierman, Captain of the 1915 Team
after the loss of Lorin Solon*

In spite of the bitter feeling that had been engendered by the protesting of Pickering, the best of feeling was shown by the players themselves and by the rooters, too. Rosenwald took Pickering's place, as captain, in this game. The plat shows how the game was played, but, unfortunately, it cannot show the sensational character of the game as a whole.

Minnesota 11, Illinois 0

This game was played at Champaign, November 25th, 1911, and was the last game of the season. Both teams played a strong game and it was not until the third quarter that Minnesota could make headway against the Illini sufficient to score. Neither team could make consistent gains against the defensive work of the other, during the first quarter. The second quarter showed Minnesota improving and clearly leading Illinois in effectiveness of work done. In the third quarter Minnesota carried the ball 70 yards for a

touchdown—Stevens, Capron and Rosenwald carrying the ball. Rosenwald went over for the touchdown.

In this quarter, Minnesota lost a man and was penalized heavily for rough work. Soon after Illinois got the ball down on Minnesota's 2-yard line but could not force it over. Minnesota then took a brace and carried the ball eighty-five yards for a touchdown, nine plays being needed to make the distance. Stevens had credit for a 28-yard run and Stevens to Rosenwald to Smith worked a forward pass for thirty-six more yards.

Just before the close of the game, Illinois came near making a touchdown on a blocked kick, but the day was saved and the final call of time showed Rosenwald and Stevens tearing great holes through the Illinois defense. In this game Stevens, Rosenwald, Frank and Smith closed their football careers. It was a hard fought game and Illinois was entitled to share the honors. Minnesota's line-up was: Tobin, *left end*; Robinson, *left tackle*; Smith, *left guard*; Morrell, *center*; Powers, Elder, *right guard*; Frank, *right tackle*; Wallinder, Aldworth, *right end*; Capron, *quarterback*; Rosenwald, *left half*; Stevens, *right half*; Johnson, Hayward, *fullback*.

THE SEASON OF 1912

The season of 1912 saw Minnesota's team shut out three times in seven games—South Dakota, Wisconsin and Chicago all winning by such scores. Three times Minnesota shut out her opponents, and once won the game by an overwhelming score of 56 to 7. The squad was one of the greenest that ever faced a coach, only one member of the regular team of the previous year being in the line-up. The men showed splendid spirit, however, and though shut out three times, they gave good account of themselves and were not in any sense outclassed. The loss of Tollefson early in the season gave Minnesota a severe setback and though Hayward did yeoman service, he lacked the experience of Tollefson and his kicking ability. The Minnesota record for the season satisfied that the men did their best and were only beaten by better teams. It was remarked, by close observers early in the season, that if the team lost it would only be to better teams; there would be no days "off" with a team that showed the spirit that this team exhibited, and so it proved. Minnesota men can look back upon the season's record with genuine satisfaction—knowing that the

team did its best—playing at all times to win, but taking defeat, when it came, like good losers.

The Team

Ends, Aldworth, Fournier, Raymond; *tackles*, Sawyer, Shaughnessey, Solem; *guards*, Ostrom, Rosenthal; *center*, Robertson; *halfbacks*, Bierman, Erdall, Lawler, McAlmon; *quarterback*, Hayward; *fullback*, Tobin.

The Schedule

Sept. 28—Minnesota 0, South Dakota 10
 Oct. 5—Minnesota 5, Ames 0
 Oct. 19—Minnesota 13, Nebraska 0
 Oct. 26—Minnesota 56, Iowa 7
 Nov. 2—Minnesota 13, Illinois 0
 Nov. 16—Minnesota 0, Wisconsin 14
 Nov. 23—Minnesota 0, Chicago 7
 Totals—Minnesota 87, Opponents 38

Minnesota 0, South Dakota 10

The first game of the season of 1912 was played September 28th, on Northrop Field, and Minnesota was gloriously beaten by the team from South Dakota. The better team won and it was in no sense a fluke. Only two or three times, for a few minutes, did Minnesota show anything like winning football.

Tobin was the only man of the 1911 team in the game and while the men seemed willing to work, they were not a team and so were ineffective. Nothing could be done with South Dakota's line; fumbling was frequent and punting weak. On the other hand, South Dakota had a heavy team of fast men and played a remarkably good game for the early season. The first score came when, early in the game, South Dakota made a drop kick from the 45-yard line. The next score was made, late in the game, when a South Dakota man interrupted a Minnesota forward pass and ran 50 yards for a touchdown. A few forward passes were tried by both teams but only one worked, a beautiful double pass by South Dakota being good for a substantial gain.

This was the first game played on the shortened field, 100 yards, with the kick-off from the 40-yard line. Another innovation was the introduction, for the first time, of the four downs to make ten yards.

Minnesota had won her early season games for so many years that the loss of this game came as a decided shock to the Minnesota contingent.

Minnesota's line-up was: Raymond, *left end*; Solem, *left tackle*; Calloway, *left guard*; Robertson, *center*; Ihle, *right guard*; Shaugh-

nessy, *right tackle*; Aldworth, *right end*; Hayward, *quarterback*; Tollefson, *left halfback*; Erdall, *right halfback*; Tobin, *Captain, fullback*.

Minnesota 5, Ames 0

The Minnesota team showed some team work in defeating Ames, 5 to 0, and, though the score was low, it was satisfactory, all things considered. Both teams played to their limit and Ames divided the honors of the day with the winners. They made a wonderful stand, under their own goal posts, when Hayward's long run had given the ball to Minnesota near the Ames goal. The one feature of the game was Hayward's long run. Following excellent interference, he went through the Ames line, ran 48 yards and planted the ball on Ames' 3-yard line.

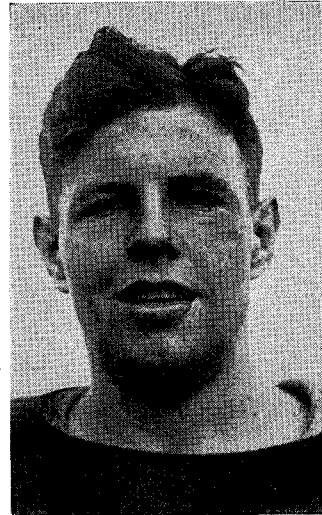
Minnesota's scores came on a drop kick by Tollefson, from the 15-yard line and a safety presented by the Ames captain, who lost his head. In attempting to retrieve himself for this blunder, the Ames captain drove his men with a determination that threatened a touchdown, but the time was too short.

Minnesota's line-up was: Raymond, *left end*; Solem, *left tackle*; Sawyer, Ostrand, *left guard*; Robertson, *center*; Rosenthal, *right guard*; Shaughnessy, *right tackle*; Aldworth, *right end*; Tollefson, Nelson, *quarterback*; McAlmon, *left halfback*; Hayward, *right halfback*; Tobin, *Captain, fullback*.

Minnesota 13, Nebraska 0

The 12th annual game between these two rivals was played on Northrop Field, October 19th, 1912. The score represents, fairly well, the relative showing of the two teams. Both teams played to the limit and opened up everything they knew that would advance the ball. Forward passes were used quite frequently, Minnesota netting 20 yards in the first play on a forward pass. Nebraska had a dangerous forward pass in which the ball was sent, for a short distance, right into the center of a mass of their men. Nebraska made three long end runs, two good returns of punts, and once, during the third quarter, got within 5 yards of Minnesota's goal. Three downs netted them a 5-yard loss when McAlmon intercepted a forward pass and ran 90 yards for a touchdown. Raymond furnished good interference and McAlmon did some great dodging which was easily the feature of the game.

Minnesota's line held well on defensive work, and usually stopped all plays for a loss;



Bert Baston, Captain of the 1916 Team

on one occasion three attempts by Nebraska netted her a 20-yard loss. Minnesota's back field played well and McAlmon was the star of the day. He was used repeatedly to advance the ball and never failed to do it and never took out time. His first touchdown was a remarkable piece of work. One yard was needed and the signal was given for him to take the ball through Nebraska's line. He bucked into eleven men and managed to squirm through for the necessary 36 inches and the score.

The game showed that Minnesota's team was made up of men willing to work and learn. During the week preceding this game, many of the old alumni had been back to help develop the team; there were Page, Larkin, Larson, Powers, Safford, Davies, Boeckmann, Stevens, Rosenwald, Pettijohn, Morrell, and Tom Shelvin, of Yale.

Minnesota's line-up was: Raymond, *left end*; Ostrom, *left tackle*; Sawyer, *left guard*; Robertson, *center*; Rosenthal, *right guard*; Shaughnessy, *right tackle*; Aldworth, *right end*; Tollefson, Hayward, *quarterback*; McAlmon, *left halfback*; Erdall, *right halfback*; Tobin, *Captain, fullback*.

Minnesota 56, Iowa 7

Iowa met an overwhelming defeat on Northrop Field, on October 26th. The score tells the story of the game and Iowa's score was an earned score and not the result of a fluke but was made on a return of 10 yards, a forward

pass for 32 yards, a loss of 4 yards and then another forward pass, a beautiful piece of work, which gave the Hawkeyes 28 yards and a touchdown. Two other times, for just a minute, Iowa pushed the Minnesota men, but outside of these three short periods, it was Minnesota's game.

Minnesota's team showed fine form; the generalship was of high order; the men played with spirit and effectiveness and the team was a smooth-working mechanism that seldom failed to work; the defensive work was all that could be asked, usually Iowa lost distance whenever she had the ball. Tollefson's 45-yard run was a remarkable piece of heady work. Minnesota used few forward passes, though the first touchdown came as a result of a forward pass on fourth down. McAlmon was again the star and when distance came hard he was given the ball and seldom did he fail to make distance. Shaughnessy also made good—three times picking up Iowa's fumbles and once turning the fumble into a touchdown.

The team, as a whole, deserved the highest praise for the game put up and the team, as a team, was in evidence all the time. Minnesota made 31 first downs to Iowa's 11; Minnesota made 433 yards from snapback plays, Iowa 212; Minnesota was penalized three times for 15 yards, Iowa twice for 20 yards. Both teams tried one drop kick, Minnesota's scored, Iowa's failed; Minnesota punted twice for 70 yards, Iowa five times for 260 yards. Fumbles, Minnesota four, Iowa three.

Minnesota's line-up was the same as in Nebraska game. Substitutes: Hayward for Tollefson, Lawler for Erdall, Bierman for Tobin, Hanschu for Raymond, Lovering for Ostrom; Clerveny for Sawyer; Warner for McAlmon; Fegan for Aldworth; Eihle for Rosenthal.

Minnesota 13, Illinois 0

The game was played on Northrop Field, November 2nd, and was a hard fought battle and a decisive victory. Illinois started out with a rush that threatened to overwhelm Minnesota; a long return, and a 30-yard forward pass with a few shorter gains, gave them the ball on Minnesota's 10-yard line; three attempts at the line and a drop kick failed to score. After some good work on both sides, Minnesota had the ball on her own 5-yard line and in 23 plays carried it 95 yards for a touchdown, without once losing the ball. Then followed a particularly brilliant series

of plays—Hayward returned Illinois' kick-off 20 yards; Erdall added 12; another gain of four yards was followed by a 28-yard gain by McAlmon; five more were added, when end of first quarter was called. Between quarters, Minnesota seemed to lose the advantage of her fine start, and it was some time again before Minnesota got the ball within striking distance and McAlmon was sent over for a second touchdown and the last score of the game. From this time till close to the end of the game Minnesota had the advantage. But just before the end, Illinois worked the ball down in Minnesota territory and was finally held for downs on Minnesota's 1-yard line. Minnesota's first touchdown came as the result of old-fashioned football—the play showing very much the same sort of work that characterized the teams ten years earlier.

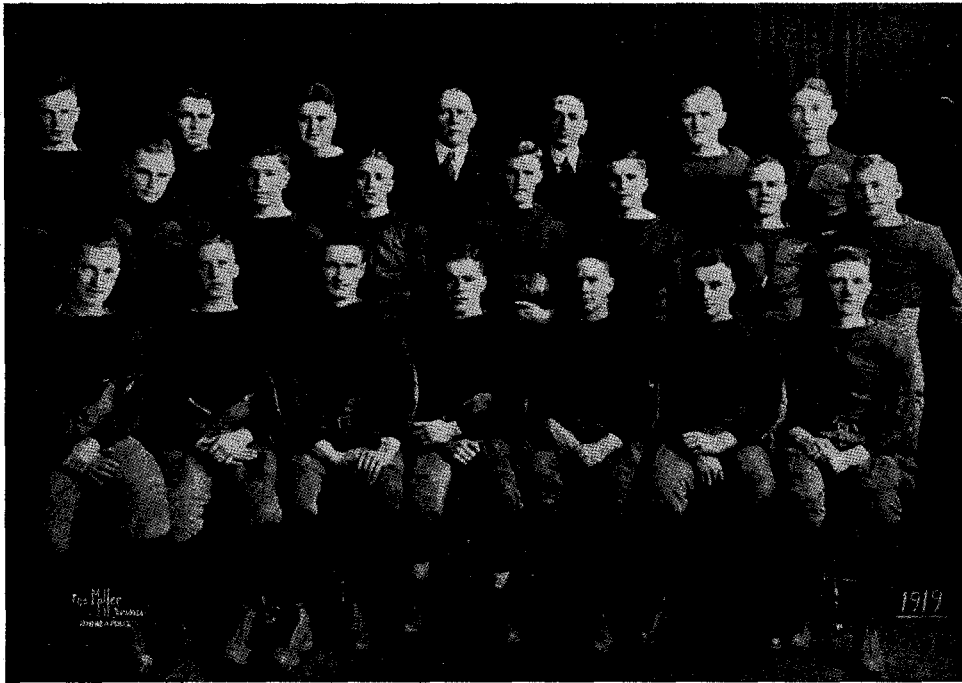
Minnesota's showing was greatly weakened by the loss of Tollefson, who had been ruled to be ineligible, he being the strongest punter on the Minnesota team.

The statistics of the game show that Minnesota made 18 first downs to 9 for Illinois; on snap-back plays Minnesota gained 300 yards to 175 for Illinois; Minnesota lost 60 yards by penalties to 30 yards for Illinois; Minnesota punted seven times for a total of 210 yards, Illinois four times for 136 yards. Many forward passes were tried; Minnesota made three successful passes for 20 yards' gain, and Illinois made six for a gain of 89 yards; Minnesota was tackled for a loss several times on attempted forward passes, and three times intercepted Illinois passes for a total gain of 93 yards. Minnesota failed on one attempted drop kick and Illinois on an attempted place kick.

Minnesota's line-up was: Solem, Raymond, *left end*; Sawyer, *left tackle*; Ostrom, Lovering, *left guard*; Robertson, *center*; Rosenthal, *right guard*; Shaughnessy, *right tackle*; Aldworth, *right end*; Hayward, *quarterback*; Erdall, Lawler, *right halfback*; McAlmon, *left halfback*; Tobin, *fullback*.

Minnesota 0, Wisconsin 14

On November 16th, on Northrop Field, Minnesota lost the annual game to Wisconsin. It was a case of fighting spirit, with lack of experience, falling before the same sort of spirit backed by plenty of experience. Minnesota's green team gave a good account of itself against the veterans from Wisconsin, and for a time played them at better than even terms, but it could not last. For ten minutes



THE 1919 TEAM

<i>Bierman</i>	<i>Regnier</i>	<i>Roos</i>	<i>Dr. Williams</i>	<i>Dr. Cooke</i>	<i>Hacokinson</i>	<i>Cantiemy</i>
<i>Tomasek</i>	<i>Ruben</i>	<i>Arnston</i>	<i>Lampi</i>	<i>Oss</i>	<i>Phillips</i>	<i>Haertel</i>
<i>Gruye</i>	<i>Johnsen</i>	<i>Tierney</i>	<i>V. Williams</i>	<i>Butler</i>	<i>Gerow</i>	<i>Hanke</i>

in the second half, the lack of experience told and something went wrong with Minnesota's defense and Wisconsin did her scoring all at once. Even with the score against Minnesota, the men pulled themselves together, and showed the best work of the game, by carrying the ball 70 yards, to within ten yards of Wisconsin's goal, and were only prevented from making a touchdown by lack of half a minute's time.

Minnesota was weak, woefully weak, in punting and handling punts, this one feature more than accounting for the difference between the two teams. The field generalship was weak in that Minnesota frequently kicked on first down, though so weak on punting—but the splendid fighting spirit displayed by every member of the team made the Minnesota rooters as proud of the men as though they had won the game.

Wisconsin's touchdowns came in the second quarter. The first followed a penalty which gave Wisconsin the ball on Minnesota's 40-yard line; eleven plays were enough to send it over for a touchdown, Wisconsin's work being of the whirlwind order. Almost imme-

diately afterward Minnesota fumbled Wisconsin's punt on her own 43-yard line, and Wisconsin again took up a march for Minnesota's goal, two forward passes helping, the touchdown coming on a forward pass. This last mentioned pass was made for a peculiar formation which completely puzzled the Minnesota men. The whole backfield stood in a line some ten yards back of the rush line and the pass was made, through center, over the goal-line.

The fourth quarter was Minnesota's, save for a short time when Wisconsin worked the ball near enough to try a field goal which failed.

The statistics show that the teams were more evenly matched than the score would indicate: Minnesota gained 225 yards from snap-back plays to 250 for Wisconsin; Minnesota made 15 first downs, Wisconsin 10; Minnesota tried 13 forward passes and gained 25 yards, Wisconsin tried four and gained 15 yards; 8 of Minnesota's passes were incomplete and 2 were for a loss. Wisconsin had a splendid team of veteran players and won a deserved and decisive victory.

Minnesota's line-up was: Fournier, *left end*; Solem, Sawyer, *left tackle*; Ostrom, *left guard*; Robertson, *center*; Rosenthal, *right guard*; Shaughnessy, *right tackle*; Aldworth, *right end*; Hayward, *quarterback*; McAlmon, *left halfback*; Bierman, *right halfback*; Tobin, *fullback*.

Minnesota 0, Chicago 7

Minnesota lost to Chicago, at Chicago, November 23rd. The game was not one-sided by any means. The first half was Minnesota's game and Chicago was on the defensive most of this half. The second half was Chicago's and Minnesota was on the defensive for the most part. Near the end of the third quarter, Chicago carried the ball 68 yards in fifteen plays, one a 32-yard forward pass, for her touchdown. With the ball down on Minnesota's 5-yard line, Chicago failed to advance it the first two downs, the third down yielded three yards and the fourth took it over the line.

The statistics of the game show that Minnesota gained 221 yards on rushes to 198 yards for Chicago; Minnesota won 12 first downs to 8 for Chicago; Minnesota's punts averaged 42 and Chicago's 43 yards each; Minnesota attempted 9 forward passes, 8 were incomplete and one was good for 8 yards, Chicago tried 5, 4 were incomplete and one was good for 35 yards; Minnesota lost 25 yards on penalties to 30 yards for Chicago; Minnesota fumbled twice and Chicago twice.

Minnesota's line-up was the same as in the Wisconsin game and substitutes were used as follows: Solem for Sawyer, Raymond for Fournier, Erdall for Bierman.

THE SEASON OF 1913

The season of 1913 was, in many respects, a peculiar one. The team showed up well in the early season and promised to develop into an unusually strong aggregation. The playing of the team was erratic, not only as shown in different games, but in different portions of the same game. While the team showed, more than once, that it knew and could execute the plays of the new game, it repeatedly stuck to "straight football" when such plays consistently failed to make distance. While the team showed itself, at times, a fast and powerful machine, it likewise exhibited, at times, a fatal weakness.

In some respects, the game with Illinois, the final game of the season, was the most remarkable game of the year. In this game the for-

ward pass was used repeatedly by both sides and the ball was in the air a large portion of the time of playing.

The record of the season shows five games won and two lost, one of these games was lost by a shut-out score.

The Team

Donald Aldworth, Captain; Boleslaus Rosenthal, Joseph Mattern, Russell Tollefson, Merton Dunnigan, Lazarus Barron, Joseph Fournier, Emmons Sawyer, Lynn Robertson, Bernard Bierman, Clark Shaughnessy, George Ostrom, James Rush, Lawrence Lawler, Alfred Bierman, Lorin Solon; Dr. H. L. Williams, Coach.

The Schedule

Sept. 27—Minnesota 14, South Dakota 0
 Oct. 4—Minnesota 25, Ames 0
 Oct. 18—Minnesota 0, Nebraska 7
 Oct. 25—Minnesota 30, North Dakota 0
 Nov. 1—Minnesota 21, Wisconsin 3
 Nov. 15—Minnesota 7, Chicago 13
 Nov. 22—Minnesota 19, Illinois 9
 Totals—Minnesota 116, Opponents 32

Minnesota 14, South Dakota 0

Minnesota was not to be caught napping again, and when, on September 27th, South Dakota was met on Northrop Field, the story of 1912 was not repeated. The team work was, of course, rather crude but the men got into the game with spirit and their defensive work was of high class. The line showed good charging ability and twice broke through and spoiled a South Dakota punt. The backfield showed considerable versatility and worked some plays for good gains. The greatest weakness was in handling punts and in fumbling. McAlmon, Bierman, Tollefson and Shaughnessy in the backfield are credited with many gains. Bierman made a 40-yard run early in the game, then Shaughnessy and McAlmon helped to bring it nearer the goal line and Shaughnessy was sent over for the first touchdown. The second touchdown came almost immediately after the next kick-off. Minnesota got the ball and made a first down on her own 35-yard line. On a fake pass Tollefson carried the ball twenty yards; then Minnesota was held and kicked; South Dakota fumbled the ball and Rosenthal recovered it and advanced it ten yards, almost making a touchdown; on the next play McAlmon was sent over for the touchdown. From this time on Minnesota, though able to keep South Dakota on the defensive, was not able to make a

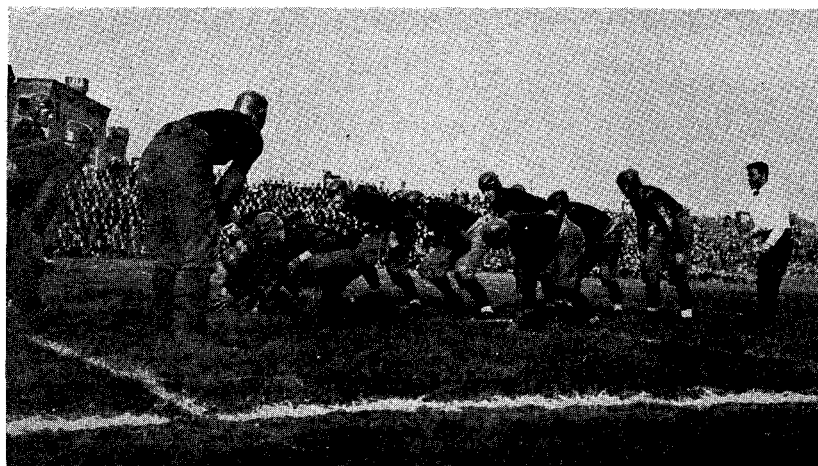
touchdown. South Dakota had to fight all the time to protect her own goal line and never once really threatened Minnesota's.

Minnesota's line-up was: Solon, *left end*; Sawyer, *left tackle*; Ostrom, *left guard*; Robertson, *center*; Rosenthal, *right guard*; Barron, *right tackle*; Aldworth, *Captain, right end*; Tollefson, *quarterback*; A. Bierman, *right half*; McAlmon, *left half*; Shaughnessy, *fullback*. *Substitutes*—B. Bierman for McAl-

tuted for A. Bierman. Substitutes were used as follows: Snyder for Sawyer; Dunnigan for Rosenthal; Fournier for Solon; Lawler for Tollefson; Sawyer for Snyder; Rosenthal for Dunnigan; Townley for Robertson; Fegan for Aldworth; Aldworth for Barron; Hillman for Ostrom.

Minnesota 0, Nebraska 7

The 1913 game with Nebraska was played at Lincoln, October 18th. The Minnesota



The famous Minnesota shift ready to function

mon; Dunnigan for Rosenthal; Fournier for Solon; Snyder for Sawyer; Townley for Robertson.

Minnesota 25, Ames 0

A drizzling rain seems to have become a necessary accompaniment of an Ames game, for on October 4th Minnesota again met Ames on a muddy field and in a steady rain. The Ames team was very light and the Gophers had an easy time in winning by a one-sided score. Fumbling was, of course, frequent, the state of the field and the ball being sufficient excuse for poor work in this line. There were very few plays of sensational order. Tollefson made a 25-yard run, early in the game; this was followed immediately by a 30-yard forward pass, to Solon; then two more plays—a gain and a loss—then Shaughnessy was sent over the line for the first touchdown. Ames could do nothing with the Minnesota line and usually was thrown back for a loss when attempting to advance the ball.

The line-up was the same as for the South Dakota game, save that Mattern was substi-

team was beaten by a team that played better ball on that day. Early in the game Minnesota had her chance to clinch the game. The ball was carried within the Nebraska 5-yard line but the team lacked "punch" to put it over. From this time, until just before the close of the game, Minnesota was on the defensive. Nebraska made her touchdown by carrying the ball fifty yards, without once losing it, and then forcing it over for the score. Later in the game, just before time was called, Minnesota carried the ball seventy yards, without once losing it, only failing again when inside the 5-yard line. Minnesota's defense, save against Nebraska's forward passes, was excellent. Forty of the fifty yards needed by Nebraska for her score were made on three forward passes, two made on third down and the third on second down, without other substantial gains. Strange as it may sound, it is nevertheless true that Nebraska made but three first downs during the whole game; one in the first half, and two in the second, when the touchdown was made. Minnesota was woe-

fully weak on the forward pass. Nebraska's chance to score was given her by a poor pass by Minnesota and Minnesota's defense against the pass was almost negligible. Poor generalship at two or three points in the game was also noticeable.

Minnesota's line-up was the same as for the South Dakota game. Substitutes were used as follows: B. Bierman for Shaughnessy; Mattern for A. Bierman.

Minnesota 30, North Dakota 0

Minnesota won her game of 1913, against North Dakota, by four touchdowns and a safety and yet the football exhibited was very



George Hauser, Captain of the 1917 Team

disappointing. North Dakota had a weak team, and yet it was able to hold Minnesota for downs six times within their 10-yard line. Team work was very poor and lacked effectiveness. During the first half, Minnesota's defensive work was good; but in the second North Dakota was able to carry the ball over sixty yards, without once losing it, and actually threatened Minnesota's goal-line.

Minnesota 21, Wisconsin 3

On November 1st, Minnesota met Wisconsin at Madison and won a decisive victory. After the defeat by Nebraska, few had really expected Minnesota to win, and no one had dreamed of such a decisive score. At the end

of the first half the score stood 3 to 0 against Minnesota and it was evident that Minnesota was getting the worst of it. The playing on both sides was marred by fumbling and luck was breaking against Minnesota. It was not until just before the close of the first half that the Minnesota men pulled themselves together and showed anything like consistent team work. The ball was carried sixty-six yards, aided by two penalties, and was put over the line for a touchdown that was not allowed, a Minnesota player having assisted the runner with the ball. Minnesota did better in the second half and kept the ball well down in Wisconsin territory and finally, about the middle of the third quarter, secured the ball on a fumble and sent it over for a touchdown. From this time on, it was all Minnesota's game and Wisconsin was fighting desperately to prevent further scoring. Two more touchdowns were, however, recorded. One of these was made possible by a fumble by Wisconsin and the other by carrying the ball sixty-eight yards. McAlmon made a 20-yard return of punt; two or three short gains and a penalty gave Minnesota the ball on Wisconsin's 35-yard line. Shaughnessy was then let loose and carried the ball over for a touchdown. Captain Aldworth was in the hospital, during this game, with rheumatic fever and his place was taken by Fournier, otherwise the line-up was the same as in the Ames game. Many substitutes were used; Lawler for Tollefson; Morse for Fournier; Fegan for Morse; Rush for Fegan; Bierman for Mattern; Dunigan for Rosenthal.

Wisconsin was unfortunate in losing some of her strong men early in the game. Minnesota's line held well and charged quickly and effectively on offense. The backfield, after it once got to going, did remarkable work, McAlmon, Mattern, Shaughnessy and Lawler doing particularly effective work. Lawler showed good field generalship at quarter. Shaughnessy's punting was of unusual high order and Robertson at center passed the ball faultlessly.

Minnesota 7, Chicago 13

The 1913 game with Chicago, on Northrop Field, was clearly Chicago's game. For just about one-fourth of the game, Minnesota played great football. For the remainder of the game the team lacked "punch." Early in the game, Minnesota had her chance, but after advancing the ball fifty yards, it was



Bernie Bierman gets away for a long run in the 1915 Nebraska game

lost to Chicago and a fumble helped Chicago within striking distance of Minnesota's goal and the score was tallied. During the remainder of the first half the playing was on fairly even terms, Chicago having, possibly, a trifle the better of the playing. The third quarter was played on remarkably even terms. Early in the fourth quarter, Chicago got her second touchdown, and then Minnesota played ball and made a touchdown. The ball was carried from her own 20-yard line to Chicago's eighty-yard line; Chicago held and immediately kicked the ball back to near the middle of the field. Minnesota then came back and would not be withstood until the touchdown had been scored. For the greater part of the game Minnesota's defense was excellent. But for a time it was helpless against the versatility and lightning like speed of Chicago's attack. The speed of the Chicago team was wonderful and its versatility, and the interference given the man with the ball, was hardly to be improved upon.

Never was there a better demonstration of the superiority of new football over the old. Chicago stuck largely to the new game and did not make distance once on any other kind of work. Minnesota stuck largely to so-called "straight football," and failed to gain. The only substantial gains made were when the team opened up and took chances. Then they made good and proved that they knew the game and could execute its plays as well as their opponents.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Solon, *left end*; Sawyer, *left tackle*; Ostrom, *left guard*; Robertson, *center*; Dunnigan, *right guard*; Barron, *right tackle*; B. Bierman, *right end*; Tollefson, *quarterback*; McAlmon, *Captain, left half*; Mattern, *right half*; Shaughnessy, *fullback*. *Substitutes*: Lawler for Tollefson; Fegan for B. Bierman; B. Bierman for Fegan; A. Bierman for Mattern; Mattern for A. Bierman; Fournier for B. Bierman; A. Bierman for Mattern.

Minnesota 19, Illinois 9

The last game of the season of 1913 was played at Champaign, Ill., November 22. The final score was 19 to 9. The game was played on a muddy field, the rain having ceased shortly before the beginning of the game.

Illinois scored early in the game on a place kick which netted three points.

During the first quarter, neither team opened up to any great extent, and the game was slow and unsatisfactory. About the middle of the third quarter Minnesota opened up and made two forward passes that netted sixty yards and a touchdown, and from this point on both teams used the forward pass more than any other form of football.

It is probable that the country up to that time never saw a game in which the forward pass was used so freely. The game became spectacular in the extreme, and Minnesota was just enough better in handling the pass to make the winning score. It was great football and proved that the excuse so often given for not opening up the game—a heavy

field—is not valid, for a muddier field could hardly be found and more effective forward passes have seldom, if ever, been recorded. In fourteen attempts, in one-half the game, Minnesota made good on twelve—and fifty per cent of successful forward passes is a remarkable record. Illinois was in no sense outclassed in either department of the game and came back strong at the end, carrying the ball eighty-five yards in three plays, thirty yards runback of punt, and two forward passes that netted twenty-five and thirty yards respectively.

Most of the passes used were of the long variety, very few short passes being used.

Both teams earned glory by the game put up and while Minnesota was clearly entitled to the victory on the showing made, the men came away from the game with a hearty respect for their opponents.

THE SEASON OF 1914

The 1914 team deserves to be ranked among the strong teams that have represented Minnesota. Only one game was lost; that to a superior team, Illinois, the Conference champions. The games were all hard fought and required the utmost effort to win. The outlook at the beginning of the season was far from encouraging, with only four letter men and two substitutes remaining from the previous year, and the football experts ignored the Gophers when making their preliminary predictions regarding the Conference title. The team was fortunate in having such a leader as Captain Rosenthal. He was a constant inspiration to the team, and it was in a large measure due to his efforts that eleven of the twelve men who were ineligible before the season, on account of scholastic records, were able to pass when the squad went before the eligibility committee.

The Team

Captain Boles Rosenthal, Bert Baston, Bernie Bierman, Joe Diedrich, Merton Dunnigan, Art Erdall, Elmer Fegan, Carl Haedge, Wallace Hamilton, Frank Mayer, Frank Moudry, James Mundy, Al Quist, Henry Scholtes, Gilbert Sinclair, Lorin Solon, Jack Townley.

The Schedule

Oct. 3—Minnesota 28, North Dakota 6
 Oct. 10—Minnesota 26, Ames 0
 Oct. 17—Minnesota 29, South Dakota 7
 Oct. 24—Minnesota 7, Iowa 0
 Oct. 31—Minnesota 6, Illinois 21

Nov. 14—Minnesota 14, Wisconsin 3
 Nov. 21—Minnesota 13, Chicago 7
 Totals—Minnesota 123, Opponents 44

Minnesota 28, North Dakota 6

The Minnesota team opened the 1914 season, on October 3rd, with a 28 to 6 victory over North Dakota. The Flickertails made the first touchdown they ever scored against Minnesota, near the beginning of the game, when Lowe recovered a Minnesota fumble and raced 85 yards for a score. Thereafter, the Minnesota offense began to function, and the Gophers punched through the Flickertails for consistent gains, the half ending, 21 to 6. There was no scoring in the third period, and the Flickertails more than held their own in this and the final period. Minnesota counted in the last quarter by blocking a North Dakota kick. All the usual early season crudities were manifest in the play of the Gophers, but considering the large number of green men, the showing was not discouraging. One encouraging feature of the Gophers' play was the fine showing made by the substitutes. The punting of Wallace Hamilton, a new man, was also a bright spot in the contest.

The Minnesota lineup: Baston, *left end*; Mayer, *left tackle*; Sinclair, *left guard*; Rosenthal, *center*; Dunnigan, *right guard*; Townley, *right tackle*; Quist, *right end*; Erdall, *quarterback*; Bierman, *left half*; Hamilton, *right half*; Solon, *fullback*. *Substitutes*: Fegan, Diedrich, Parent, Haedge, Morse, Bros, Wise.

Minnesota 26, Ames 0

On October 10th, Minnesota defeated Ames, 26 to 0, on Northrop Field. The Gophers showed a strong attack and an impenetrable defense and outplayed the Ames team by a greater margin than the score would indicate, losing several chances to score by poor handling of the ball. The Ames attack was weak, both in variety and manner of execution and made only 3 first downs. The Iowans used but two formations until the final quarter and no forward passes until near the end of the game. Minnesota tried several passes, and some of them were successful. Lorin Solon booted two field goals, both from the 25 yard line.

The Minnesota lineup: Baston, *left end*; Mayer, *left tackle*; Sinclair, *left guard*; Rosenthal, *center*; Dunnigan, *right guard*; Townley, *right tackle*; Quist, *right end*; Erdall, *quarterback*; Bierman, *left half*; Hamilton,



TEAM OF 1920

Dr. Cooke Dr. Williams

O'Brien Dvorak Cole Weblen Gilstad McClintock Ruben Atwood Oss McLaury Enke Larson Gillen
 Gruye Fraser Tierney Clement Nolan Teberg Ekberg
 Regnier Arnston Brown

right half; Solon, fullback. Substitutes:
 Haedge, Little, Rafferty, Diedrich, Wise,
 Moudry, Fegan.

Minnesota 29, South Dakota 7

Minnesota exceeded expectations in defeating South Dakota on October 17th. The Dakotans had played Nebraska to a scoreless tie earlier in the season, and it was thought that the Gophers would not score 20 points. South Dakota was completely outclassed when the Gophers were going at top speed in the first half, but when the latter team slowed down in the last two periods, they made a better showing. All four Minnesota touchdowns came in the first half, and a safety accounted for the other two points. Both teams used plenty of passes. Minnesota showed far greater ability in this branch, but the only successful South Dakota pass was good for a touchdown. Erdall and Mundy hurled 18 passes, of which 10 were completed for 190 yards. South Dakota tried 10, with the only successful one bringing 62 yards and a score, in the last quarter. The game was rife with penalties, 290 yards being dealt out, chiefly for offenses committed by linemen. The Minnesota team drew fully two-thirds of this total.

The Minnesota lineup: Baston, Haedge, *left end*; Mayer, Little, *left tackle*; Sinclair, *left guard*; Rosenthal, *center*; Dunnigan, *right guard*; Townley, Rafferty, *right tackle*; Scholtes, Quist, *right end*; Erdall, *quarterback*; Diedrich, Bierman, *left half*; Mundy, *right half*; Solon, Wise, *fullback*.

Minnesota 7, Iowa 0

Minnesota won from a strong Iowa team at Iowa City, October 24th, by a 7 to 0 score. The touchdown came early in the first period. Minnesota received the kickoff and carried the ball to the Iowa 46 yard line, and Solon dropped back to his own 45 yard line for a try at a field goal. The kick fell short, an Iowa player touched it, and Scholtes fell on the ball on the Iowa 4 yard line. Two line bucks took it to the 1 yard line, where Minnesota fumbled. Shortly after, Solon tried another field goal, from the Iowa 45 yard line, which also failed. The Gophers then got the ball in midfield, and, aided by a 16 yard pass, Erdall to Solon, took it to the 14 yard line. Iowa drew a 5 yard penalty and Solon scored on the third play. The remainder of the first half found Iowa on the defense with Minnesota almost constantly in possession of the ball in the Hawkeyes territory. Iowa

made a better showing in the second half and twice made threats to score, once, due to some fine work by Gross, taking it to the 9 yard line and again dropping a pass on the Gopher goal line. Minnesota came back, after the last threat, and carried the ball to the Iowa 20 yard line, where the game ended.

The Iowa offense was deceptive in the extreme, while the Gophers relied on their usual repertoire of line plays, end runs, and an occasional straight pass play. Lorin Solon was the keystone of the Gopher attack, being good for at least 4 yards on nearly every attempt. Erdall also played well in the backfield, while Rosenthal, Mayer, and Townley were the line stars.

The Minnesota lineup: Baston, Haedge, *left end*; Mayer, *left tackle*, Sinclair, Moudry, *left guard*; Rosenthal, *center*; Dunnigan, *right guard*; Townley, *right tackle*; Scholtes, Fegan, Morse, *right end*; Erdall, *quarterback*; Bierman, *left half*; Hamilton, Mundy, *right half*; Solon, *fullback*.

Minnesota 6, Illinois 21

Minnesota fell before a superior eleven on October 31st, when the Gophers lost to Illinois by a 21 to 6 score. Minnesota outplayed Illinois during part of the first half and several times threatened to score, but the final punch was lacking. The Gophers missed a touchdown when a forward pass was incomplete over the Illinois goal line and tried two field goals, both of which were short. When the third period ended, neither team had scored, although Illinois had threatened frequently in the third quarter. The fourth period opened with the ball in Illinois' possession on the Minnesota 32 yard mark. Clark got away for 14 yards, and, a few plays later, Pogue took it to the 3 yard line. Three plays lost 10 yards, and the Gophers blocked a place kick, getting the ball. Illinois soon carried it back again, a long pass putting it on the 1 yard line, and scored. Then Minnesota went to pieces temporarily. Illinois returned the kickoff to the Minnesota 45 yard line. Fifteen yards were made in two plays, and Pogue went the remaining 30 yards for a touchdown. Several Illinois regulars were removed after this score. The Gophers tightened up again, however, and on the next kickoff, after some small gains and an exchange of punts, got the ball on the Illinois 45 yard line. Erdall and Solon made 11 yards. A pass, Erdall to Baston, put the ball on the 10

yard line. Solon added 4 yards more, and Bierman went over for a touchdown. The Gophers took the ball again, and, mixing line plays with passes, took the ball to the Illinois 10 yard line. At this point, the Illinois regulars began to return to the game. Minnesota fumbled, and the spurt was stopped. The Gophers tried again but with less success. One of their passes fell into the arms of Pogue, who ran 65 yards for the last Illinois score.

The Illinois offense was versatile and bewildering, and Pogue and Clark got away for frequent long gains. The Minnesota line from tackle to tackle outplayed their opponents, but the fast Illinois backs run the ends with success. Bierman's tackling, and assaults on the line were good, while Captain Rosenthal, barring a few poor passes, played a fine game at center. Solon was a marked man and did not gain with his usual consistency. The Minnesota lineup: Baston, *left end*; Mayer, *left tackle*; Sinclair, *left guard*; Rosenthal, *center*; Dunnigan, *right guard*; Townley, *right tackle*; Haedge, Scholtes, *right end*; Erdall, *quarterback*; Bierman, *left half*; Hamilton, *right half*; Solon, *fullback*.

Minnesota 14, Wisconsin 3

On November 14th, Minnesota won from the favorite, Wisconsin, 14 to 3, before the first official Homecoming crowd. The Gophers outplayed Wisconsin steadily and consistently and, barring the first quarter, the margin was decisive. In the first quarter, the Badgers got the ball on the Minnesota 40 yard line and carried it to the 12 yard mark, where Bellows booted a field goal. A little later, a fumbled punt by Hamilton gave Wisconsin the ball on the 15 yard line, but another attempt at a field goal was a failure. Then Minnesota began a march and carried the ball back to the Badger 13 yard line, where the half ended. Neither team gained very consistently in the last half, until Minnesota recovered a fumble on the Wisconsin 25 yard line. On the first play, Bierman got the ball from center and handed it to Hamilton, who threw a pass to Quist on the 5 yard line, for a score. In the last quarter, Hamilton intercepted a Badger pass and raced 60 yards for another score. The Gophers got the ball well in Wisconsin territory again and threatened to score, but failed to push it across.

The Minnesota line played a strong game, with Rosenthal, Sinclair, and Mayer showing

up the best. Diedrich, playing his first game at quarterback, ran the team well, while Hamilton and Solon were the other backfield luminaries. The Minnesota lineup: Baston, *left end*; Mayer, *left tackle*; Sinclair, *left guard*; Rosenthal, *center*; Dunnigan, *right guard*; Townley, *right tackle*; Quist, *right end*; Diedrich, Haedge, *quarterback*; Bierman, Scholtes, *left half*; Hamilton, Mundy, *right half*; Solon, Wise, *fullback*.

Minnesota 13, Chicago 7

Chicago was defeated by a 13 to 7 score, on November 21st, at Stagg Field. Minnesota was clearly the superior and should have won by two more touchdowns. The Gophers got the ball in the first quarter and carried it to the Chicago 1 yard line, but lost it on downs. The Maroons kicked to midfield. Hamilton made a 30 yard run on the first play, and Bierman and Solon took the ball to the 7 yard line, from where Solon scored on the third play. The teams fought back and forth, neither threatening, until Hamilton's kick was blocked, and Chicago got the ball on the Gopher 28 yard line. After several tries, a forward pass put it on the 10 yard line, and another pass carried it to the 1 foot mark, where Russell scored. Minnesota took the ball on the Chicago 15 yard line, soon after, on a blocked kick, and advanced it to the 3 yard line, but the half intervened. Chicago threatened twice in the last half. Once the Maroons recovered a Minnesota fumble on the 15 yard line, but lost the ball on downs on the 8 yard mark. Shortly after, Des Jardiens intercepted a pass and ran to the 12 yard line.

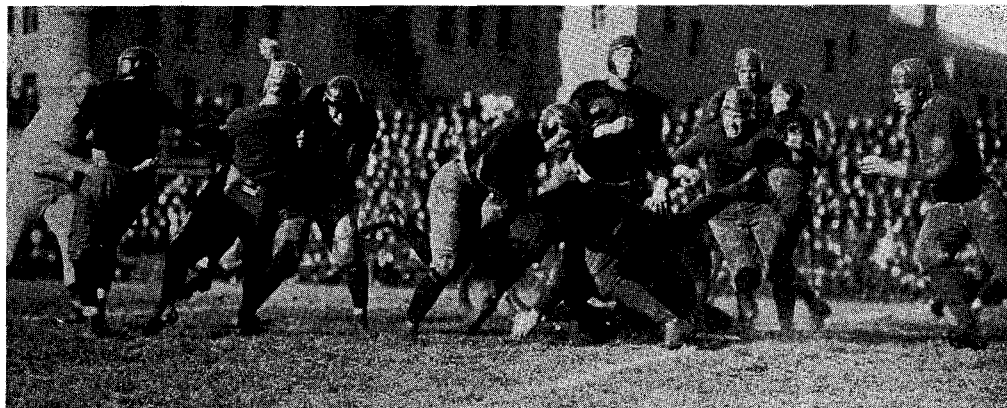
A pass, Russell to Stegeman, put the ball on the 7 yard line, but Haedge stopped another pass back of the goal line. Minnesota then began a march that ended when Haedge went over from the 1 yard line. The Gophers began another rush that advanced the ball to the 1 yard line as the game ended.

The Gophers confined their attack chiefly to assaults on the Maroon line, attempting but three passes. After the success experienced in the Wisconsin game, it was thought that the forward pass would be one of Minnesota's chief weapons. Captain Rosenthal, in his last game for the Maroon and Gold, played a great game, proving more than a match for Des Jardiens of Chicago. Townley and Sinclair also played splendidly on the line. Solon was the most consistent gainer in the backfield, ably assisted by Bierman. Haedge showed good judgment in directing the team on its drives in the final half. Solon took the ball nine times for a total of 41 yards, on the 80 yard march for the Gophers' winning touchdown.

The Minnesota lineup: Baston, Morse, *left end*; Mayer, *left tackle*; Sinclair, *left guard*; Rosenthal, *center*; Dunnigan, *right guard*; Townley, *right tackle*; Quist, Fegan, *right end*; Diedrich, Haedge, *quarterback*; Bierman, *left half*; Hamilton, *right half*; Solon, *fullback*.

THE SEASON OF 1915

Minnesota finished the 1915 season the virtual winners of the Conference championship and on a par with Nebraska for the championship of the middle west. The only scar on the team's record was the tie game



Hal Hansen carrying the ball in the 1916 Illinois game

with Illinois. The Orange and Blue team was also undefeated, but played another tie game with Ohio State. On the basis of comparative scores, the Gophers also had the edge, since Illinois defeated Wisconsin, 17 to 3, and Chicago 10 to 0, smaller scores than Minnesota was able to run up.

The squad showed a splendid spirit all season and surmounted one difficulty after another. Perhaps the hardest blow was the dis-

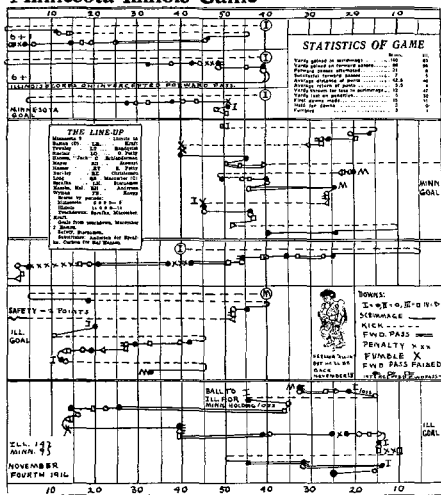
Nov. 20—Minnesota 20, Wisconsin 3
Totals—Minnesota 191, Opponents 35

Minnesota 41, North Dakota 0

The 1915 team gave an impressive exhibition in the opening game against North Dakota. The regulars ran up 28 points in the first half, and the second string men added two touchdowns in the last two periods. The Gophers won without effort, and confined themselves for the most part to straight football. The forward pass was used only infrequently, and neither team showed mastery in this type of play. Minnesota used a simple pass with some success, Al Quist catching two passes for 35 yard gains. Perhaps the most outstanding thing in the Gopher's play was the interference afforded the ball carrier. The defense was crude, but not inherently weak. North Dakota's most serious threat to score was stopped on the 3 yard line. "Sparrow" Johnson got away for the longest run of the game, 50 yards.

The Minnesota lineup: Baston, *left end*; Turnquist, *left tackle*; Sinclair, *left guard*; Hanson, *center*; Tenhoff, *right guard*; Gray, *right tackle*; Quist, *right end*; Long, *quarterback*; Bierman, *left half*; Wyman, *right half*; Solon, *fullback*. *Substitutes*: Gerow, Hartwig, Casey, Elson, Sprafka, Johnson, Ballentine, Kleffman.

Minnesota-Illinois Game



1916—Minnesota 9, Illinois 14

qualification of Lorin Solon before the Iowa game, on a charge of professionalism. Solon was held to have played summer baseball at Havre, Montana, under the name of Stone. The action was originated by the Minnesota eligibility committee, and Solon was not protested by another school. The decision came after Professor E. P. Harding made a special trip to Montana to verify the reports.

The Team

Captain Bernie Bierman, James Ballentine, Bert Baston, Merton Dunnigan, George Hauser, Harlan C. Hanson, Perry Johnson, Clare Long, Al Quist, Gilbert Sinclair, Joe Sprafka, Charles Tenhoff, Axel Turnquist, Arnold Wyman.

The Schedule

Oct. 2—Minnesota 41, North Dakota 0
Oct. 9—Minnesota 34, Ames 6
Oct. 16—Minnesota 19, South Dakota 0
Oct. 23—Minnesota 51, Iowa 13
Oct. 30—Minnesota 6, Illinois 6
Nov. 13—Minnesota 20, Chicago 7

Minnesota 34, Ames 6

Minnesota showed an improvement in team play in defeating Ames, on October 9th. One Gopher touchdown came in each period, until the final one, when two were scored. The game ended with Minnesota in possession of the ball on the Ames 3 yard line. Lorin Solon was by far the best player on the field. He scored four of the touchdowns, ran back two kickoffs for 60 and 35 yards each, and handled six forward passes cleanly. The Minnesota forward pass offense gave evidence of developing into a powerful weapon of attack. Ames did not make a first down until a 45 yard pass put the ball on the Minnesota 5 yard line, in the third quarter, and the Iowa team pushed it over.

The Minnesota lineup: Baston, Sprafka, *left end*; Turnquist, Gerow, *left tackle*; Sinclair, Buckley, *left guard*; Dunnigan, Hanson, *center*; Tenhoff, *right guard*; Gray, Hartwig, *right tackle*; Quist, *right end*; Long, Johnson, *quarterback*; Kleffman, Ballentine, *left half*; Wyman, *right half*; Solon, *fullback*.



TEAM OF 1921

*Back Row—Dr. Cooke, Larson, Wallace, Olson, Bailey, Blummer, Cole, Moyle, Olson, Clement, Roos.
Front Row—Martineau, Larkin, Fribley, Myrum, Grose, McCreery, Hartig, Brown, Aas.
In Front—Captain Teberg.*

Minnesota 19, South Dakota 0

Minnesota defeated South Dakota, 19 to 0, in the rain, on October 16th. Minnesota made inroads into the South Dakota defense all afternoon, but failed to crush the Coyotes' resistance, the latter holding the Maroon and Gold team on the 1 yard line in the fourth quarter. The Gophers' attack did not gain consistently, but whether due to the poor condition of the field or the South Dakota defense is a question. Minnesota scored one touchdown in the opening period, two in the second, and slumped into general ineffectiveness in the last half. Penalties punctured several Minnesota chances to score, but also accounted for one touchdown. Forward passes were rarely successful, three being completed throughout the contest, one, Wyman to Long, for a score. Twice Wyman was downed for 15 yard losses when he failed to get rid of the ball on attempted passes. The line seemed stronger with George Hauser back in the lineup, and the Coyotes failed to make a first down. Their nearest approach to the Gopher goal was a recovered fumble on the 35 yard line.

The Minnesota lineup: Baston, Sprafka, *left end*; Turnquist, Hartwig, *left tackle*; Tenhoff, Gerow, Wilson, *left guard*; Hanson, *center*; Dunnigan, *right guard*; Hauser, Gray, *right tackle*; Buckley, Quist, *right end*; Long, *quarterback*; Kleffman, Ballentine, *left half*; Wyman, *right half*; Solon, Johnson, *fullback*.

Minnesota 51, Iowa 13

Iowa went down to a 51 to 13 defeat on Northrop Field, on October 23rd. Minnesota played without the services of Capt. Lorin Solon and Frank Mayer. The former was barred on charges of professionalism, after an investigation by the eligibility committee. Mayer had failed to pass a condition examination. Bierman was chosen to take Solon's place as captain. The Gophers did not seem to feel the loss of the two regulars, showing the best attack displayed thus far in the season.

Minnesota played nearly perfect football in the first two periods and scored five touchdowns. The Gophers showed nothing new in the way of formations and hit the Iowa line for the most part. It required just nine plays to put the ball across for the first Gopher score, Bierman contributing a 20 yard run. A 30 yard pass Wyman to Baston, helped to score another of the touchdowns in this half. The Gophers made three touchdowns in the last half, one coming after Hartwig recovered an Iowa fumble and made 30 yards on the play. The Iowa offense opened up in the last two quarters and scored twice when the Minnesota regulars were on the sidelines.

Bierman and Long played great games among the backfield men. The Iowa line was completely outplayed by the Minnesota forwards. The Minnesota lineup: Baston, Griffen, Sprafka, Cysmanick, Bros, *left end*; Hartwig, Buckley, Turnquist, *left tackle*; Tenhoff,

Gerow, *left guard*; Gray, Hanson, *center*; Dunnigan, *right guard*; Hauser, *right tackle*; Quist, *right end*; Long, *quarterback*; Ballentine, Johnson, *right half*; Bierman, Sprafka, *left half*; Wyman, *fullback*.

Minnesota 6, Illinois 6

Minnesota and Illinois fought to a 6 to 6 tie, on October 30th, at Champaign. Both touchdowns were made in the first half. The game was played on a broiling hot afternoon, and the weather had its effect on the playing. Shortly after the game began, the Gophers

two tries, but Minnesota fumbled. Illinois kicked and Minnesota took the ball back again, but an attempted field goal failed. Illinois then started an aerial offense, but it gained only occasionally. Another Minnesota march was stopped on the Illinois 26 yard line by the final whistle.

Minnesota outplayed the Orange and Blue team, being in possession of the ball more and gaining more ground. Illinois scored on their only chance, while the Gophers missed several opportunities. Illinois presented a puzzling



Wyman hits the line in the 1916 Wisconsin game

had the ball inside the Illinois 10 yard line, only to lose it on downs. Later in the quarter, the Minnesota team carried the ball to the Illinois 29 yard line, from where Joe Sprafka got away for a touchdown in the corner of the field. Quist's kickoff was poor, and the Gophers had no chance for the extra point. In the second quarter, Illinois got the ball on a punt, and, after two plays failed to gain, Hallstrom got around Minnesota's right end for 55 yards, Hauser pulling him down on the Minnesota 12 yard line. Three tries gained little or nothing, and, on the fourth down, a pass, MacComber to Clark, scored. The kickoff was perfect, but MacComber's try for extra point was wide. Minnesota came back, in the second half, and two passes combined with good rushing took the ball to the Illinois 10 yard line. But the Gophers could get no farther, and a pass over the goal line was incomplete, Long failing to hold the ball. A little later, the Gophers got a break when a poor pass from the Illinois center, on the fourth down, rolled to the 8 yard line. Sprafka made 5 yards in

offense, but Minnesota solved their double and triple pass plays and smothered the speedy Clark on nearly every occasion. Bierman was out of the game with injuries, and Dunnigan acted in his capacity as captain. Sprafka, who was playing his first year of football, was forced to stay up all night before the game, learning the signals, but proved to be one of the greatest ground gainers. Baston and Hauser were the outstanding players on the line.

The Minnesota lineup: Baston, *left end*; Turnquist, *left tackle*; Tenhoff, *left guard*; Hanson, *center*; Dunnigan, *right guard*; Hauser, *right tackle*; Quist, *right end*; Long, *quarterback*; Sprafka, *left half*; Ballentine, *right half*; Wyman, *fullback*.

Minnesota 20, Chicago 7

Snow covered Northrop Field was the scene of a Minnesota victory over Chicago, on November 13th. It was a spectacular game, and the Gophers presented a smooth working attack to win. The Minnesota team got the

jump and scored, soon after the game began, carrying the ball to the Chicago 15 yard line, where Bierman went through the left side of the Maroon line for a touchdown. The Maroons opened up in the second half. Russell returned a punt from his own 40 yard line to the Minnesota 31 yard mark, where the Gophers held. Soon after, the Maroons worked the ball to the 10 yard line. Minnesota stiffened, and a pass, Russell to Aager scored, three Gophers missing a tackle. After an exchange of punts, in the second half, Minnesota marched steadily down the field, and Bierman went over from the 8 yard line. When the last period opened, Minnesota had the ball on the Chicago 45 yard line. Straight line plays carried the ball to the 27 yard line, where Long got away and ran to the 4 yard line. Bierman carried the ball to the 1 yard line in two plays, and Long scored. Thereafter, the Gophers fought back all the Maroon advances, stopping one march on the 15 yard line.

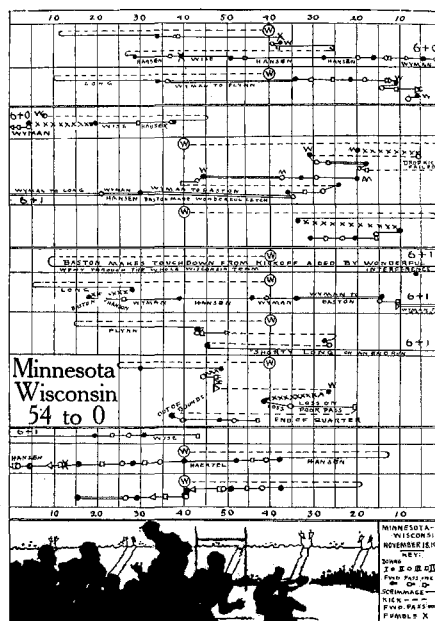
Minnesota displayed a fine running game, and the lineman opened large holes in the Chicago forward wall. The Gophers did little passing, only one attempt being successful. Chicago completed six of eleven attempted passes. The Minnesota lineup: Baston, *left end*; Turnquist, *left tackle*; Sinclair, *left guard*; Hanson, *center*; Dunnigan, *right guard*; Hauser, *right tackle*; Quist, *right end*; Long, *quarterback*; Bierman, Sprafka, *left half*; Ballentine, Johnson, *right half*; Wyman, *fullback*.

Minnesota 20, Wisconsin 3

Wisconsin fell before the Minnesota attack, 20 to 3, on November 20th at Madison. The Gophers started slowly and were outplayed during the early part of the game. Early in the first quarter, Johnson fumbled a punt, and Wisconsin got the ball on the Minnesota 22 yard line. The Badgers made one first down, but three more tries were good for only 4 yards, and Simpson dropped back to the 20-yard line and booted a field goal. For the remainder of the quarter, Wisconsin held the Gophers on even terms. Steady plunging in the second session took the ball to the Wisconsin 1-foot line where Minnesota lost the ball on downs. Simpson got off a very poor kick from behind his goal line, and Minnesota got the ball on the 4 yard line. Two plays were enough for Bierman to score. After the Badgers stopped one march by intercepting a pass, in the last half, Long got the ball on the Wis-

consin 46 yard line. Bierman made 25 yards, and four more plays put the ball on the 7 yard line. Bierman went over on the third play. Minnesota had the ball on the Wisconsin 23 yard line, as the fourth period opened. They soon pushed it to the 10 yard line. The next play lost a yard, but the Badgers drew a penalty. Bierman failed twice to penetrate the Badger line, and Wyman scored on the third trial. Minnesota kicked off and Eber Simpson ran it back 85 yards, going out of bounds on the Gopher 3 yard mark. Baston spilled the next play for a 5 yard loss, and a Wisconsin pass was intercepted. After this, the Badgers staved off every Gopher threat to score.

Outside of the first quarter, Wisconsin threatened to score but once, on Simpson's long run. The Wisconsin line seemed strong at first, but gradually crumbled under the pounding. The Badgers scored only two first downs from scrimmage. Neither team could gain with forward passes, and interceptions were frequent especially in the final period. Bernie Bierman played a fine game and was the star of the day. On defense, he was a constant thorn for the Badgers, intercepting four passes. Long played a good game and was the only consistent ground gainer at the start of the contest. Baston and Quist guarded the Minnesota wings effectively, and Hauser and Dunnigan were the best of the other linemen.



1916—Minnesota 54, Wisconsin 0

During the second quarter, a section of the stands collapsed, and several persons were injured, none seriously. Following this accident, thousands of spectators crowded along the sidelines and filled up the end zones, hampering the play. The officials stopped the game several times to clear the crowd from the field. The Minnesota lineup: Baston, *left end*; Turnquist, *left tackle*; Sinclair, *left guard*; Hanson, *center*; Dunnigan, *right guard*; Hauser, *right tackle*; Quist, *right end*; Long, *quarterback*; Bierman, *left half*; Johnson, Sprafka, *right half*; Wyman, *fullback*.

THE SEASON OF 1916

Despite the fact that no championship was won, the 1916 team is generally considered to be the greatest and, certainly, the most brilliant and versatile combination to ever wear the Maroon and Gold on the gridiron. The only scar on the season's record was the loss to Illinois, every other opponent being overwhelmingly defeated. Notwithstanding the poor showing made in the Illinois game, prominent football critics rated the team as the strongest in the country and one of the really great teams of all time. The Gophers were undoubtedly caught off their stride in the Illinois game, but the fact remains that Illinois played better football and deserved the victory. After this defeat, the team buried Wisconsin under a 54 to 0 score and handed Chicago, a team which defeated Illinois, a 49 to 0 wallop, in a game characterized by Dr. Williams as "the most magnificent game of football I have ever seen."

One of the factors that made the season of 1916 of particular interest was the fact that the Harvard system was being introduced at Wisconsin under a staff of Harvard coaches, which offered an opportunity to compare the Eastern and Western styles of play without the necessity of inter-sectional combat. The result of the Wisconsin game, with the inability of the Badgers to make any headway against the Minnesota defense, came as a surprise, following as it did the defeat by Illinois. Technically, the Conference title went to the Ohio State team, and Minnesota's greatest eleven finished the season in second place.

The Team

Captain Bert Baston, Parker Anderson, James Ballentine, Edward Buckley, Archie Carlson, Conrad Eklund, Paul Flinn, Robert Gray, Walter Haertel, Hal Hansen, Harlan

C. Hanson, George Hauser, Perry Johnson, Norman Kingsley, Clare Long, Frank Mayer, Gilbert Sinclair, Joseph Sprafka, Jack Townley, Leland Van Nest, Leonard Wilson, Edward Wise, Arnold Wyman.

The Schedule

Oct. 7—Minnesota 41, South Dakota 7
(State College)
Oct. 14—Minnesota 47, North Dakota 7
Oct. 21—Minnesota 81, South Dakota 0
(University)
Oct. 28—Minnesota 67, Iowa 0
Nov. 4—Minnesota 9, Illinois 14
Nov. 18—Minnesota 54, Wisconsin 0
Nov. 25—Minnesota 49, Chicago 0
Totals—Minnesota 348, Opponents 28

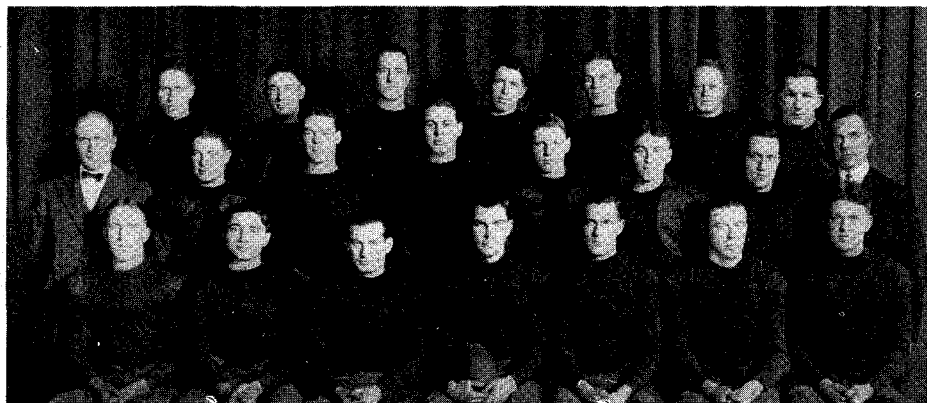
Minnesota 41, South Dakota State 7

Minnesota opened the 1916 season against South Dakota State College of Brookings, and won with little trouble. Although touchdowns were made with frequency, the work of the Minnesota team was not impressive. The Gophers tried the forward pass for the first time in the second quarter, but the handling was weak, and not a single one of the 8 attempts was complete. The Gophers were scored on, when the lineup was composed of second string men, mainly by a successful pass attack and excellent end running by Skinner. Captain Baston was not in the lineup, and the work of the Minnesota ends was rather ragged.

The Minnesota lineup: Flinn, *left end*; Mayer, *left tackle*; Sinclair, *left guard*; H. C. Hanson, *center*; Townley, *right guard*; Hauser, *right tackle*; Buckley, *right end*; Long, *quarterback*; Ballentine, *left halfback*; Johnson, *right halfback*; Wyman, *fullback*.
Substitutes: Jordan, S. Williams, Hartwig, Wilson, V. Williams, Gray, Teberg, Eklund, Anderson, Carlson, Wise, Kingsley.

Minnesota 47, North Dakota 7

On October 14th, Minnesota defeated North Dakota on Northrop Field, by a score of 47 to 7. The Gophers scored 40 points in the first half, after which most of the first string men left the contest. The last half was slow, North Dakota holding the Minnesota substitutes even. The Flickertails scored in the final quarter, when McKay scooped up a Minnesota fumble and ran 60 yards for a score. The Minnesota forward pass game showed a decided improvement. Baston grabbed three throws, one of which was good for a touchdown and the others making scores possible.



TEAM OF 1922

Hultkrantz	Mitchell	Merrill	Martineau	Eklund	Myrum	Oster
Leuhring	McCreery	Gallagher	Rollit	Peterson	Grose	Larkin
Schjoll	Gross	Abramson	Aas	Gay	McDonald	Cox

The Minnesota lineup: Baston, *left end*; Mayer, *left tackle*; Sinclair, *left guard*; H. C. Hanson, *center*; Gray, *right guard*; Hauser, *right tackle*; Eklund, *right end*; Van Nest, *quarterback*; Sprafka, *left halfback*; Wise, *right halfback*; Wyman, *fullback*. *Substitutes*: Flinn, Hartwig, S. Williams, V. Williams, Buckley, Tomasek, Johnson, Anderson, Dougherty, Haertel, Aldenerfer, Carlson, Kleffman, Ballentine, Kingsley.

Minnesota 81, South Dakota 0

Minnesota won the final preliminary game of the season from South Dakota University, 81 to 0, on October 21st. The South Dakota team at no time menaced the Gopher goal line. Their line was weak and refused to charge, and it was not until toward the end of the game that they offered any opposition worthy of mention. The Gopher team play was an improvement over the previous games, and the offense was confined for the most part to straight football, only a few passes being used, one of which resulted in a touchdown.

The Minnesota lineup: Baston, *left end*; Townley, *left tackle*; Sinclair, *left guard*; H. C. Hanson, *center*; Eklund, *right guard*; Hauser, *right tackle*; Buckley, *right end*; Long, *quarterback*; Sprafka, *left halfback*; Wise, *right halfback*; Wyman, *fullback*. *Substitutes*: Flinn, Richards, Jordan, Wilson, V. Williams, Aldenerfer, Teberg, Tomasek, Bayerd, Johnson, Anderson, Dougherty, Carlson, Haertel, Ballentine, Kingsley, Kleffman.

Minnesota 67, Iowa 0

Iowa was defeated on Northrop Field, 67 to 0, on October 28th. Minnesota scored freely and displayed a driving, versatile attack that exceeded expectations. The Gopher offense was frequently masked and at all times effective, and the open game was as successful an exhibition as ever given by a Minnesota team. Minnesota's only weakness was over-eagerness, the team receiving penalties totaling 95 yards. The play of the Gophers was uniform in its excellence, but was not without thrilling instances of individual performance. Baston's receiving of forward passes was almost phenomenal, two seemingly impossible catches being made in the midst of Iowa players. Sprafka and Long did some especially fine open field running, and Wyman's plunging gained many yards.

Iowa battled pluckily throughout the contest and toward the end of the game opened up with a forward pass attack, but could make little yardage. The Hawkeyes could do nothing with the Minnesota line, and their plays were frequently stopped before reaching the line of scrimmage. Iowa made but two first downs, both of these coming in the last quarter. Minnesota completed 5 of 8 attempts at forward passes for a net gain of 148 yards.

The Minnesota lineup: Baston, Flynn, *left end*; Townley, Hartwig, *left tackle*; Sinclair, Wilson, *left guard*; H. C. Hanson, *center*; Eklund, Gray, *right guard*; Hauser, *right tackle*; Buckley, *right end*; Long, Johnson, Ballentine, *quarterback*; Sprafka, Anderson, *left half*; Hal Hansen, Wise, Carlson, *right half*; Wyman, Kingsley, *fullback*.

Minnesota 9, Illinois 14

Minnesota suffered an unexpected defeat on Northrop Field at the hands of Illinois, on November 14th. While the game was an intense disappointment to Minnesota followers, it was an interesting game to watch, with the Gophers continually threatening to overcome the lead. Minnesota received the opening kickoff, but could not gain and punted to Illinois on Minnesota's 45 yard line. A short pass, MacComber to Sternaman, put the ball on the 25 yard line, and Illinois carried it across after a stiff defense by Minnesota. The Gophers received the next kickoff and immediately carried it to Illinois' 43 yard line. Here Wyman attempted a pass but several Illinois linemen broke through, and Wyman threw wildly, the pass going into the hands of Kraft of Illinois, who ran 50 yards for a score, fortified by splendid interference. Another Minnesota march was halted by a fumble, and thereafter Minnesota was on the defense for the most part until the half ended, never advancing the ball further than the Illinois 40 yard line.

Minnesota opened the second half with a great display of form, and aided by two passes, carried the ball to the Illinois 20 yard line. The next play was a pass, and Illinois was penalized 15 yards for interfering with the receiver, putting the ball on the 5 yard mark. Hanson carried it to the 2 yard line, Wyman fumbled but recovered, on the next play. Two more plays and Sprafka went over the line. After an exchange of punts, Sternaman fumbled, and fell on the ball behind the Illinois goal for a safety. The Gophers got the ball, soon afterward, and carried it to the Illinois 12 yard line, but lost it on downs. After an exchange of punts, Minnesota was penalized for tripping, and Illinois was given the ball. A pass, MacComber to Sternaman, put the ball on the Minnesota 25 yard mark. Illinois pushed it to the 15 yard line, but Minnesota stiffened and blocked an attempted field goal. Baston got the ball and nearly got free, but was downed on the 43 yard line. Minnesota began another drive that took the ball to the Illinois 18 yard line, where Illinois held. A few more plays and the game ended.

The Gophers' pass attack was not very effective. MacComber guarded Baston, and the latter failed to grab a single pass. Minnesota tried 21 passes; 8 were completed for 63 yards, and two were intercepted. Illinois

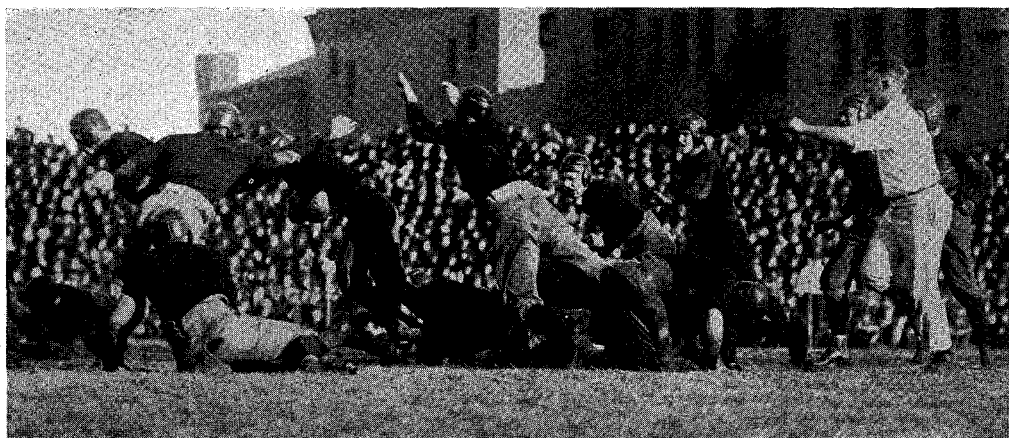
completed 5 out of 7 attempts for 41 yards, with one pass intercepted. Hauser was the outstanding Minnesota star, stopping Illinois plays behind the line consistently. Baston played a great defensive game at end, while Wyman was the star in the backfield. Whatever may have been the cause of the defeat, whether it be staleness, or the breaks of the game, the fact remains that Illinois outplayed the Gophers during the first half, and was sufficiently strong to fight off several threats to score in the last half. Illinois presented a tricky, perfected offense, and the line outplayed the Gopher forward wall in spots.

The Minnesota line-up: Baston, *left end*; Townley, *left tackle*; Sinclair, *left guard*; H. C. Hanson, *center*; Mayer, *right guard*; Hauser, *right tackle*; Buckley, *right end*; Long, *quarterback*; Sprafka, Anderson, *left half*; Hal Hansen, Carlson, *right half*; Wyman, *fullback*.

Minnesota 54, Wisconsin 0

Minnesota defeated Wisconsin, 54 to 0, on Northrop Field in one of the finest exhibitions ever given by a Minnesota team. The Gophers showed a great improvement over the Illinois game and played nearly perfect football. Minnesota scored only once in the first quarter, but two other drives were stopped, one by a fumble. In the second quarter, a 15 yard penalty gave Minnesota the ball on the Wisconsin 4 yard line, and Wyman scored. Three passes took the ball, from the Minnesota 37 yard line, across the Wisconsin goal line, later in the period. Baston took the opening kickoff in the second half and ran it back 85 yards for a touchdown. A long march and a pass, Wyman to Baston, scored the fifth touchdown. After an exchange of kicks, Long received a Badger punt on his own 45 yard line and ran 55 yards to score. Shortly afterward, Minnesota got the ball again, after an exchange of punts, and carried it to the Wisconsin 20 yard line, where Long made the remaining distance to the goal. Steady line smashing scored the last touchdown from the kickoff. Minnesota again rushed the ball to the Wisconsin 15 yard line, but the final whistle intervened.

Long played a brilliant game for Minnesota, making frequent gains of 15 to 20 yards, while Wyman threw passes accurately and hit the line in his usual hard fashion. Baston played well at end, and made one remarkable catch of a pass. Two Wisconsin defenders



Minnesota gains through the Illinois line in the 1916 game

attempted to block the throw. One leaped in front of Baston, but the latter caught the pass as it glanced off his opponent's fingers. Minnesota was seldom on the defense. Wisconsin scarcely ever had the ball, and could make no headway when in possession of it. Statistics show that Minnesota gained 329 yards by rushing, made 35 first downs, attempted 13 passes, completed 7 of these for a total of 151 yards, punted 3 times for an average of 31 yards. Wisconsin was able to gain 7 yards by rushing, make 1 first down, completed their single attempt at a pass for 7 yards, punted 5 times for an average of 42 yards.

The Minnesota lineup: Baston, Flinn, *left end*; Mayer, *left tackle*; Sinclair, Wilson, *left guard*; Townley, H. C. Hanson, *center*; Eklund, *right guard*; Hauser, *right tackle*; Flinn, Buckley, *right end*; Long, Van Nest, *quarterback*; Wise, Anderson, *left half*; Hal Hansen, Carlson, *right half*; Wyman, Haertel, Kingsley, *fullback*.

Minnesota 49, Chicago 0

On November 25th, at Chicago, Minnesota handed the Maroons the worst defeat ever given a Chicago team. Chicago had defeated Illinois, 20 to 7, and the Gophers were out to prove that the Illinois victory over Minnesota was a fluke. Chicago used widespread formations throughout the game, much on the order of the style of play Illinois found so successful, but it was a far better team Chicago faced. Minnesota got the ball after an exchange of punts shortly after the kickoff and, aided by a 15 yard run by Hal Hansen, took the ball across the goal line, Wyman scoring

from the 8 yard line. A 10 yard penalty helped Minnesota along on the second drive, and Wyman scored again. On the next kickoff, the Gophers started another parade. A 40 yard pass, Wyman to Baston, put the ball deep in Chicago territory, but the Maroons stiffened and a pass to the goal line was tried, Baston carrying the ball over. Chicago received the next kickoff, and, a few plays later, Agar got around Baston's end, the only time during the game, and ran 23 yards. The Minnesota defense tightened, however, and the Gophers got the ball on their 10 yard line, and began an advance that ended when a pass, Wyman to Flinn, made 45 yards and scored a touchdown. Chicago braced and stopped the next drive as the first half ended.

Chicago punted to Minnesota, in the third quarter, and the Gophers advanced the ball to the 47 yard line, where a long pass, Wyman to Flinn, put the ball on the Chicago 3 yard line, and Hansen scored the fifth touchdown. The Maroons strengthened for a time and intercepted a Gopher pass, but Minnesota soon started again and, aided by a 15 yard plunge by Wyman, carried the ball to the 20 yard line, and Hansen scored the fifth touch-down. Shortly after, Flinn recovered a Chicago fumble, and Hansen scored after a series of short gains through the line. Chicago received the next kickoff, and the Maroon ball carrier nearly got away, but Long appeared from nowhere and speared the runner.

In the words of one Chicago sport writer, "It is impossible to pick any great Minnesota stars, for every one was a star." The Minnesota team used a great variety of plays, and

not the least successful was the forward pass attack, Flinn proving himself an able assistant to Baston on the receiving end. Chicago gained ground occasionally. Two Maroon passes out of 10 were successful for 63 yards. The Minnesota lineup was as follows: Baston, *left end*; Mayer, Hartwig, *left tackle*; Sinclair, *left guard*; Townley, H. C. Hanson, *center*; Eklund, *right guard*; Hauser, *right tackle*; Flinn, *right end*; Long, Van Nest, *quarterback*; Wise, Sprafka, *left half*; Hal Hansen, Ballentine, Haertel, Johnson, *right half*; Wyman, *fullback*.

THE SEASON OF 1917

The football team of 1917 was a strong eleven and one which was developed under unusual difficulties. The entrance of the United States into the World War and the consequent enlistment of a large number of returning members of the 1916 team, left, for the most part, only green material with which to build an eleven. Shortly after war was declared, the athletic board decided to abolish all intercollegiate sports. Outdoor spring football practice was abandoned and all plans thrown into the discard. As the summer progressed, however, it was recognized that intercollegiate athletic competition was one of the best possible builders of material for national service, and it was decided to reestablish football and play a Conference schedule. Another adverse factor was the retarding of the date for the opening of school, so that the students might participate in the fall harvest. It was not until October 1st that enough players were gathered together to make a preliminary lineup possible. For this reason, two practice games with the University of North Dakota and the University of South Dakota were cancelled.

Despite the inexperienced material, the team became a dangerous combination before the season closed. All the games were won, with the exception of the Wisconsin contest. The defeat by Wisconsin was somewhat of a surprise, as the Gophers had been figured to be the stronger team, but Minnesota's inability to solve the Badgers' open game and the kicking of Simpson turned the tide. Ohio State won the title for the second consecutive year, and Minnesota took second place, although some critics rated the team as the strongest in the Conference.

The Team

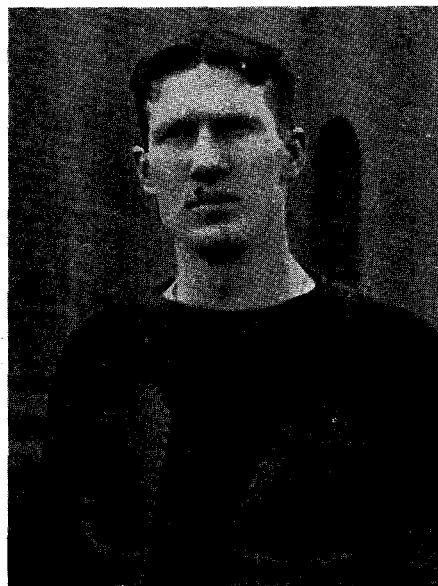
Captain George Hauser, Ray Aldenerfer, Niel Arnston, George Bierman, Paul Carroll, Larry Doyle, Con Eklund, Paul Flinn, Walter Holmgren, Donald Johnson, Trig Johnsen, Frank Jordan, Norman Kingsley, Ernest Lampi, Alfred Schroeder, Henry L. Williams, Jr., Vern Williams.

The Schedule

Oct. 13—Minnesota 64, South Dakota 0
(State College)
Oct. 20—Minnesota 33, Indiana 9
Nov. 3—Minnesota 7, Wisconsin 10
Nov. 17—Minnesota 33, Chicago 0
Nov. 24—Minnesota 27, Illinois 6
Totals—Minnesota 164, Opponents 25

Minnesota 64, South Dakota 0

South Dakota State College opened the 1917 schedule and was defeated 64 to 0. Minnesota won easily, and considerable individual skill was displayed, but there was the usual early season lack of team work. Poor kicking and fumbling were also prevalent. The Gophers scored but three touchdowns in the



Norman Kingsley, Captain of the 1918 Team

first half, but showed real power in the second session. Arnston was easily the most outstanding performer, with his dodging, wiggling runs, one of them good for 50 yards. The crowd was small and showed little or no enthusiasm.

The Minnesota lineup: Schroeder, *left end*; T. Johnsen, Jordan, *left tackle*; Eklund, *left guard*; H. Williams, *center*; D. Johnson, *right guard*; Hauser, *right tackle*; Flinn, Kingsley, *right end*; Arnston, Lampi, *quarterback*; Sullivan, Holmgren, *left half*; Lampi, Bierman, *right half*; Aldenerfer, *fullback*.

Minnesota 33, Indiana 9

Minnesota won from Indiana on Northrop Field on October 20th by a 33 to 9 score. Indiana looked formidable when the first half closed with the score only 13 to 9 in the Gophers' favor, but the Minnesota team came back strong and scored 3 touchdowns. The game was an exhibition of both good and bad football. Minnesota had little defense against passes. Minnesota got the ball, early in the game, when Indiana fumbled on the 13 yard line, and Arnston scored on the first play. When the second quarter began, Minnesota had the ball on the Indiana 28 yard line. A pass, Kingsley to Arnston, put it on the 3 yard mark, and Arnston scored on the second play. Kingsley's fumble of a punt near his own goal gave Indiana a chance, but the Hoosiers could not gain and scored by the field goal route. This seemed to put more fight into the Indiana team, and a 40 yard pass put the ball on the Gopher 10 yard line. After a few attempts at the line, another forward pass scored.

Minnesota's third touchdown was made possible by a pass, Kingsley to Flinn, which put the ball on the 20 yard line. Arnston and Aldenerfer carried it the rest of the way, the latter scoring. Two more touchdowns came in the last quarter, Arnston making both. It was almost dark when the final whistle sounded and snow had begun to fall. Hauser was the Minnesota star on the line, breaking up more Indiana plays than any other lineman. Arnston was the best ground gainer for the Gophers.

The Minnesota lineup: Schroeder, *left end*; Eklund, *left tackle*; V. Williams, Jordan, *left guard*; H. Williams, V. Williams, *center*; D. Johnson, *right guard*; Hauser, *right tackle*; Flinn, *right end*; Arnston, *quarterback*; Holmgren, Aldenerfer, *left half*; Lampi, *right half*; Kingsley, *fullback*.

Minnesota 7, Wisconsin 10

Baffled by a persistent forward pass attack, Minnesota lost to Wisconsin at Madison, on November 3rd. The Badgers threw pass after pass, and completed enough of the attempts

to gain the victory. In the first quarter, Minnesota received a penalty after a punt, and Wisconsin got the ball on Minnesota's 35 yard line. A few short gains were made, and Simpson booted a field goal from the 38 yard line. After an exchange of punts on the next kick-off, Minnesota received the ball on her own 45 yard line. A few line bucks were tried, then Arnston ripped off 30 yards and put the ball on the 10 yard line. Three plays and Arnston carried the ball over. The Gophers were on the defense for the rest of the quarter. Minnesota kicked off, in the second half, and Wisconsin ran the ball back to the 50 yard line. Several passes took it to the 5 yard line, where the Gopher defense braced and took the ball. Eklund punted, and the Badgers received the ball on the 30 yard line. A pass to Kelly, standing near the sidelines, advanced the ball to the 8 yard mark, and another Wisconsin pass pushed it over. Thereafter, the Gopher attempts to score were fruitless; the Badger goal was never threatened.

On straight football, the Badgers could do nothing with the Minnesota line and were unable to score a single first down by rushing. The majority of the Badger passes, too, were incomplete, but enough were successful to win. Wisconsin ran back kicks with much more success than the Gophers. Hauser played a great game on the line, as did Eklund and V. Williams. Arnston and Carroll were the back-field luminaries. Preceding the game, a ceremony, dedicating the new concrete stands at Randall field, was held.

The Minnesota lineup: Schroeder, *left end*; Eklund, *left tackle*; V. Williams, *left guard*; H. Williams, *center*; D. Johnson, T. Johnsen, *right guard*; Hauser, *right tackle*; Flinn, *right end*; Arnston, Lampi, *quarterback*; Aldenerfer, Carroll, Bierman, *left half*; Carroll, Lampi, *right half*; Kingsley, *fullback*.

Minnesota 33, Chicago 0

A much improved Minnesota team won from Chicago by a 33 to 0 score, at Northrop Field, on November 17th. The Minnesota offense was occasionally checked, sometimes stopped by a plucky and determined Chicago defense, but never halted. The first Minnesota drive began on the Minnesota 35 yard line. A 9 yard gain by Kingsley, 20 yards by Arnston, 6 by Flinn, mixed with shorter gains, took the ball to the 7 yard line, and five more plays carried it over. Chicago re-



TEAM OF 1923

Luehring Oster Cooper Rollit Spaulding Peterson Lidberg Swanbeck Greene
 Furst Schjoll Grose Eklund Martineau Cox Merrill Gross
 Ascher Clapp Graham Mathews Abrahamson Gay

performance in the line. Eklund put up a fine game, while Lampi, Arnston, and Carroll carried the ball for the majority of Minnesota's gains. Kingsley's defensive work was of high order. The Minnesota line-up: Schroeder, *left end*; Eklund, *left tackle*; V. Williams, *left guard*; H. Williams, Doyle, *center*; D. Johnson, *right guard*; Hauser, *right tackle*; Flinn, *right end*; Arnston, *quarterback*; Carroll, *left half*; Lampi, *right half*; Kingsley, *fullback*.

THE SEASON OF 1918

During the fall of 1918, the Universities of the country were turned into virtual training camps under the title of the Student Army Training Corps, and every able-bodied male student, over 18 years of age, was enrolled as a member of the army. All the normal activities of college life were badly disturbed, and football, among others, paid its toll. The government decided to promote interest in intercollegiate athletics as much as possible without interfering with military plans, and consequently the schedule was revised. All out-of-town games which necessitated the departure of the team earlier than Friday evening were ordered cancelled. This made impossible the games with Michigan, Illinois and Indiana, and their places on the schedule were taken by Carleton, Iowa, and the Municipal Pier team of Chicago.

All men in the S. A. T. C. were declared eligible to play and it became necessary for the Conference to suspend the eligibility rules.

Thus, the team found a number of first year men available as well as players who had competed at other colleges. A small squad was assembled on September 15th, and a good start was made until the entire first string backfield was called to the colors. Army quarantine regulations added certain difficulties during the opening weeks of the season, and, shortly after, the prevalence of influenza made necessary a city quarantine, which caused the cancellation of the opening game with North Dakota and forced the team to play St. Thomas and Carleton in St. Paul. The team lost but two of the eight games on the schedule; the first of these, to Iowa, marked the first victory the Hawkeyes ever scored over Minnesota. The three Conference games were all decided by the margin of a single touchdown.

The Team

Captain Norman Kingsley, Harlow Bierman, John Culligan, Larry Doyle, Gus Ekberg, Fred Enke, Joel Hultkrans, Frank Jordan, Florian Kleinschmidt, Ernest Lampi, George Larkin, George Miners, Douglas Roos, B. J. Schmitz, James Vaile, Don Wallace, Ralph Warnock.

The Schedule

Oct. 5—Minnesota 0, All Stars 0
 Oct. 19—Minnesota 30, Overland Station 0
 Oct. 26—Minnesota 25, St. Thomas 7
 Nov. 2—Minnesota 59, Carleton-St. Olaf 6
 Nov. 9—Minnesota 0, Iowa 6
 Nov. 16—Minnesota 6, Wisconsin 0
 Nov. 23—Minnesota 6, Municipal Pier 20

Nov. 30—Minnesota 7, Chicago 0
Totals—Minnesota 133, Opponents 39

Minnesota 0, All Stars 0

Minnesota's S. A. T. C. eleven opened the 1918 season by playing a scoreless tie with an all-star aggregation organized by Sig Harris. Neither team at any time made a serious threat to score, both teams being content to play safe and keep the other from scoring. Con Eklund attempted one drop kick for the All Stars from the 30-yard line. The game was practically featureless, but provided a

play almost impossible, and both teams confined themselves chiefly to line plays. One of the few passes attempted by Minnesota was good for a touchdown, soon after the opening kickoff, and a long drive in the second period netted another score. In the last quarter, the Minnesota eleven hit the top of its scoring stride and made three touchdowns. A new S. A. T. C. ruling made Kingsley eligible and he played for the first time in the season.

The Minnesota line-up: Ekberg, Bradley, *left end*; Roos, *left tackle*; Smith, Jordan,



Iowa's terrific offense clears the way for Aubrey Devine in the 1921 game

good scrimmage for the Gopher eleven. The Minnesota line showed up well, holding their opponents whenever they seemed dangerous in the least.

The Minnesota line-up: Ekberg, *left end*; R. Eklund, *left tackle*; Misewki, *left guard*; Webb, *center*; Kleinschmidt, *right guard*; Enke, *right tackle*; Hanke, *right end*; Lampi, *quarterback*; Gilmore, *left half*; Hultkranz, *right half*; Dvorak, *fullback*. Substitutes: Bierman, Roos, Dale, Jordan, Olson.

Minnesota 34, Second Team 0

A much improved first team defeated the second team, on October 12th, in a practice game. The first team won without trouble. Dr. Williams stopped the contest frequently to correct mistakes in the play.

Minnesota 30, Overland Aviation Station 0

The Gophers won the first real game of the season in conclusive style on October 19th, defeating the Overland Aviation Station team. A drizzle during most of the game made open

left guard; Doyle, Wallace, *center*; Kleinschmidt, *right guard*; Enke, *right tackle*; Hanke, Vail, *right end*; Lampi, *quarterback*; Miners, Ekberg, *left half*; Culligan, *right half*; Kingsley, *fullback*.

Minnesota 25, St. Thomas 7

Playing on a snow covered field, with mud nearly ankle deep, Minnesota defeated St. Thomas by a 25 to 7 score on the St. Thomas field, on October 26th. The St. Thomas scoring was done after a 40-yard pass put the ball on the 8-yard line. A penalty advanced it 5 yards, and St. Thomas scored, three minutes before the final whistle. A Minnesota drive from midfield scored the first touchdown, Hultkrans going over. A fumble was responsible for the second, and the third score came after another long march. St. Thomas seemed bewildered during the first half and did not play up to expectations, but opened up with passes near the end of the game. Minnesota used straight football throughout, Miners showing the best ground-gaining ability.

The Minnesota line-up: Ekberg, Bradley, *left end*; Roos, Misewki, *left tackle*; Smith, *left guard*; Doyle, Wallace, *center*; Kleinschmidt, *right guard*; Enke, Warnock, *right tackle*; Vail, Hanke, *right end*; Lampi, Culligan, *quarterback*; Miners, Bierman, *left half*; Hultkranz, Hrutiford, Ekberg, *right half*; Kingsley, *fullback*.

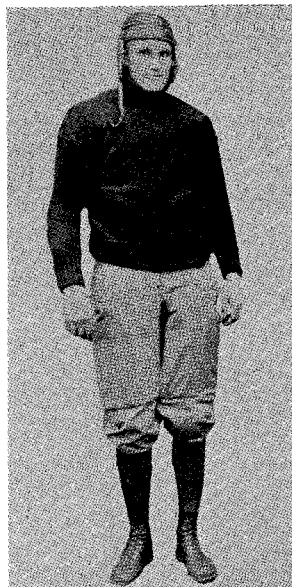
Minnesota 59, Carleton-St. Olaf 6

Minnesota won on November 2nd, at Lexington Park, from a combined Carleton and St. Olaf team. Running the ends, smashing the line, and using passes often, the Gophers never found themselves in danger, and after the first score it was a steady march from one end of the field to the other until the final whistle. Only once were the Gophers forced to play hard when a 15-yard penalty made a kick necessary and the Carleton-St. Olaf team got the ball on the 20-yard line and, aided by a penalty, carried it across. Kingsley, Lampi, and Ekberg stood out among the Minnesota players. The first made a sensational 85-yard run for a touchdown from the kickoff. Lampi had a 50-yard run for a score, and Hrutiford scored after intercepting a pass and running 35 yards. The Carleton-St. Olaf line held well at first, but gradually crumbled.

The Minnesota line-up: Ekberg, *left end*; Enke, Swanstrom, *left tackle*; Roos, Wallace, *left guard*; Doyle, *center*; Kleinschmidt, *right guard*; Warnock, Larkin, *right tackle*; Vail, *right end*; Lampi, *quarterback*; Miners, Bierman, *left half*; Hultkranz, Culligan, Hrutiford, *right half*; Kingsley, *fullback*.

Minnesota 0, Iowa 6

On November 9th, at Iowa City, Iowa realized an ambition when the Hawkeyes won their first victory over a Minnesota team. In the third quarter, after a march to Minnesota's 23-yard line, Lohman passed to Donnelly who was downed on Minnesota's 3-yard line. The Gophers held for two plays, but on the third attempt Iowa scored. The Hawkeyes played safe after their touchdown was scored and kicked at every opportunity. Iowa out-punted Minnesota badly, gaining 40 yards by this method in the first period alone. Minnesota had two chances to score, once carrying the ball from her own 25-yard line to the Iowa 30-yard mark, but fumbled. Again, in the third period, Minnesota carried the ball to the Iowa 35-yard line, and again fumbled.



Ernest Lampi, Captain of the 1919 Team

The Gophers showed a lack of practice, and were outplayed except for a short time in the second and third periods. Miners bore the brunt of the Minnesota attack and stood out head and shoulders above the other Gopher ball carriers. Kingsley got his passes off well.

The line-up: Ekberg, *left end*; Enke, *left tackle*; Wallace, *left guard*; Doyle, *center*; Kleinschmidt, Jordan, *right guard*; Warnock, *right tackle*; Vail, *right end*; Lampi, Culligan, *quarterback*; Miners, Bierman, *left half*; Hultkranz, *right half*; Kingsley, *fullback*.

Minnesota 6, Wisconsin 0

Minnesota defeated Wisconsin on November 16th in mud and rain, on Northrop field. The game was a poor one, the weather contributing to the ragged play. Not until the final quarter were the Gophers able to score. Kingsley, in midfield, threw a pass to Lampi, who went out of bounds on the 11-yard line. Three plays and Ekberg took it over. The Minnesota attack was ragged and spotty, and the Badgers had little or no offense. Twice the Maroon and Gold eleven had the ball within the Wisconsin 5-yard line, but could not score. Wisconsin failed to make a single first down by rushing, and made only one by a forward pass. Wisconsin was outclassed, except in the punting department. Ekberg was the most consistent ground gainer for Minnesota, with Lampi and Kingsley helping out

occasionally. Warnock, Wallace, and Doyle were the best of the linemen.

The Minnesota line-up: Vaile, *left end*; Enke, *left tackle*; Wallace, *left guard*; Doyle, *center*; Jordan, *right guard*; Warnock, *right tackle*; Larkin, Hanke, Schmitz, *right end*; Lampi, *quarterback*; Ekberg, *left half*; Bierman, Culligan, *right half*; Kingsley, *fullback*.

Minnesota 6, Chicago Municipal Pier 20

Minnesota fell before a relentless last period attack on November 24th, at Northrop Field. The winners represented the naval auxiliary of the Chicago Municipal Pier and included in their line-up several well known Western college stars. Against this powerful aggregation, the more inexperienced and lighter Minnesota eleven fought valiantly, leading for three-fourths of the game. Midway in the opening quarter, Ekberg intercepted a Navy pass and ran 55 yards for a touchdown, aided by splendid interference by Miners and Wallace. In the last quarter, the attack of the Sailors began to have an effect on the tiring Gophers. The first score resulted from a pass, after the ball had been carried to the Minnesota 20-yard line. Johnson of the Pier team scored, a few minutes later, on a long run through the Gopher left side. The third score came after a long march toward the Gopher goal line.

The Gophers played a defensive game for the most part after scoring their touchdown and held the sailors several times when a score seemed imminent. The game was unusually rough, both sides drawing frequent penalties. The Pier aggregation received the most penalties, but Minnesota received the worst when Kingsley was ruled off the field, after it was alleged that he struck a Pier player. Wallace was the Minnesota star, playing a strong defensive game, while Lampi's kicking was a large factor in the Minnesota strength. The Minnesota line-up was as follows: Vaile, Hanke, *left end*; Enke, *left tackle*; Roos, *left guard*; Wallace, *center*; Jordan, *right guard*; Warnock, *right tackle*; Larkin, *right end*; Lampi, *quarterback*; Ekberg, *left half*; Miners, *right half*; Kingsley, Culligan, *fullback*.

Minnesota 7, Chicago 0

In a bitterly fought and exciting game, Minnesota defeated Chicago, on November 30th, at Chicago. The game was all Minnesota's during the first half; Chicago came back with renewed fight and a driving offense in

the second half, but the Gophers stubbornly averted a score. Minnesota played straight football for the most part. In the second quarter, Minnesota carried the ball to the Chicago 11-yard line, but fumbled. Chicago kicked and Minnesota worked the ball back again and managed to score. Chicago opened up with a strong offense in the second half and, with Elton doing most of the work, rushed the ball to the 7-yard line. Here, the Gophers held. Shortly after, Minnesota got the ball on her 20-yard line and carried it to the Chicago 4-yard mark, but the Maroons held Ekberg on the fourth down, with inches to go. Chicago kicked, and the game ended as Lampi ran the punt back to the 5-yard line.

Lampi was the Gopher's best ground gainer and did some fine punting. Ekberg's plunging was always good for a short gain. The Minnesota line gave a fine exhibition, with Doyle, Warnock and Roos playing the best games. The Minnesota line-up: Vaile, *left end*; Enke, *left tackle*; Wallace, Roos, *left guard*; Doyle, Wallace, *center*; Jordan, *right guard*; Warnock, *right tackle*; Larkin, *right end*; Lampi, *quarterback*; Ekberg, *left half*; Miners, *right half*; Kingsley, *fullback*.

THE SEASON OF 1919

The 1919 team won four games, lost two, and played one tie, finishing fourth in the Conference standings. Although the year's record was not especially impressive, the eleven will long be remembered as one that gave Michigan the worst defeat a Minnesota team ever administered. The team was unfortunate in being continually weakened by injuries, and Phillips, Haertel, Enke, Arnston, Gerow, and Kleinschmidt were kept out of the game at various times. The season was of particular interest, as it was the first year in which the games were played under normal conditions since 1916. The year also marked the return of Michigan to the Western Conference, and the Gopher victory was the first scored over Michigan since 1893, bringing with it a great satisfaction to the hearts of Minnesota followers.

The Team

Captain Ernest Lampi, Neil Arnston, Harlow Bierman, Bob Butler, Charles Cantieny, Theron Gerow, Ralph Gruye, Walter Haertel, Charles Hanke, Arnold Hawkinson, Trig Johnsen, Arnold Oss, Jack Phillips, Pierre Regnier, Douglas Roos, Eddie Ruben, Festus Tierney, Tony Tomasek, Vern Williams.



TEAM OF 1924

Back Row—Spaulding, Gross, Allison, Eliassen, Just, Morris, Meir, Swanbeck, Gay, McDonald, Bailey, Cooper, Lidberg, Schutte, Peplaw, Borgendale, Waldor, Frank.
Front Row—Fisher, Wheeler, Peterson, Abrahamson, Guzy, Cox, Foote, Mathews, Snyder, Van Duzee, Ascher, Clapp, Mason, Graham.

The Schedule

Oct. 4—Minnesota 39, North Dakota 0
 Oct. 11—Minnesota 6, Nebraska 6
 Oct. 18—Minnesota 20, Indiana 6
 Oct. 25—Minnesota 6, Iowa 9
 Nov. 1—Minnesota 19, Wisconsin 7
 Nov. 8—Minnesota 6, Illinois 10
 Nov. 22—Minnesota 34, Michigan 7
 Totals—Minnesota 130, Opponents 45

Minnesota 39, North Dakota 0

Minnesota easily defeated North Dakota on October 4th at Northrop Field. As was expected, the Minnesota teamwork was ragged, but at times the team showed flashes of good form. The Minnesota line seemed strong, and the Flickertails could not budge the Gopher forward wall on the offense. Once, two successful passes gained 65 yards, and gave North Dakota the ball on the Minnesota 3-yard line, but the Flickertails lost 27 yards on four attempts at the line. Captain Lampi was the Minnesota star, while Ruben looked good at fullback. The Minnesota forward pass game gained 75 yards in four successful attempts out of seven tries.

The Minnesota line-up: Hanke, *left end*; Gerow, *left tackle*; Hawkinson, *left guard*; Williams, *center*; Kleinschmidt, *right guard*; T. Johnsen, *right tackle*; Ruben, *right end*; Arnston, *quarterback*; Phillips, *left half*; Lampi, *right half*; Kennedy, *fullback*. *Substitutes*: Gruye, Cantieny, Roos, Satori, Oss, Bros, Bierman, Tomasek, Regnier, Butler.

Minnesota 6, Nebraska 6

On October 11th, Minnesota held Nebraska to a tie, 6 to 6, at Northrop Field. The Gophers played poorly, and Nebraska deserved to win. Nebraska opened up, on the kick-off,

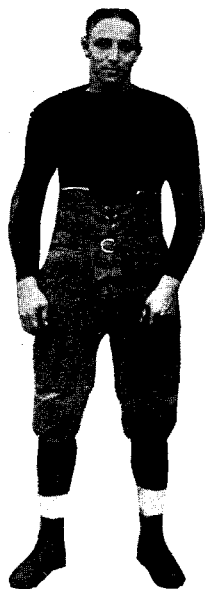
and carried the ball to Minnesota's 10-yard line, but fumbled. The Cornhuskers came back again to the 13-yard line, but could advance no further. In the second period, Phillips, Haertel and Ruben carried the ball from midfield across the Nebraska goal. Minnesota slumped in the last half, and Nebraska continually threatened to score, Dobson nearly scoring on one occasion, with a 40-yard run. The Gophers elected to run with the ball, in fourth quarter, instead of kicking, and Nebraska got the ball on downs on the Gopher 39-yard line. On the third play, Schellenberg got away for a touchdown. Nebraska missed the easiest kind of a kick, trying for the extra point. Frequent penalties hampered the Cornhuskers on their drives toward the Gopher goal, 85 yards being the total of their setbacks during the contest.

The Minnesota ends were especially weak, and the Gophers showed poor interference for the ball carrier throughout the game. The offense was confined to straight football and this was none too successful. Haertel showed more ground gaining ability than any other Minnesota back. Vern Williams played a strong game on the line. The Minnesota line-up: Hanke, Enke, *left end*; Gerow, *left tackle*; Roos, Hawkinson, *left guard*; Williams, *center*; Kleinschmidt, *right guard*; Johnsen, *right tackle*; Regnier, *right end*; Lampi, Arnston, *quarterback*; Haertel, *left half*; Phillips, *right half*; Ruben, *fullback*.

Minnesota 20, Indiana 6

Indiana was defeated at Indianapolis, by a 20 to 6 score, on October 18th. The Minnesota offense was a great improvement over the Nebraska game and showed considerable power. The Gophers were not in pos-

session of the ball once during the opening 10 minutes. Indiana rushed the ball to the Minnesota 30-yard line, soon after the kickoff, where Matheys booted a field goal. Indiana tried an onside kick on the next kickoff, and got the ball on the Gopher 18-yard line. Williams carried it to the 1-yard line. On the next play Gruye threw the Hoosier ball carrier for a 10-yard loss. Two more attempts failed to gain, and Matheys kicked another



Neal Arnston, Captain of the 1920 Team

field goal. Thereafter, Indiana did not have a chance. The Gophers soon marched over for the first score, Ruben making the touchdown. Another drive was stopped on the Hoosiers' 10-yard line by a fumble, and again a penalty halted the Gophers when on the way to the Indiana goal. In the third quarter, Phillips, Lampi, and Ruben alternated in carrying the ball across the Indiana goal from the Minnesota 42-yard line. Shortly after, Phillips intercepted a pass, and Minnesota pushed the ball across for the final score.

Frequent penalties for the Gophers held down the score. Minnesota used a straight attack for the most part, varying it with five passes. The left side of the Indiana line was rather weak, and many long gains were made through it. Phillips and Lampi were the best players on the Minnesota team, the latter's returning of punts and selection of plays being especially good. Butler, Gerow, and Williams did yeoman service on the line. The

Minnesota line-up: Hanke, *left end*; Gerow, *left tackle*; Butler, *left guard*; Williams, Roos, *center*; Tierney, *right guard*; Johnsen, Hawkinson, *right tackle*; Tomasek, Gruye, Cantieny, *right end*; Lampi, Arnston, *quarterback*; Phillips, *left half*; Regnier, Bierman, *right half*; Ruben, *fullback*.

Minnesota 6, Iowa 9

On October 25th, Iowa scored her first victory on Northrop Field. The Hawkeyes won by more skillful playing, better kicking, and better judgment in use of plays, for the Gophers gained more ground than Iowa. At the start of the game, a Minnesota fumble gave Iowa a chance, but the Hawkeyes were held by inches on the fourth down. Iowa punted out of bounds on the Minnesota one yard line, soon after, and, when Minnesota returned the punt, Devine ran it back to the 16 yard line. Seven plays were enough for Iowa to score. In the second quarter, Lampi returned a Hawkeye punt 15 yards from the 50 yard line, and started the Gophers on a march to the Iowa goal line, which tied the score. In the second half, Minnesota recovered a fumble on the Iowa 40 yard line, but could make nothing of the opportunity. After several exchanges of punts, Iowa returned a Minnesota kick 23 yards to the Minnesota 20 yard line. Here the Hawkeyes tried for a field goal but failed. A little later, Devine made 30 yards and put the ball on the 10 yard line. Iowa was penalized 15 yards, and Devine kicked a field goal from the 35 yard line. Minnesota tried hard to score after this but could make little yardage. Eddie Ruben was the Gophers' big star, both on the offense and in backing up the line. Butler and Johnsen were the mainstays on the line.

The Minnesota lineup: Hanke, *left end*; Gerow, *left tackle*; Butler, *left guard*; Williams, *center*; Tierney, *right guard*; Johnsen, *right tackle*; Gruye, Cantieny, *right end*; Lampi, Arnston, *quarterback*; Phillips, Bierman, *left half*; Regnier, *right half*; Ruben, *fullback*.

Minnesota 19, Wisconsin 7

Minnesota, picked to lose, defeated the Badgers at Madison, 19 to 7, on November 1st. Neither team scored in the first quarter, but the advantage was all with the Gophers. The Minnesota attack began in earnest in the second period, and the Gophers began a march that carried the ball across for the first score. In the second half, Oss recovered a fumble and

dashed 12 yards to the Badger 28 yard line. Then by short, steady gains, the Gophers scored again, Ruben making the touchdown. The Badgers opened up with a passing attack after this score. A long one was good for 30 yards and put the ball on the Minnesota 20 yard line, but an intercepted pass stopped the Wisconsin threat. Minnesota took the ball to the Wisconsin 30 yard line and lost it. The Badgers came back with more passes, but Oss intercepted one and carried it 20 yards to the Wisconsin 25 yard line. Minnesota advanced it to the 15 yard line, where Lampi tried a kick, but it was blocked. Minnesota recovered and carried the ball across. A long pass, Sundt to Meyers, and a 40 yard run scored for Wisconsin, soon after, and the day's scoring was ended.

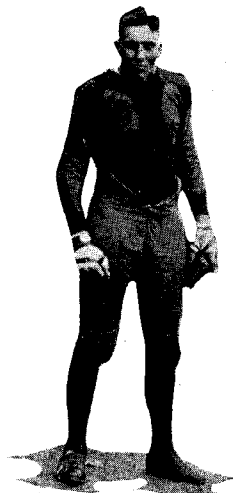
Oss was Minnesota's backfield star, picking his holes with great accuracy and playing a great defensive game. Gerow and Johnsen did much of the work on the line. The Minnesota lineup: Hanke, *left end*; Gerow, Hawkinson, *left tackle*; Butler, *left guard*; Williams, *center*; Tierney, *right guard*; Johnsen, *right tackle*; Gruye, Cantieny, *right end*; Lampi, *quarterback*; Oss, Bierman, Regnier, *left half*; Haertel, Tomasek, *right half*; Ruben, *fullback*.

Minnesota 6, Illinois 10

Illinois defeated Minnesota by a score of 10 to 6 on November 8th, at Northrop Field. Minnesota lived up to her unenviable reputation of being weak on defense against passes and lost the game on that account. The Gophers outplayed Illinois during the first half, but, with a touchdown in sight in the early minutes of play, lost the ball on downs. Late in the second period, Oss made a 30 yard run, and added 10 more on the next play, but the whistle for the half intervened with the ball on Illinois' 20 yard line. The second half opened with Oss returning the kickoff to the Minnesota 40 yard line, and Minnesota advanced the ball to the Illinois 1 yard line, but failed to put it over. Shortly after, the Gophers only successful pass was good for 12 yards and put the ball on the Illinois 27 yard line. Minnesota soon worked it to the 15 yard line and Oss scored through Illinois' left guard. Illinois first score came after a long pass netted nearly 40 yards and put Minnesota in a bad position. A few short gains through the Minnesota line and another pass, Walquist to Fletcher, put the ball on the 1 yard line.

Minnesota held for two plays, but the third was successful. Illinois kicked off to Minnesota. The Gophers could not gain and Lampi punted. The kick was poor and Illinois got the ball on Minnesota's 25 yard line. After straight plays failed to gain, Ralph Fletcher booted a field goal.

The Gophers had several chances to score, but seemed to lack the punch in critical instances. Arnie Oss played brilliantly, giving



Larry Teberg, Captain of the 1921 Team

a remarkable exhibition of open field running and defensive play. The work of Johnsen, Butler, Hanke, and Ruben is also deserving of mention. Haertel and Phillips were absent from the Minnesota lineup with injuries. The Minnesota lineup was as follows: Hanke, *left end*; Hawkinson, *left tackle*; Butler, *left guard*; Williams, *center*; Tierney, *right guard*; Johnsen, *right tackle*; Gruye, *right end*; Lampi, *quarterback*; Oss, *left halfback*; Tomasek, Regnier, *right halfback*; Ruben, *fullback*.

Minnesota 34, Michigan 7

Minnesota gained her first victory over Michigan since 1893, on November 22nd, at Ann Arbor. The line played better than in any other game during the season, and the Minnesota backfield gave a fine exhibition of ball carrying. Michigan kicked off to Minnesota, and, aided by a 15 yard sprint by Arnston and several shorter gains, took the ball to the Michigan 42 yard line where Lampi picked his way through the Michigan line and ran for a touchdown. Michigan kicked off again, and after an exchange of punts, the Gophers, with Lampi, Arnston, Oss, and Ruben alternat-

ing with the ball, took it over for the second score. Arnston fumbled the next kickoff and Michigan got the ball but could not gain. A 30 yard run by Oss helped to put the ball deep in Michigan territory, where Lampi failed at a field goal from the 35 yard line. Minnesota took the Michigan punt on her 33 yard line and advanced it to the Wolverines' 4 yard line, but fumbled. Sparks got off a wonderful punt that went 75 yards before hitting the turf and rolling over the Gopher goal line. After an exchange of punts, the half ended.

After gaining and losing the ball by intercepted passes, Minnesota received a Michigan punt on her 28 yard line. Oss made 23 yards, Ruben and Lampi added 16 yards, and short gains accounted for the remaining distance to the Michigan goal. Michigan kicked off over the Minnesota goal line, and, when Minnesota players stood by and made no attempt to touch the ball down, a Michigan man fell on it behind the goal line for a touchdown. Minnesota protested, but the referee allowed the score, on the onside kick ruling. In the last quarter, after a Minnesota pass was incomplete over the goal line and punts were exchanged, Michigan fumbled, and the Gophers got the ball on the 32 yard line and pushed it over, Oss scoring. Michigan kicked off to the Minnesota 33 yard line. On the first play, Oss was given the ball for an end run, and by sheer speed outran the end and backfield men and went 67 yards for a touchdown. Minnesota began another march that was ended by the final whistle on the 4 yard line.

The Minnesota victory was overwhelming, and, but for penalties and fumbles, the score might have been larger. The Gophers made 22 first downs to their opponents' one. Oss played his greatest game, seldom stopping for less than 7 yards and making frequent runs for longer gains. Lampi also did some fine open field work. The Minnesota line stopped Michigan cold, with Butler, Tierney and Williams playing the best games. The Minnesota lineup: Hanke, Cantieny, *left end*; Hawkinson, Enke, Roos, *left tackle*; Butler, *left guard*; Williams, *center*; Tierney, *right guard*; Johnsen, *right tackle*; Gruye, *right end*; Lampi, Arnston, *quarterback*; Oss, *left half*; Arnston, Haertel, *right half*; Ruben, *fullback*.

THE SEASON OF 1920

The season of 1920, judged by the percentage standard, was the most disastrous ever

experienced by a Minnesota team. The North Dakota game alone was won, and, for the only time in her history, Minnesota suffered six straight defeats. Despite the poor showing made, great interest was evinced in the team, and the gate receipts were larger than any previous year. During the summer the prospects seemed bright, but with the opening of the fall quarter, Captain-elect Trig Johnsen was lost to the team. The injury of Eddie Ruben, star fullback, early in the season, was another blow to the Minnesota hopes. The team fought valiantly throughout the season and deserved to win the Michigan game, at least. Two of the games, with Michigan and Wisconsin, were lost by the narrow margin of a field goal, and the great fight displayed in the season's contests marked the team as one strong in spirit, if not in actual ability.

The Team

Captain Neal Arnston, Henry Atwood, Harry Brown, Harold Clement, Don Cole, Ben Dvorak, Gus Ekberg, Fred Enke, F. G. Fraser, John Gillen, Art Gilstad, Ralph Gruye, Douglas Larson, Don McClintock, John McLaury, Will Nolan, Jack O'Brien, Arnold Oss, Pierre Regnier, Eddie Ruben, Larry Teberg, Festus Tierney, Russ Weblen.

The Schedule

Oct. 2—Minnesota 41, North Dakota 3
 Oct. 9—Minnesota 0, Northwestern 17
 Oct. 16—Minnesota 7, Indiana 21
 Oct. 30—Minnesota 7, Illinois 17
 Nov. 6—Minnesota 0, Wisconsin 3
 Nov. 13—Minnesota 7, Iowa 28
 Nov. 20—Minnesota 0, Michigan 3
 Totals—Minnesota 62, Opponents 92

Minnesota 41, North Dakota 3

The 1920 team made its bow on Northrop Field on October 2nd, and defeated North Dakota 41 to 3. Minnesota played well for a green team, playing straight football and completing only one pass. The heat slowed up the play considerably and made the game uninteresting to watch. The Gopher offense displayed power, but the team was over anxious and incurred 150 yards of penalties. North Dakota made use of the forward pass extensively and once carried the ball to the Minnesota 5 yard line, but could not score. Again, in the third quarter, the Flickertails got the ball on the 20 yard line and scored with a drop kick. An amusing incident happened during the game, when Enke leaped on a

North Dakota fumble with such force that the ball collapsed.

The Minnesota lineup: Ekberg, *left end*; Teberg, *left tackle*; Atwood, *left guard*; Clement, *center*; Tierney, *right guard*; Enke, *right tackle*; Gruye, *right end*; Arnston, *quarterback*; Oss, *left half*; Brown, *right half*; McClintock, *fullback*. *Substitutes*: Bochus, Fraser,



Oliver Aas, Captain of the 1922 Team

Nolan, McLaury, Webb, Gillen, Weblen, O'Brien, Regnier, Fribley, Cooper, Bailey, Dvorak.

Minnesota 0, Northwestern 17

Picked to win easily, before the game, Minnesota was defeated by Northwestern, 17 to 0, at Evanston on October 9th. Minnesota did not play the brand of football exhibited in the North Dakota game, and was outcharged, outplayed, and outguessed by the Purple eleven. From the opening whistle things went wrong. The Gophers stopped a Northwestern drive six inches from the goal, only to see a place kick from the 20 yard line score, a short while later. Grausnick scored again for the Purple, after a 20 yard pass put the ball on the 3 yard line. Later in the game, he again scored, making 18 yards through the Minnesota line, with no interference. The Gophers lost two chances to score because they lacked the punch. In the first quarter, they had the ball on the

Purple 5 yard line, and later on advanced it again well into Northwestern territory, but were stopped. The heat visibly affected the Gophers and slowed up their play. Minnesota showed little familiarity with the forward pass, either on offense or defense, and this fact combined with the good work of Grausnick were responsible for the defeat. Oss played only a short part of the game, but was in every play during his stay.

The Minnesota lineup: Weblen, *left end*; Fraser, *left tackle*; Gillen, *left guard*; Clement, *center*; Tierney, *right guard*; Enke, *right tackle*; O'Brien, *right end*; Arnston, Fribley, *quarterback*; Oss, Regnier, *left half*; Brown, *right half*; Ekberg, *fullback*.

Minnesota 7, Indiana 21

Minnesota was defeated by Indiana, 21 to 7, on October 16th, at Northrop Field. Minnesota showed a flash of real form during the first 10 minutes of play. Arnston, Ruben, and Larson alternated in carrying the ball to the Indiana 21 yard line. Here, the Hoosiers were penalized 15 yards, and Arnston scored the Minnesota touchdown. Indiana got the ball soon after and sprung a forward pass attack that carried the ball for a touchdown. The second touchdown came after Indiana recovered a Gopher fumble. A long pass put the ball on the 2 yard line, and the Hoosiers pushed it across. The Gophers came back and carried the ball to the Indiana 10 yard line, with Ruben doing the brunt of the work, but could not score. Two Indiana passes took the ball to the Minnesota 14 yard line and another put it on the six yard line, and Indiana scored their last touchdown.

Minnesota showed lack of condition. The team played well in spots, and very poor football at other times. The team, as a whole, was better than against Northwestern, but not good enough to win. The Gophers showed an absolute lack of an adequate forward pass defense, and used little or no deceptive play. Ruben was removed with injuries in the first half, while Oss and McClintock were on the sideline.

The Minnesota lineup: Ekberg, Weblen, *left end*; Fraser, Gillen, *left tackle*; Atwood, Gillen, McLaury, *left guard*; Clement, *center*; Enke, Nolan, *right guard*; Teberg, Cole, *right tackle*; Gruye, Cooper, *right end*; Arnston, *quarterback*; Regnier, Dvorak, *left half*; Larson, Brown, *right half*; Ruben, Ekberg, Bailey, *fullback*.

Minnesota 7, Illinois 17

Minnesota fell before another forward pass attack, on October 30th, when the Gophers lost to Illinois, 17 to 7, at Urbana. The first quarter was all Minnesota, Illinois failing to make a first down, but the Gophers fumbled a chance to score. A long pass, Walquist to Carney, gave Illinois their first score. Captain Arnston protested vigorously, claiming that Carney stepped out of bounds on the 25-yard line, but the score was allowed. The second Illinois touchdown came when Fletcher ran 35 yards to the Minnesota 45-yard line. The Gophers stiffened, but Walquist tossed a pass to Carney for the score. The last Illinois points came in the fourth period, Fletcher booting a place kick from the 23-yard line. On another occasion, an Illinois touchdown seemed imminent, when they had the ball on the Gopher 1-yard line, but Minnesota held. The Gophers came back with vengeance in the second half. Ekberg and Ruben carried the ball on successive smashes to the 25-yard line. Then, a short pass over the scrimmage line, Arnston to Ekberg, scored.

Minnesota played as good football as Illinois, except in the passing game. The line showed a wonderful improvement, but the backs could not solve the Illinois passing offense. Carney's remarkable pass receiving was more responsible than anything else for the defeat. Time and again, he would get the ball when surrounded by several Minnesota men. The work of Cole and Teberg on the line was one of the bright spots in the Minnesota defeat. Minnesota used no substitutes. The Minnesota line-up: Ekberg, *left end*; Teberg, *left tackle*; Nolan, *left guard*; Clement, *center*; Tierney, *right guard*; Cole, *right tackle*; Gruye, *right end*; Arnston, *quarterback*; Regnier, *left half*; Oss, *right half*; Ruben, *fullback*.

Minnesota 0, Wisconsin 3

Minnesota lost to Wisconsin by a score of 3 to 0, in a game played at Northrop Field, on November 6th. Minnesota was outplayed during most of the game, but put up a good fight and had the Badgers worried throughout the contest. The Gophers had a slight edge on the play during the second and third periods. A Minnesota fumble was responsible for the only score. Forward passes worked the ball to the Minnesota 12-yard line, in the third quarter, where Minnesota stopped the Badgers. The ball was well away from the

center of the field, when Davey attempted a field goal. It was a beautiful drop kick that curved high between the uprights. The score might have been larger, but for the work of Oss on the defense. He gave a wonderful exhibition of defensive play, doing two-thirds of the tackling, and intercepting several Badger passes, in addition to carrying the ball for some substantial gains. The Minnesota line was considerably outplayed by the Wisconsin forwards, and Wisconsin gained continually on end runs.

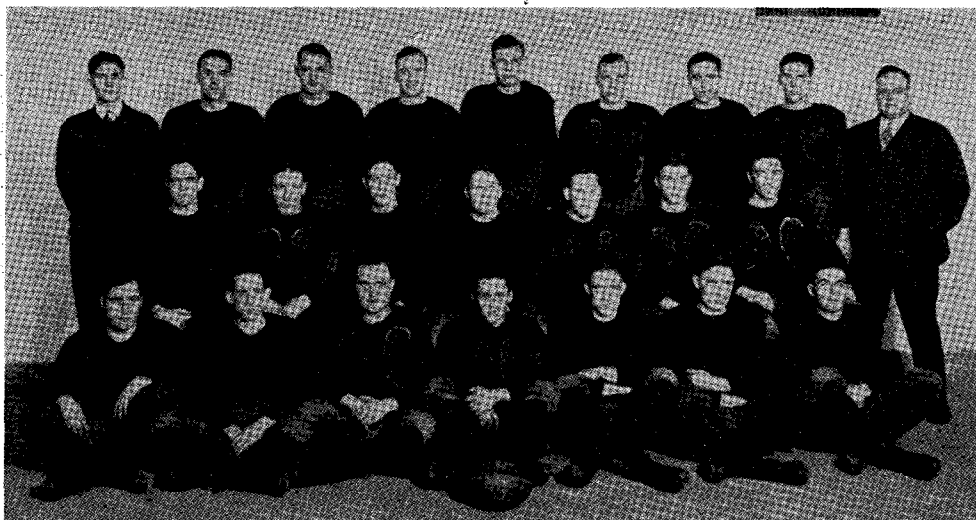
The Minnesota line-up: Ekberg, *left end*; Teberg, *left tackle*; Nolan, *left guard*; Clement, Enke, *center*; Tierney, *right guard*; Fraser, Cole, *right tackle*; Gruye, O'Brien, *right end*; Regnier, Arnston, *quarterback*; Oss, *left half*; Brown, Regnier, *right half*; McClintock, *fullback*.

Minnesota 7, Iowa 28

Minnesota continued her losing streak at Iowa City on November 13th, losing to the Hawkeyes by a 28 to 7 score. Every Iowa touchdown came after a break of the game. Early in the contest, Iowa could not gain and kicked, but the play was called back and Minnesota penalized, giving Iowa a first down. Devine carried it to the four inch line. Minnesota repulsed one play, but Locke scored on the next attempt, thirty seconds before the half. Iowa's second score resulted from a Minnesota fumble. Then, in the fourth quarter Enke made a bad pass, and Iowa recovered on the 5 yard line and pushed the ball over. Again, Ekberg's kick was blocked near the Minnesota goal line and Iowa converted the break into the last score. The Gophers scored in the first quarter, carrying the ball from their 34 yard line to Iowa's 17 yard line by straight football. Then, Iowa was penalized 15 yards for holding and Ekberg scored for Minnesota.

The score does not indicate the relative strength of the two teams, but Iowa showed more power, and played hard football throughout without weakening. Aubrey Devine played a great game for Iowa and had a large share in the victory, Minnesota being unable to stop him consistently. Minnesota played as good football as Iowa at the start of the game, but weakened in the last half. Ekberg was the Minnesota star, while Gruye played a great game at end, outplaying Slater of Iowa, when Minnesota had the ball.

The Minnesota lineup: Gilstad, *left end*; Teberg, *left tackle*; Nolan, Hartig, *left guard*;



TEAM OF 1925

Anderson Drill Hanson Gary Hyde Joesting Tuttle MacKinnon Spears
 Just Van Dusee Wheeler Mulvey Almquist Peplaw O'Brien
 Allison Mason Arendsee Ascher Maeder Kaminski Walsh

Enke, *center*; Tierney, *right guard*; Cole, *right tackle*; Gruye, *right end*; Arnston, *quarterback*; Oss, Regnier, *left half*; Brown, Dvorak, *right half*; Ekberg, *fullback*.

Minnesota 0, Michigan 3

Minnesota lost to Michigan on Northrop Field on November 20th, but the Wolverines were outplayed and did not deserve the victory. The game was a heartbreaker to every true Minnesotan. Unlike the Iowa and Illinois games, the team did not find itself until the third quarter, but was not badly outplayed in the first period, and, despite the fact that Michigan scored, the second quarter belonged to the Gophers. The Michigan points were gained when Arnston fumbled on an end run, and the Wolverines got the ball on the 20 yard line. Stekeete booted a field goal. The second half was all Minnesota's, and the ball was practically always in Michigan territory. Once, after Oss had taken Regnier's pass out of the hands of three Michigan players and placed the ball on the Michigan 22 yard line, a penalty advanced it to the 17 yard mark, where Michigan held. An attempted field goal failed. In the fourth quarter, another pass put the ball on the 22 yard line. On the next pass, Michigan interfered with the receiver and the Gophers got the ball on the 6 yard line. Regnier, Oss, and Brown hammered it to the one foot line. Then Minne-

sota called time out, but incurred a two yard penalty, since she had called for time on more occasions than the rules allowed. On the next play, Oss carried the ball, but was stopped one yard short. Without the penalty he would have scored.

Michigan took advantage of her only opportunity and scored, while Minnesota failed when chances presented themselves. Ruben was on the side lines, and the Gophers missed the hard hitting fullback, when only a few yards were needed. Oss played a wonderful defensive game, and it was he who made the almost impossible catches that put Minnesota within striking distance. Gilstad, at end, and Brown, at half, played good games.

The Minnesota lineup: Gilstad, *left end*; Teberg, *left tackle*; Nolan, McLaury, *left guard*; Clements, *center*; Tierney, *right guard*; Fraser, *right tackle*; Gruye, *right end*; Arnston, Regnier, *quarterback*; Oss, *left half*; Brown, Larson, *right half*; Ekberg, *fullback*.

THE SEASON OF 1921

The 1921 season was remarkable in the Western Conference for the unusual number of strong teams developed. Iowa, Ohio, Chicago, Wisconsin, and Michigan put teams of more than ordinary strength on the field. Minnesota finished sixth in the standings, winning three games and losing four. In many ways, the season was the most humiliating ever ex-

perienced by a Minnesota team. The defeats were all routs, and the Gophers put up a poor brand of football. Iowa ran up the largest score ever made against a Minnesota team, and Michigan scored more points against the Gophers than ever before or since. However, the Gophers were the only team in the Conference to score on the Iowa champions. The season, which was the last under the regime of Dr. Henry L. Williams, started promisingly enough, but the inexperienced line was unable to stand up against a strong offense. The backfield showed periodic signs of brilliancy, but was weakened considerably by the loss of Arnie Oss for the season, after the first Conference game.

The Team

Captain Larry Teberg, Oliver Aas, George Bailey, Charles Blumer, Harry Brown, Don Cole, Ed. Copeland, Harold Clement, Carl Fribley, Art Gilstad, Fred Grose, Paul Hartig, Trig Johnsen, George Larkin, Douglas Larson, Otis McCreery, John McLaury, Earl Martineau, Clint Merrill, Ted Moyle, George Myrum, Cy Olson, Ralph Olson, Arnie Oss, Douglas Roos, Festus Tierney, Don Wallace.

The Schedule

Oct. 1—Minnesota 19, North Dakota 0
 Oct. 8—Minnesota 28, Northwestern 0
 Oct. 15—Minnesota 0, Ohio State 27
 Oct. 22—Minnesota 6, Indiana 0
 Oct. 29—Minnesota 0, Wisconsin 35
 Nov. 5—Minnesota 7, Iowa 41
 Nov. 19—Minnesota 0, Michigan 38
 Totals—Minnesota 60, Opponents 141

Minnesota 19, North Dakota 0

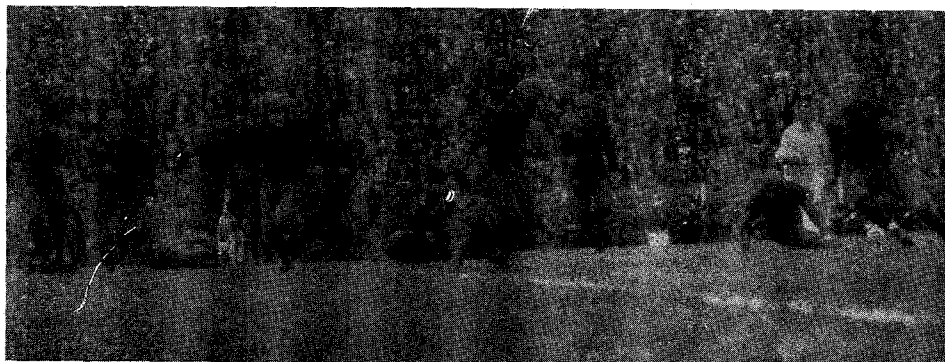
Minnesota won from North Dakota handily, in the opening game of the 1921 season. Oss furnished the thrills of the game. It was he

who started the Gophers to victory, the first score resulting from three plays in which he carried the ball 74 yards. The second score came, when Martineau started the Gophers on a march with a 30 yard return of a North Dakota punt, Oss scoring from the 10 yard line. In the fourth period, Minnesota pushed the ball over after a series of short gains. North Dakota gave Minnesota a scare near the close of the game, when long runs and two well-executed passes had the ball on the 5 yard line, but Minnesota stiffened. The play of the Minnesota team was rather ragged, which was to be expected in an early season game. The Gophers were especially weak on ends and in pass defense and fumbled frequently.

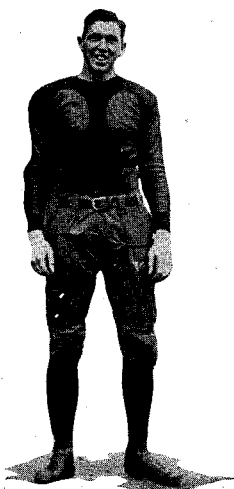
The Minnesota lineup: Cole, *left end*; Teberg, *left tackle*; R. Olson, *left guard*; Aas, *center*; Clements, *right guard*; Johnsen, *right tackle*; Wallace, *right end*; Brown, *quarterback*; Oss, *left half*; Martineau, *right half*; Gilstad, *fullback*. *Substitutes*: Moyle, Blumer, Copeland, McLaury, Larkin, Hartig, Merrill, Stone, McCreery, C. Olson, Bailey.

Minnesota 28, Northwestern 0

Minnesota made a strong showing in defeating Northwestern, 28 to 0, on October 8th, at Northrop Field. The Gophers scored once in each period, and clearly outplayed Northwestern in every phase of the game, except the returning of punts. The Minnesota touchdowns were made on long marches. The first began on the Minnesota 40 yard line and ended behind the Purple goal posts in the first quarter. Getting the ball on the 28 yard line in the second period, Minnesota again hammered the Northwestern line for a touchdown. Recovery of a punt gave Minnesota another chance to score from the Northwestern 28 yard line. Martineau carried it to



A Minnesota back gets away in the 1923 Ohio State game



Earl Martineau, Captain of the 1923 Team

the 7 yard line and three plays put it over. Northwestern, soon after, blocked a Minnesota punt, but Minnesota recovered and kicked again, Palmer returning to the Minnesota 4 yard line, but four line plays failed to score. Myrum returned a Purple kick 30 yards in the last stanza and started the Gophers on the way to their last touchdown.

The Minnesota line showed promise of great strength in this contest. The Gopher offense was based for the most part on straight football, but as the game progressed several passes were used successfully. The work of the Minnesota ends was an improvement over the North Dakota game. The Minnesota hopes were given a severe setback when Oss was injured early in the game. He was clipped from behind by Captain Hathaway of Northwestern, and his knee was badly torn. The injury kept him out for the remainder of the season.

The Minnesota lineup: Blumer, Moyle, *left end*; Teberg, Hartig, *left tackle*; R. Olson, Clement, *left guard*; Aas, Larson, *center*; Tierney, McLaury, *right guard*; Johnsen, Larkin, *right tackle*; Wallace, Cole, *right end*; Brown, Myrum, *quarterback*; Oss, Bailey, *left half*; Martineau, McCreery, *right half*; Gilstad, Cooper, *fullback*.

Minnesota 0, Ohio State 27

Minnesota lost to Ohio State, 27 to 0, at Columbus in the first game ever played between the two institutions. The Gophers were favored to win before the contest, but the Ohio attack which had been so weak the Saturday before against Oberlin could not be

solved by the Minnesota eleven. Ohio received the ball on the kickoff and mixing forward passes with rushing carried the ball for a touchdown. Minnesota intercepted an Ohio pass, in the first period, and carried it to the 35 yard line, but could not gain and an attempted field goal failed. Ohio tried to score by the aerial route in the second quarter, but the kick was wide. A long return of a Minnesota punt put the Buckeyes on the way to their second touchdown, a 22 yard pass helping the drive along. Shortly afterward, Ohio blocked a Minnesota punt on the Gopher 17 yard line, and a long pass on the fourth down scored. The Buckeyes soon had the ball near the Minnesota goal again, and, when on a pass over the line, Minnesota interfered with the Ohio receiver, the Buckeyes were given the ball on the one yard line and carried it across.

Minnesota was badly outplayed and never threatened seriously to score, having the ball inside the Ohio 30 yard line on only one occasion. They did, however, play the Buckeyes evenly in the final period. The Gophers seemed bewildered by the varied attack presented by Ohio, and the Minnesota ends were tried for frequent gains. An unusual feature of the game was the wonderful ovation given the Minnesota team by the Ohio rooters. Late in the game, one section continually cheered for a Minnesota touchdown.

The Minnesota lineup: Blumer, *left end*; Teberg, *left tackle*; R. Olson, McLaury, *left guard*; Aas, *center*; Tierney, *right guard*; Johnsen, Larkin, *right tackle*; Wallace, *right end*; Brown, Myrum, *quarterback*; Martineau, *left half*; Bailey, *right half*; Gilstad, *fullback*.

Minnesota 6, Indiana 0

Minnesota defeated Indiana, 6 to 0, in a stubbornly fought contest on Northrop Field, on October 23rd. Minnesota scored the winning points in the third period, then staved off a desperate attack by air in the last quarter. The Minnesota score came when Martineau intercepted an Indiana pass in midfield. After line plays yielded meagre results, a long pass put the ball on the Indiana 5 yard line, where two line plays carried it across. Then the Indiana air attack began, but the Gophers fought it off time and again and clung to their slender lead until the final whistle. Minnesota had the better of the contest up until the last quarter, and Indiana was not inside the 25 yard line. The defense of both elevens was of the highest order. In the last quarter,

the Gophers were three times forced to punt in the shadow of their goal posts. Both teams were crippled by injuries, and many of the players were in poor physical condition. Martineau was a constant threat to the Indiana team with his passing, kicking, and running, while Cole performed brilliantly at end for the Gophers.

The Minnesota lineup: Cole, *left end*; Teberg, Copeland, *left tackle*; McLaury, *left guard*; Aas, *center*; Tierney, *right guard*; Larkin, Johnsen, *right tackle*; Wallace, Moyle, *right end*; Brown, Fribley, *quarterback*; Bailey, Grose, *left half*; Martineau, *right half*; Gilstad, McCreery, *fullback*.

Minnesota 0, Wisconsin 35

On October 29th, Minnesota was completely routed by Wisconsin at Madison. Not since 1897 had Wisconsin won by such a score. Minnesota prevented one Badger score during the first half, but Wisconsin went into the lead, soon after, and clearly demonstrated their superiority. Wisconsin scored only once in the first half, and four times in the last. Williams and Elliott romped at will through the Minnesota team, the former scoring once after a 75 yard run, and the Badger line raised havoc with the Minnesota forwards. Minnesota was completely outplayed in every



Ted Cox, Captain of the 1924 Team

phase of the game, except kicking. The Gophers' single bid for a score came in the first period. Minnesota had worked the ball to the 10 yard line on the eleventh play of the game, but a pass, Martineau to Wallace was dropped on the Badger goal line. Outside of this instance, Minnesota never had the ball inside the Wisconsin 40 yard line. Martineau played a fine defensive game, and his work prevented a larger score.

The Minnesota line-up: Cole, *left end*; Teberg, *left tackle*; McLaury, *left guard*; Aas, *center*; Tierney, *right guard*; Johnsen, Larkin, *right tackle*; Wallace, Moyle, *right end*; Brown, *quarterback*; Martineau, *left half*; Bailey, *right half*; Gilstad, McCreery, *fullback*.

Minnesota 7, Iowa 41

On November 5th, Iowa defeated Minnesota on Northrop Field, by the largest score ever made against a Minnesota team. The Gophers were completely outclassed and lost by a 41 to 7 score, but the defeat was not as humiliating as the Wisconsin victory in 1897. The Gophers scored once, and threatened on other occasions, but put up a sorry defense against the Hawkeye rushes. The details are harrowing, Iowa raced back and forth across the field for six touchdowns, four of which were scored in the last half. Minnesota's lone touchdown came in the last quarter when a 38 yard pass, Martineau to Brown, scored. The Gophers threatened twice in the second period after long passes, once carrying the ball to the 10 yard line, but could not put it over. Aubrey Devine was the individual star of the game, doing some of the prettiest ball carrying ever seen on Northrop Field. Martineau contributed whatever punch Minnesota had, making most of his gains single handed. Minnesota played ragged football; the blocking and tackling were especially poor.

The Minnesota lineup: Cole, *left end*; Teberg, *left tackle*; Roos, McLaury, *left guard*; Aas, *center*; Tierney, *right guard*; Copeland, Larkin, Johnsen, *right tackle*; Larkin, Wallace, *right end*; Brown, *quarterback*; Bailey, Grose, *left half*; Martineau, *right half*; Gilstad, *fullback*.

Minnesota 0, Michigan 38

Minnesota suffered a third overwhelming defeat at Ann Arbor, on November 19th, when Michigan ran up the largest score ever made between the two teams. Bewildered by trick plays and caught unawares time and again,

Minnesota never had a chance. Even the age old trick, worked by the Carlisle Indians years before, was successful, when the Michigan end sneaked to the edge of field and lay down. He jumped to his feet when the ball was snapped and took a pass behind the goal line with no Minnesota man within 15 yards. Sixty-five yard runs by Uteritz and Cappon gained two touchdowns for the Wolverines. Michigan used a passing attack very successfully. Only once, in the third period, did Minnesota threaten, then Michigan tightened up and stopped the rush. Martineau was the Minnesota luminary, playing a fine defensive game.

The Minnesota lineup: Cole, Merrill, *left end*; Teberg, Hartig, *left tackle*; McLaury, Clement, *left guard*; Aas, Larson, *center*; Tierney, Roos, *right guard*; Copeland, Larkin, *right tackle*; Wallace, *right end*; Brown, Fribley, *quarterback*; Grose, C. Olson, *left half*; Martineau, *right half*; Gilstad, Blumer, *fullback*.

THE SEASON OF 1922

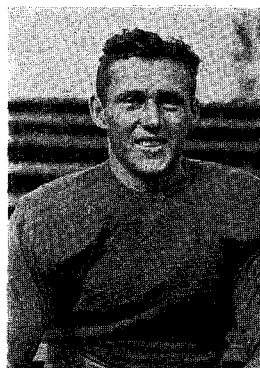
The 1922 team won three games, lost three, and tied one, finishing fifth in the Conference standings. The Gophers were in reality stronger than the record would indicate. The line was inexperienced, but developed into a strong forward wall, although playing in rather spotty fashion at times. The season started auspiciously with two victories and a tie in the first three Conference contests, but the team was not equal to the task of beating Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan. The team showed a splendid fighting spirit, however, in every game of the season and fought until the final whistle.

The Team

Captain Oliver Aas, George Abramson, Ted Cox, Ray Eklund, Luke Gallagher, Chet Gay, Fred Grose, Louis Gross, Rudolph Hultkranz, George Larkin, Otis McCreery, Hugh McDonald, Earl Martineau, Clint Merrill, Lloyd Mitchell, George Myrum, Fred Oster, Lloyd Peterson, Manning Rollit, Carl Schjoll.

The Schedule

Oct. 7—Minnesota 22, North Dakota 0
 Oct. 14—Minnesota 20, Indiana 0
 Oct. 21—Minnesota 7, Northwestern 7
 Oct. 28—Minnesota 9, Ohio State 0
 Nov. 4—Minnesota 0, Wisconsin 14



Herman Ascher, Captain of the 1925 Team

Nov. 11—Minnesota 14, Iowa 28
 Nov. 25—Minnesota 7, Michigan 16
 Totals—Minnesota 79, Opponents 65

Minnesota 22, North Dakota 0

The opening game of the 1922 season was won from North Dakota, 22 to 0, on a heavy field. Minnesota was invincible on the defense, North Dakota being unable to gain with any consistency. The Gophers confined themselves to only a few plays on the offense. The first touchdown came in the opening period after a series of line plays, McCreery scoring. Two points were added on a safety in the second period when Eklund downed the North Dakota punter back of the goal. Martineau scored the remaining points, recovering a fumble and racing 15 yards for the first touchdown. The final score was made when Eklund's attempted drop kick was touched by a North Dakota player and Martineau fell on the ball behind the goal line.

Minnesota line-up: Eklund, *left end*; Cox, *left tackle*; Gay, *left guard*; Aas, *center*; Abramson, *right guard*; McDonald, *right tackle*; Schjoll, *right end*; Grose, *quarterback*; Hultkranz, *left halfback*; Martineau, *right halfback*; McCreery, *fullback*. *Substitutes*—Moyle, McCart, Rollit, Larkin, Sinclair, Gross, Gallagher, Myrum, Mitchell, Furst, Clarke, Peterson, Olson.

Minnesota 20, Indiana 0

On October 14th, Minnesota defeated Indiana, 20 to 0, at Indianapolis. The Gopher line charged fast and hard and rushed their opponents off their feet, while their defense was impregnable. Minnesota had much the better of the play, except during the third period when Indiana pushed the ball within

a yard of the Minnesota goal. This was the only occasion on which Indiana threatened to score. Gay started the Gophers on the way when he nabbed an Indiana pass and carried it 53 yards to the 22 yard line, from where line smashes carried it the remainder of the way to the Indiana goal. A 23 yard pass, Martineau to Schjoll, started the Gophers on another drive that resulted in Grose going over for the touchdown. In the second quarter, another pass, Martineau to Eklund, scored from the 25 yard line. Martineau's open field running and McCreery's line plunging caused Indiana much trouble. Aas, Cox, and Abramson showed up strongly on the line.

The Minnesota line-up: Eklund, *left end*; Cox, Gay, *left tackle*; Gay, Larkin, *left guard*; Aas, *center*; Abramson, McCart, Gross, *right guard*; McDonald, Cox, *right tackle*; Schjoll, *right end*; Grose, Myrum, *quarterback*; Martineau, *left halfback*; McCreery, Hultkrans, *right halfback*; Mitchell, Peterson, *fullback*.

Minnesota 7, Northwestern 7

On October 21st, Minnesota played Northwestern at Evanston and was held to a tie. With Minnesota leading, 7 to 0, near the end of the third period and in possession of the ball on Northwestern's 1 yard line, McCreery fumbled while going over the line. The ball rolled out from the mass of players and was picked up by Palmer of Northwestern, 2 yards back of the goal line. Palmer sprinted 102 yards for the score, pursued by Martineau whose clutching fingers grazed Palmer's heels. The unexpected turn put new fight into Northwestern and they battled the Gophers evenly for the remainder of the game. Previous to the long run, Minnesota had the best of the play. Minnesota had recovered a Purple fumble on the Northwestern 34 yard line. A line play made 5 yards. Then, a pass, Martineau to Eklund, scored. Northwestern tried twice for field goals, but neither attempt was successful.

Despite the absence of three stars, Northwestern held the Gophers surprisingly well. The Minnesota line continued to show remarkable defensive strength. With the single exception of Palmer's long run, the Purple never advanced past Minnesota's 20 yard line. The Minnesota offense showed plenty of power, but worked rather slowly. Martineau and McCreery continued to be the big threats in the Gopher backfield. The former made several long gains. Both elevens played clean football, and there was no bad feeling from the happenings of 1921 game in evidence.

The Minnesota line-up: Eklund, *left end*; Cox, Gross, *left tackle*; Gay, *left guard*; Aas, *center*; Abramson, *right guard*; McDonald, *right tackle*; Schjoll, *right end*; Grose, *quarterback*; Martineau, *left halfback*; McCreery, *right halfback*; Oster, Mitchell, *fullback*.

Minnesota 9, Ohio State 0

Minnesota scored an unexpected triumph over Ohio State by a score of 9 to 0, on October 28th. Starting the game with a punch, Minnesota got the jump on the Buckeyes and scored all their points in the first period. Twelve minutes after the opening whistle, Minnesota started on her 35 yard line, smashed Ohio's forward wall, and went over in 15 formations. Another rush to the Ohio goal, on the next kickoff, was stopped, and Eklund booted a field goal from the 17 yard line. Ohio was outplayed by a decided margin in the first half. It was not until early in the second period that the Buckeyes were able to make a first down. Unable to make ground with line plays or end runs, Ohio resorted to an aerial attack and carried the ball to Minnesota's three yard line, but a pass over the goal line was knocked down. With the exception of this single occasion, Ohio was not dangerously near the Gopher goal. Three attempts were made for field goals. The Gophers blocked one, and two others went wide. A shower of passes was started in the last period, which kept Minnesota continually on the alert, but she staved off the attack. Minnesota played without the services of Cox and Abramson, but the line appeared nearly as strong as ever. Grose played a great game at quarterback. He ran the team well and was strong on the defense. McCreery and Martineau played in their usual fine form, while Peterson's work is also deserving of mention.

The Minnesota line-up: Eklund, *left end*; Gross, *left tackle*; Gay, *left guard*; Aas, *center*; Larkin, *right guard*; McDonald, *right tackle*; Schjoll, *right end*; Grose, *quarterback*; McCreery, *left halfback*; Martineau, *right halfback*; Peterson, Mitchell, Oster, *fullback*.

Minnesota 0, Wisconsin 14

Minnesota fell before Wisconsin in a sea of mud, 14 to 0, on Northrop field, November 4th. It was a hard fought game from start to finish, Minnesota holding the Badgers even during the first half, but weakening in the last two periods. Minnesota started a drive at the end of the first period, when Martineau got around end for 26 yards. McCreery added 15 yards, but a fumble and a criss-cross

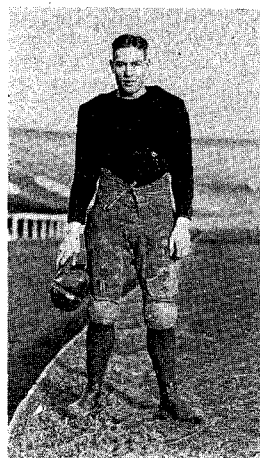
play that went wrong lost 17 yards and stopped the advance. Again, just before the half, Minnesota began another but it was stopped on the 25 yard line, and an attempted drop kick failed. This ended Minnesota's threatening, and the play was very seldom in Wisconsin territory thereafter. The first touch-down caught Minnesota unawares; a long pass, Barr to Tebell, scored from the 23 yard line. Two Gophers missed tackles on this play, and Tebell fell and slid over the goal line. Shortly afterward, Williams tore through tackle for 34 yards, placing the ball on Minnesota's eight yard line. On the second play, he again carried the ball, and scored a touch-down.

Minnesota was expected to win and failed, but went down fighting before a better team. The muddy field which was thought to favor Minnesota really worked against them, but the real cause of the downfall was the failure to solve the Badgers forward pass attack and poor tackling at critical instances. Taft's kicking for Wisconsin under the adverse conditions was remarkable. The game was a most spectacular one, the brilliant running of Martineau and Williams causing many of the thrills. One of the best plays of the day was contributed by Martineau when he leaped over three Badgers to get at Williams and stop a 60 yard run which seemed due for a score. Eklund, at end, played a fine game for Minnesota, and Aas' work at center was very commendable.

The Minnesota line-up: Eklund, *left end*; Gross, Cox, *left tackle*; Gay *left guard*; Aas, *center*; Larkin, Abramson, Gross, McCart, *right guard*; McDonald, Gross, *right tackle*; Schjoll, Hultkranz, Gallagher, Merrill, *right end*; Grose, Myrum, *quarterback*; McCreery, *left half*; Martineau, *right half*; Oster, Peterson, Mitchell, *fullback*.

Minnesota 14, Iowa 28

Minnesota lost to Iowa, 28 to 14, on November 11th, at Iowa City, but the defeat was a glorious one. Iowa displayed a powerful offense during the first two periods, but Minnesota outplayed the Hawkeyes from every angle in the remainder of the game, and Iowa was swept before a team instilled with a wonderful fighting spirit. There were several brilliant marches down the field. Early in the first quarter, Iowa went from her 48 yard line to Minnesota's 4 yard mark, where Parkin smashed his way through tackle for the touch-down. The Hawkeyes soon afterwards started another drive from their 42 yard line



Roger Wheeler, Captain of the 1926 Team

that resulted in Locke going around end for 13 yards and a score. Minnesota's first opportunity came when Iowa fumbled a punt and Minnesota recovered on Iowa's 32 yard line. Three passes were incomplete, a penalty gained 5 yards, then, a pass, Martineau to Eklund, was successful and put the ball on the 10 yard line. McCreery carried it over in two attempts.

A determined offense by Iowa carried the ball to the 9 yard line in the second period, and Locke went over. Iowa kept hammering, and Miller got loose for 47 yards through center. The ball was steadily advanced until Locke went over for the final score. Then Minnesota opened up. Martineau contributed a 35 yard run, and the ball was carried to the 14 yard line, but stopped. Iowa was unable to gain and kicked. Minnesota came back, carrying the ball from her 10 yard line to Iowa's 20 yard line, but here a pass was intercepted on the goal line. Iowa kicked again, but the Gophers soon advanced the ball to the 18 yard line, where a pass, Martineau to Merrill, scored. Statistics show that Minnesota made 11 first downs to Iowa's one in the second half. Iowa made 15 to Minnesota's six during the first half. Martineau was the individual star for Minnesota, but the whole team fought doggedly throughout the game and made a brilliant comeback in the last half. Merrill, who substituted for Eklund, played an especially fine game.

The Minnesota lineup: Eklund, Merrill, *left end*; Gross, *left tackle*; Gay, *left guard*; Aas, *center*; Abramson, Sinclair, Rollit, *right guard*; McDonald, *right tackle*; Schjoll, Gal-

lager, *right end*; Grose, *quarterback*; McCreery, *left half*; Martineau, *right half*; Mitchell, Oster, Peterson, *fullback*.

Minnesota 7, Michigan 16

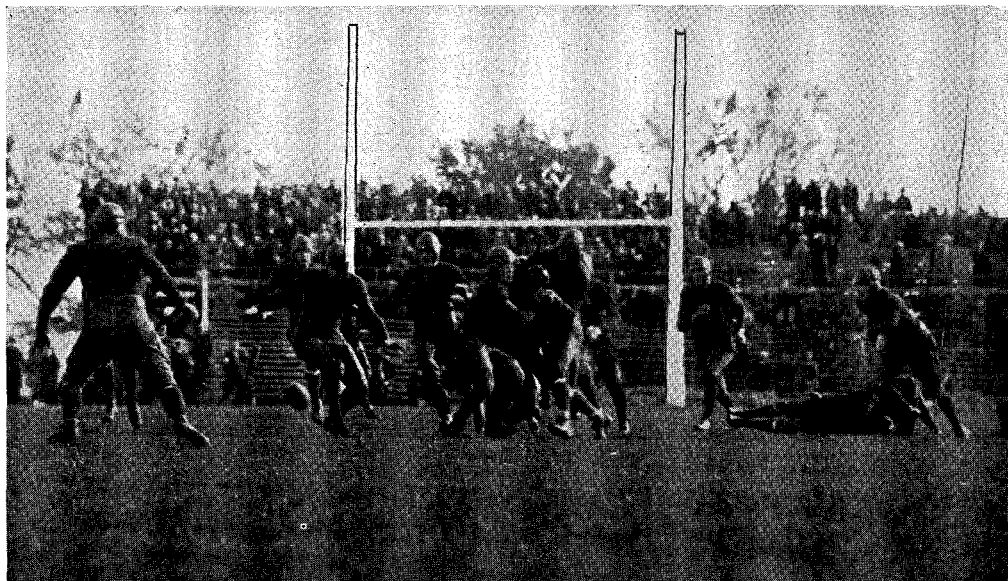
Displaying an aerial attack that would not be denied, Michigan defeated Minnesota, 16 to 7, on November 25th. Minnesota got the jump and scored first. McCreery returned the kickoff to the Michigan 43 yard line. The Gophers advanced the ball to the 33 yard line, but failed to go further. Soon after, Eklund recovered a Michigan fumble and carried the ball to the 10 yard line where McCreery went over after two plays. The second quarter was all Michigan. A Wolverine forward pass attack was finally stopped on Minnesota's 2 yard line, but Martineau's kick was rushed and Michigan soon pushed the ball across the goal line. A long run by Cappon put Michigan in a position to score again, just before the half, and she took advantage of the opportunity. Minnesota threatened in the third period, after Martineau had stepped off a 19 yard gain, but Michigan intercepted a pass to stop the spurt. The Wolverines punted and Minnesota had the ball near the Michigan goal again, but a pass over the goal line was incomplete. Michigan came back, and a long pass placed the ball deep in Minnesota territory. Four line plays carried it to the 10 yard line and Blott place-kicked a goal.

Michigan deserved to win with a veteran team. The Wolverines excelled Minnesota in defense against passes and at making the aerial attack good, but they could not gain consistently through Minnesota's line. Martineau was the Minnesota star in the backfield with McCreery close behind. On the line, Aas, Eklund, Abramson, and McDonald overshadowed their mates.

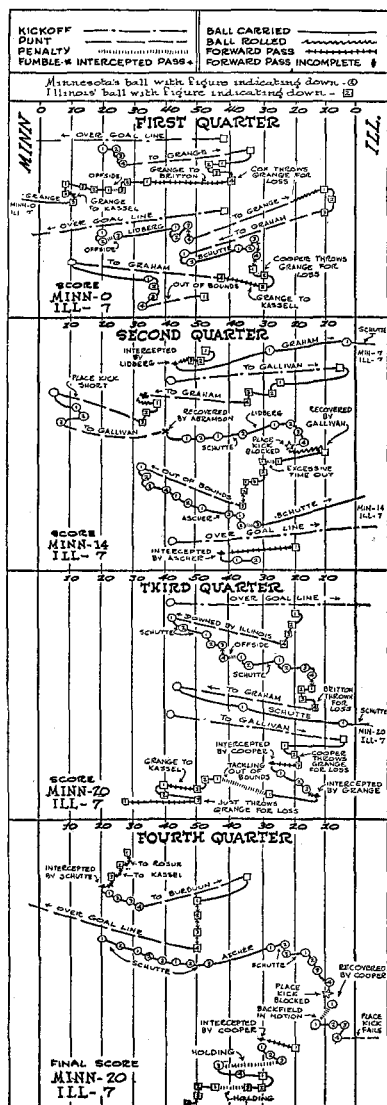
The Minnesota lineup: Eklund, *left end*; Gross, *left tackle*; Gay, *left guard*; Aas, *center*; Abramson, Rollit, *right guard*; McDonald, *right tackle*; Schjoll, Merrill, *right end*; Grose, *quarterback*; McCreery, Myrum, *left half*; Martineau, *left half*; Peterson, Furst, Mitchell, *fullback*.

THE SEASON OF 1923

In 1923, for the first time since 1917, Minnesota became an important factor in the Conference title race. The Gophers lost to Michigan, tied Wisconsin, and won all other games. The team reached its height of power in the Iowa game, and stopped the Hawkeyes run of five straight victories over Minnesota. The Iowa game was notable from another angle, since it was the last intercollegiate game ever played on Northrop Field. A win over Michigan in the last game of the season would have given the team a clean slate and a claim to the Conference title. Minnesota outplayed the Wolverines in sheer ground gaining, but could not make distance when it counted most. The loss of Graham,



A fumble in the Wisconsin game of 1926



1924—Minnesota 20, Illinois 7

early in the game, disrupted the teamwork and had a large share in the defeat.

The Team

Captain Earl Martineau, George Abramson, Herman Ascher, Percy Clapp, Con Cooper, Ted Cox, Ray Eklund, Joe Furst, Chet Gay, Malcolm Graham, Fred Grose, Louis Gross, Carl Lidberg, Mark Mathews, Clint Merrill, Fred Oster, Lloyd Peterson, Manning Rollit, Carl Schjoll, Herb Swanbeck.

The Schedule

- Oct. 6—Minnesota 20, Ames 17
- Oct. 13—Minnesota 13, Haskell 12

- Oct. 20—Minnesota 27, North Dakota 0
- Oct. 27—Minnesota 0, Wisconsin 0
- Nov. 3—Minnesota 34, Northwestern 14
- Nov. 17—Minnesota 20, Iowa 7
- Nov. 24—Minnesota 0, Michigan 10
- Totals—Minnesota 114, Opponents 50

Minnesota 20, Ames 17

Minnesota defeated Ames in the initial game of the 1923 season, 20 to 17, on October 6th, but the Gophers were forced to the limit to come through victorious. The Ames team, lighter but faster, repeatedly tore holes in the Gopher line or completed passes for long gains. Minnesota scored first after 4 minutes of play, when the Ames center made a bad pass, the ball rolling to the 4-yard line, where McDonald fell on it. Lidberg then made the necessary distance in two attempts through tackle. Ames had a decided edge on the play during the second period. A long pass placed the ball on the Gophers' five yard line, and two attempts carried it over the goal line. In the second half, Martineau went into the game, and the Minnesota team played better football thereafter. An attempted Ames' pass gave the Gophers their second touchdown, when it was deflected into the hands of Eklund, who carried the ball over the line. Ames came back with a rush and worked the ball down to Minnesota's 25 yard line, where the Gophers braced, and Ames scored by the place kick route. Soon after, Minnesota stopped another Ames march, and worked the ball to the Ames 20 yard mark, where Lidberg plunged through tackle for the third score. In the last period, J. Behm of Ames intercepted a Gopher pass and ran 70 yards to score, but Minnesota soon hit her stride and Ames was unable to gain much yardage thereafter. The Minnesota play was, of course, rather crude, especially in pass defense, but the team showed possibilities.

On the Sunday following the game, Jack Trice, Ames negro tackle, died from injuries received in the game against Minnesota. He had played a brilliant, hard game, and his injuries had not seemed serious when he left the game in the third quarter.

The Minnesota lineup: Eklund, *left end*; McDonald, *left tackle*; Abramson, *left guard*; Cooper, *center*; Gay, *right guard*; Gross, *right tackle*; Schjoll, *right end*; Grose, Martineau, *quarterback*; Lidberg, *left halfback*; Graham, *right halfback*; Swanbeck, Holmgren, *fullback*.

Minnesota 13, Haskell 12

Opening up in the second quarter with a strong offense, Minnesota squeezed through with a 13 to 12 victory over the Haskell Indians on October 13th. Minnesota played much better football than against Ames the previous week. In the second period, Minnesota blocked a Haskell kick and recovered on the 18 yard line. On the second play, a pass, Swanbeck to Eklund, scored a touchdown. Abramson added what proved to be the winning point of the game. Soon after, Minnesota carried the ball to the Haskell 41 yard line, where Martineau smashed through tackle for the remaining distance. The next kick-off was received by Captain John Levi of the Indians, who returned it 85 yards for a touchdown. Haskell scored her second touchdown on a pass, after recovering a Minnesota fumble. Four Minnesota players broke through to block the try for extra point.

Captain Martineau, playing with his hand in a cast, was the outstanding star for Minnesota. Lidberg played a strong game in the backfield, and Eklund, Merrill, and Gross deserve mention among the linemen. Haskell had a strong team and the score is very indicative of the relative merits of the two teams. Several Indians in native regalia entertained the crowd between halves with their tribal dances.

The Minnesota lineup: Eklund, *left end*; Gross, *left tackle*; Gay, *left guard*; Cooper, *center*; Abramson, Clapp, Rollit, *right guard*; McDonald, Cox, *right tackle*; Schjoll, Merrill, *right end*; Swanbeck, Wilson, Graham, *quarterback*; Lidberg, *left half*; Martineau, *right half*; Furst, *fullback*.

Minnesota 27, North Dakota 0

On October 21st, Minnesota easily defeated North Dakota, 27 to 0. Getting away to a comparatively slow start, Minnesota gained power and clearly outclassed the Flickertails. Martineau scored the first touchdown, after offside penalties had delayed the Minnesota march. In the second quarter, Abramson recovered a North Dakota fumble and carried it to the 25 yard line. Lidberg made 7 yards, and, on the next play, Graham circled end for another score. The last two scores came in the final period, Martineau making one and Peterson the other. Minnesota's defense against the forward pass appeared better than before, in this game. The line showed up well, North Dakota making but one first down to Minnesota's 19. The most pleasing feature of the game was the tremendous driv-

ing power exhibited by the Minnesota team. The Gophers' passing was ineffective, due to the fact that Martineau had not recovered entirely from his injury.

The Minnesota line-up: Eklund, Morris, *left end*; Gross, *left tackle*; Gay, Wedum, *left guard*; Cooper, Rollit, *center*; Abramson, Clapp, *right guard*; McDonald, Mathews, Sinclair, *right tackle*; Merrill, Schjoll, Just, *right end*; Graham, Swanbeck, *quarterback*; Lidberg, Furst, *left half*; Martineau, *right half*; Peterson, Oster, *fullback*.

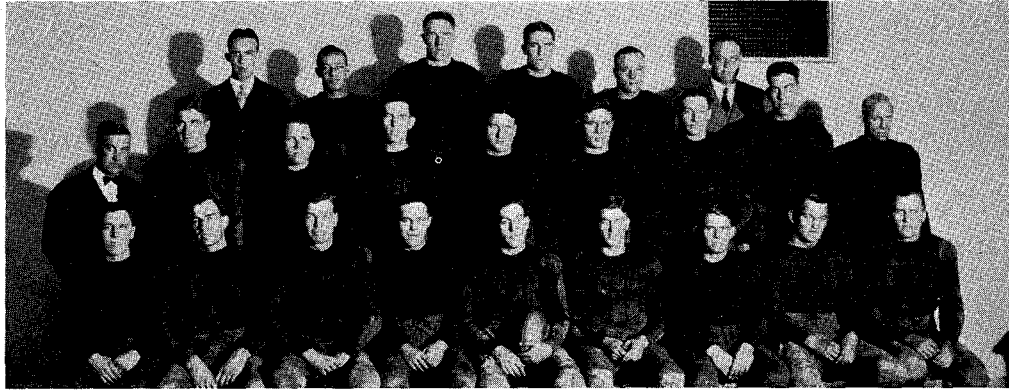
Minnesota 0, Wisconsin 0

On October 27th, Minnesota and Wisconsin fought stubbornly to a scoreless tie at Camp Randall field. The Wisconsin team was favored to win, before the game, but Minnesota showed surprising strength and battled the Badgers evenly throughout. The game was a terrific battle between two good lines, and neither team advanced the ball far past midfield very often. Wisconsin attempted three place kicks, two of them from the 50 yard line; Minnesota tried a drop kick from the 35 yard mark. Only once did it seem as if the Minnesota goal was in danger, and on that occasion Abramson intercepted a pass on Minnesota's 24 yard line. Once Minnesota carried the ball to the 21 yard line, which was the farthest either team advanced into the enemy's territory. The field was rather slow, which hampered both backfields equally. The longest gain of the day was a 22 yard pass, Martineau to Eklund. The entire Minnesota line played well on the defense. Gross was injured and removed from the game in the third quarter; Cox was also forced from the game with his weak knee.

The Minnesota line-up: Eklund, Schjoll, *left end*; Gross, Rollit, *left tackle*; Gay, *left guard*; Cooper, *center*; Abramson, *right guard*; Cox, Mathews, *right tackle*; Merrill, *right end*; Graham, *quarterback*; Lidberg, *left half*; Martineau, *right half*; Oster, Furst, *fullback*.

Minnesota 34, Northwestern 14

Minnesota displayed a powerful attack that would not be denied and won from Northwestern, 34 to 14, on Northrop field November 3rd. The Minnesota line outplayed the Purple linemen, and the Gopher backs performed brilliantly in the open field. Northwestern scored after a few minutes of play when McElwain hurled a pass that bounded off Graham's fingers into the hands of a Purple end, who ran for a touchdown. The Minnesota offense began on the next kickoff,



TEAM OF 1926

	<i>Meagher</i>	<i>Blustin</i>	<i>Ukkelberg</i>	<i>Gibson</i>	<i>Barnhart</i>	<i>Spears</i>	
<i>Harris</i>	<i>Strand</i>	<i>Mulvey</i>	<i>MacKinnon</i>	<i>Meili</i>	<i>Kaminski</i>	<i>Haycraft</i>	<i>Johnson</i>
<i>Nydahl</i>	<i>Gary</i>	<i>Hyde</i>	<i>Tuttle</i>	<i>Wheeler</i>	<i>Peplaw</i>	<i>Matchan</i>	<i>Hanson</i>
						<i>Hanson</i>	<i>Joesting</i>

Martineau took the ball behind his goal line and ran it back to the 49 yard line. On the third down, he ripped off a 34 yard gain. A criss-cross, Graham to Martineau, and a pass to Eklund resulted in a touchdown. Lidberg returned the kickoff 25 yards, Oster made 28 yards, a five yard penalty, and a pass to Merrill put the ball on 20 yard mark, from where four plays carried it across. From then until the fourth quarter, it was all Minnesota. In the second period, Graham made 45 yards from midfield, and a pass, Martineau to Eklund, scored again. The third quarter, Minnesota pushed the ball irresistibly down the field for two touchdowns in succession. The fourth period was essentially Northwestern's. A long run by McElwain, a series of passes, and McElwain plunged over the Minnesota goal line. Martineau played one of his greatest games, going through the line and around ends for long gains. His passing was accurate, and he outpunted McElwain. The entire backfield showed speed and ability, and the line charged their weaker opponents off their feet. Cox, Abramson, and Gay were the outstanding men on the line.

The Minnesota lineup: Eklund, *left end*; Gay, Mathews, Clapp, *left tackle*; Rollit, *left guard*; Cooper, *center*; Abramson, *right guard*; Cox, *right tackle*; Merrill, Schjoll, *right end*; Graham, Grose, *quarterback*; Lidberg, Furst, *left half*; Martineau, *right half*; Oster, Peterson, *fullback*.

Minnesota 20, Iowa 7

Sweeping a heavier eleven off its feet, Minnesota defeated Iowa, 20 to 7, on November 17th. The contest had been designated as

the Homecoming game, and the Gophers scored a brilliant victory in the last game ever played on Northrop field. Minnesota played perfect football, every man on the team working with the precision and efficiency of a cog in a smoothly running machine. The game will live long in the memories of the Minnesota followers who saw the Gophers push their heavier opponents around the field. The Minnesota offense failed to function until near the end the first period, when the Gophers carried the ball, in nine plays, from their own 20 yard line to Iowa's 21 yard mark, where a pass, Martineau to Eklund, scored a touchdown. Soon after, Minnesota marched from her 18 yard line to Iowa's 25 yard line. On a criss-cross play, Martineau went over for the second touchdown. Iowa came back with a spurt in the third period and with the aid of several passes worked the ball to the 18 yard line. Here Minnesota received a 15 yard penalty, putting the ball on the 3 yard line. On the next play Iowa fumbled, but recovered again back of Minnesota's goal line. The Gopher attack began anew, rushing the ball to the Iowa 24 yard line, where Martineau took the ball for the third touchdown. No scores were made in the final quarter, although Minnesota had the ball on the 3 yard line, but failed in two attempts to put it over. Iowa made one last attempt to score, passes carrying the ball to the 7 yard line, but the last pass was incomplete over the goal line.

The line deserves unlimited praise for their work in this game. Eklund did a good job of kicking for the Gophers. Martineau was the outstanding star of the game, with his

accurate passing and ball carrying. Graham and Lidberg ripped through the line and around ends in spectacular fashion.

The Minnesota line-up: Eklund, *left end*; Gross, *left tackle*, Gay, *left guard*; Cooper, *center*; Abramson, *right guard*; Cox, *right tackle*; Merrill, Schjoll, *right end*; Graham, Swanbeck, *quarterback*; Lidberg, *left half*; Martineau, *right half*; Peterson, Ascher, *fullback*.

Minnesota 0, Michigan 10

The final game of the 1923 season was lost to Michigan at Ann Arbor on November 24th, 10 to 0. The game was fought chiefly in midfield, Minnesota falling below the standard set in the Iowa game. Nine plays after the kickoff, Graham was injured and forced to retire, demoralizing the Gophers. Martineau filled Graham's place during the second half, and this impaired his effectiveness and limited the choice of plays. There is no denying that Martineau was not up to his usual form, but he was a marked man and playing under handicaps. The Michigan touchdown came in the second period on a forward pass, Vick to Kipke, a line buck and another pass, bringing the ball to Minnesota's

30 yard line. Rockwell speared the next pass and travelled over the goal line. Early in the second half, Michigan blocked a Minnesota kick, but could not gain, and Kipke booted a dropkick from the 25 yard line. With the exception of the touchdown and a short spurt in the third period, Michigan did little gaining. Lidberg starred for the Gophers with his line plunging, making more yards than the entire Michigan backfield. Minnesota gained 138 yards to Michigan's 66, yet only once were they in possession of the ball as far as the 40 yard line in Michigan territory. Gay, Eklund, Merrill, and Abramson stood out among the linemen.

The Minnesota lineup: Eklund, Schjoll, *left end*; Gross, *left tackle*; Gay, *left guard*; Cooper, *center*; Abramson, Mathews, *right guard*; Cox, *right tackle*; Merrill, *right end*; Graham, Swanbeck, Grose, Martineau, *quarterback*; Ascher, *left half*; Martineau, Peterson, *right half*; Lidberg, *fullback*.

THE SEASON OF 1924

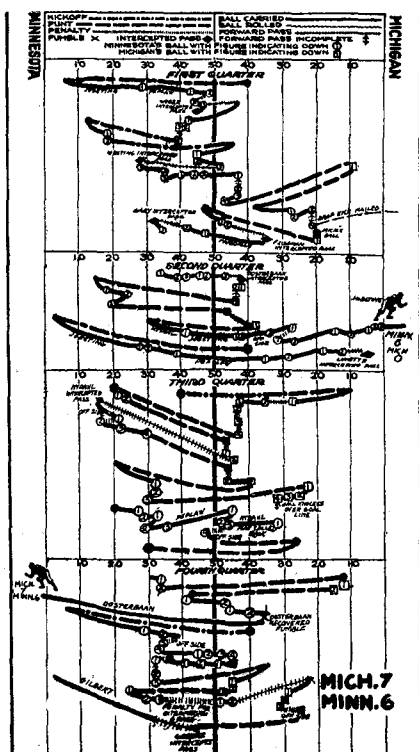
As a whole, the season of 1924 was a disappointing one. The backfield was powerful, and the line, from tackle to tackle, was the equal of any in the Conference, but the team played indifferent football all season. Fumbling was chronic, and the handling of forward passes was poor. The style of play was chiefly confined to slashing drives at the line, with little or no deception mixed in the attack. The high spot of the season was the Illinois game, and found the two teams in exactly the opposite positions as in the 1916 game. The game was an example of the style of play which the team was capable of and one-half the good football displayed in this game would have swung the tide against Michigan and Wisconsin. The 1924 season was notable for being the first year of play in the new Memorial Stadium and the consequent increase in the size of the football crowds.

The Team

Captain Ted Cox, George Abramson, Herman Ascher, Con Cooper, Gordon Fisher, Peter Guzy, Percy Clapp, Bill Foote, Chet Gay, Malcolm Graham, Louis Gross, Fred Just, Carl Lidberg, Hugh McDonald, Mark Mathews, Charles Morris, Lloyd Peterson, Bob Peplaw, Clarence Schutte, Herb Swanbeck, Everett Van Duzee, Roger Wheeler.

The Schedule

Oct. 4—Minnesota 14, North Dakota 0
Oct. 11—Minnesota 20, Haskell 0



1926—Minnesota 6, Michigan 7

Oct. 18—Minnesota 7, Wisconsin 7
(at Madison)
Oct. 25—Minnesota 0, Iowa 13
(at Iowa City)
Nov. 1—Minnesota 0, Michigan 13
Nov. 8—Minnesota 7, Ames 7
Nov. 15—Minnesota 20, Illinois 7
Nov. 22—Minnesota 0, Vanderbilt 16
Totals—Minnesota 68, Opponents 63

Minnesota 14, North Dakota 0

On October 4, 1924, Minnesota played the first game in the new Memorial Stadium and defeated North Dakota by a 14 to 0 score. For two periods, the Gophers were held on even terms by one of the best elevens to ever represent the Flickertails. In the third and fourth periods, Minnesota's playing improved and showed promise. The backfield worked well, and the line opened up large holes and stopped the opposition's rushes. Lidberg's line smashing was the outstanding performance of the day. Schutte scored both the Minnesota touchdowns, while Peplaw contributed several long runs. Minnesota had several chances to score, but usually lacked the necessary punch to put the ball across. An opening day crowd of 16,000 seemed lost in the huge Stadium.

The Minnesota lineup: Wheeler, *left end*; Gross, *left tackle*; Gay, *left guard*; Swanbeck, *center*; Abramson, *right guard*; Cox, *right tackle*; Morris, *right end*; Graham, *quarterback*; Ascher, *left half*; Peterson, *right half*; Lidberg, *fullback*. *Substitutes*: Clapp, Mathews, Just, Christgau, Schutte, Peplaw, Foote.

Minnesota 20, Haskell Indians 0

Minnesota showed a marked reversal of form in defeating the Haskell Institute, on October 11th. The Gopher attack was more versatile than in the North Dakota game, and the line showed up strongly. The vaunted Indian passing attack completed 9 passes out of 23 attempts, while Minnesota completed 4 out of 8 throws. Graham made several long runs before leaving the game, returning one Indian punt 50 yards for a touchdown. A pass, Ascher to Mathews, paved the way for Lidberg to crash over for the second score. The third touchdown came when Clapp recovered an Indian fumble and went 10 yards for a touchdown. Peplaw was kept on the sidelines with injuries, but Ascher, who took his place, played a fine game. Between halves a dozen Indian braves and squaws, gaily bedecked in war-paint and feathers, entertained the crowd with a war-dance. The



Herb Joesting, Captain of the 1927 Team

Haskell mascot, just past the "papoose" age, led the Minnesota rooters in a yell.

The Minnesota lineup was: Wheeler, *left end*; Gross, *left tackle*; Gay, *left guard*; Cooper, *center*; Fisher, *right guard*; Cox, *right tackle*; Mathews, *right end*; Graham, *quarterback*; Schutte, *left half*; Ascher, *right half*; Lidberg, *fullback*. *Substitutes*: Abramson, Morris, Clapp, McDonald, Bunker, line; Foote, Gordon, Guzy, Peterson, backfield.

Minnesota 7, Wisconsin 7

For the second time in two years, Minnesota and Wisconsin battled to a tie at Camp Randall field on October 18th. The Gophers entered the game doped to defeat the less experienced Badgers, but were outplayed during the first half, and tied the score only after a brilliant comeback in the last period. In the first period, a pass from the 40 yard line, Harris to L. Harmon, scored the Wisconsin touchdown. Minnesota scored in the last quarter, carrying the ball from mid-field on a series of line plays, Schutte finally going over for the touchdown. Minnesota carried the ball within an inch of the goal in the third quarter, but the Wisconsin line held on the fourth down. Wisconsin nearly scored by the dropkick route in the second quarter, but the ball hit the cross-bar. The last play of the game was an attempted place kick by Minnesota from the 38 yard line, but it went wide.

Failure to return punts was one of the big weaknesses of the Gopher backs, Wisconsin punts many times rolling for long distances

before they were picked up. Guzy was sent in at quarterback in the last period and did a fine piece of work in directing Minnesota to her touchdown. Lidberg's plunging was also a feature, while Cox, Gay, and Gross did some fine defensive work on the line.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Wheeler, *left end*; Gross, *left tackle*; Gay, *left guard*; Cooper, *center*; Abramson, *right guard*; Cox, *right tackle*; Mathews, *right end*; Graham, Foote, Guzy, *quarterback*; Schutte, *left halfback*; Ascher, *right halfback*; Lidberg, *fullback*.

Minnesota 0, Iowa 13

On October 25th, Minnesota lost to Iowa, by a score of 13 to 0, before a large homecoming crowd on the Iowa field. The game was loosely played, frequent and costly fumbles aiding the Iowa team to their victory. Clarence Schutte, who tore through Iowa's line for consistent gains, made two fumbles which figured in the defeat. Early in the game, he muffed an Iowa punt, and the Hawkeyes recovered on Minnesota's 30 yard line, quickly working the ball down to the 4-yard line. Here the Gophers held for downs, and Hancock gave Iowa three points with a place kick. In the fourth period, the Gophers started a march for what seemed a certain touchdown, but Schutte fumbled and Iowa recovered on her 38 yard line. After an exchange of punts, in which Iowa gained mightily, Parkin went through Minnesota's left tackle for 35 yards and a touchdown. Parkin

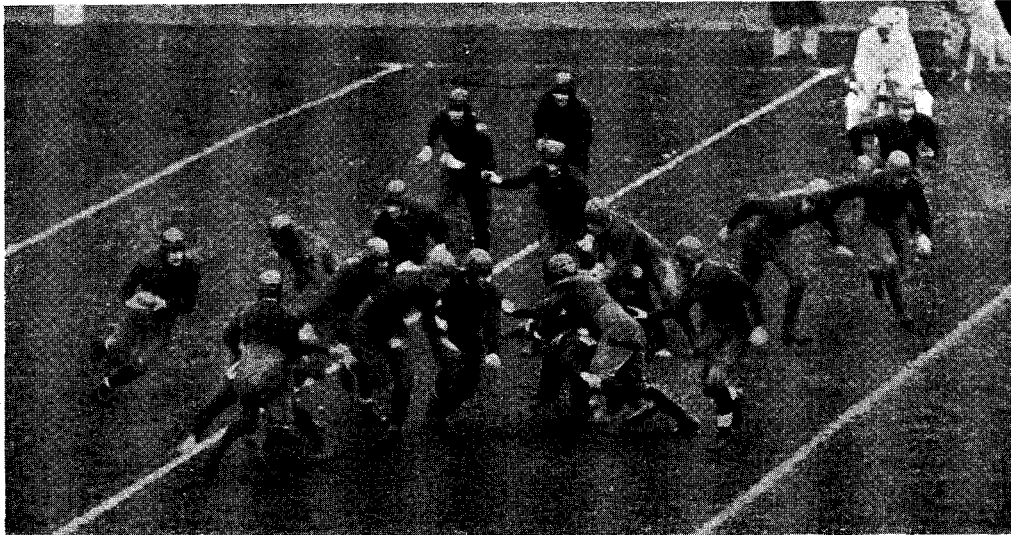
continued his brilliant running, and, on the next kickoff, Iowa advanced the ball from her 20 yard line to Minnesota's 8 yard mark. Here the march was stopped and Hancock made another place kick.

Minnesota displayed a tremendous offense at the start of the game, but the spurt was stopped by a fumble, and the team never recovered their first form. The Hawkeyes gained continually around Minnesota's ends, and only fine defensive work by Schutte prevented longer gains. Abramson was the bulwark on the line.

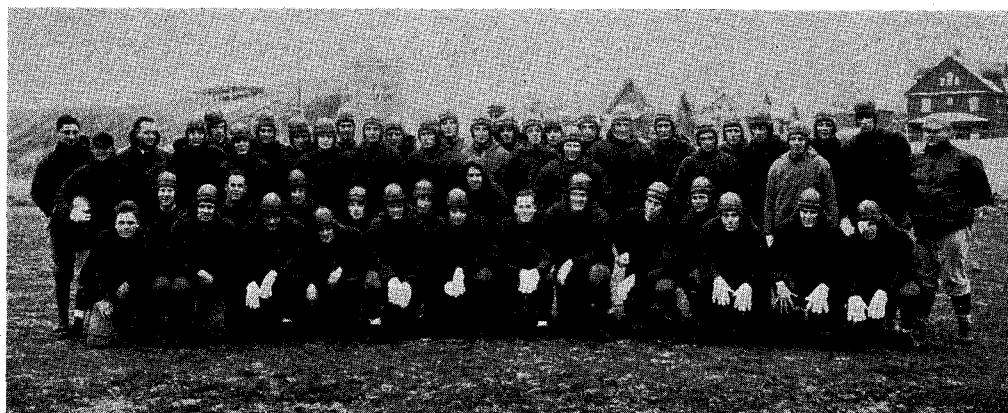
Following is the Minnesota lineup: Wheeler, *left end*; Gross, *left tackle*; Gay, Clapp, *left guard*; Cooper, *center*; Abramson, *right guard*; Cox, *right tackle*; Mathews, Morris, *right end*; Guzy, Graham, Foote, *quarterback*; Schutte, *left half*; Ascher, *right half*; Lidberg, Peterson, *fullback*.

Minnesota 0, Michigan 13

Minnesota lost the Homecoming game to Michigan in the Stadium, by a 13 to 0 score, on November 1st. It was a battle of brawn against wit, of Minnesota's powerful line smashing against the craft and strategy of the Michigan team. Repeated off-side penalties, fumbling, and poor field generalship cost the Gophers the game. A high wind blew from the west and the Michigan team used this to good advantage in tallying the two touchdowns. The first score came after Michigan had punted to Minnesota. Guzy fumbled the ball when tackled, and Michigan



Neimic circles Minnesota's end for the first score in the bitterly fought tie with Notre Dame in 1927



THE TEAM OF 1927

A group picture of the team of 1927, taken before a practice session on Northrop Field. The first team since 1915 to finish the season undefeated, the 1927 eleven deserves a high place in the annals of Gopher football.

recovered on the Minnesota 25 yard line. Three plays failed to gain. On the fourth down, Michigan made ready to attempt a place kick. The ball was received by Rockwell, who relayed it to Friedman, who, in turn, passed to Hernstein, standing on the goal line. Michigan's second touchdown was made in the second period. A long pass had placed the ball on Minnesota's 18 yard line, and Michigan soon pushed it down to the 8 yard line, where Minnesota held. On the next play, Rockwell prepared to hold the ball for a place kick, but instead carried the ball around left end across the goal line behind perfect interference.

The Gophers had two chances to score but could not take advantage of them. In the third period, Minnesota unleashed an attack that carried the ball from her 30 yard line to Michigan's 27 yard mark. Here Ascher threw a perfect pass to Morris, standing on the 2 yard line, but the latter dropped it. The Minnesota team outplayed the Wolverines during the greater part of the contest, except in passing, making 216 yards to Michigan's 68. The Gophers made 10 first downs to Michigan's 4 (3 of which came in the first half). The Minnesota attack was powerful, but crude and unpolished, and mixed with no deception. Schutte and Lidberg tore through the Michigan line for long gains, but the Gophers, seemed to lack the final punch. Ascher's kicking and passing were bright spots in the play, while Abramson and Wheeler were the outstanding linemen.

The Minnesota lineup: Wheeler, *left end*;

Gross, *left tackle*; Gay, Mathews, *left guard*; Cooper, Swanbeck, *center*; Abramson, *right guard*; Cox, McDonald, *right tackle*; Morris, Fisher, *right end*; Guzy, Graham, *quarterback*; Schutte, Peplaw, Peterson, *left half*; Ascher, *right half*; Lidberg, Van Duzee, *fullback*.

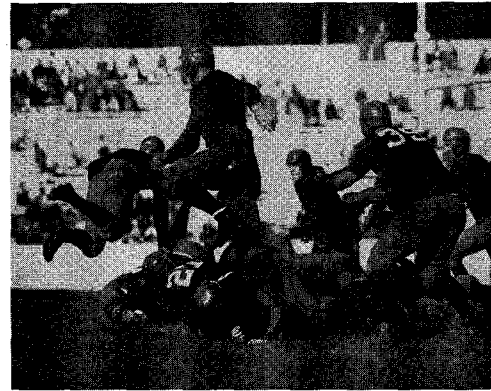
Minnesota 7, Ames 7

Despite an improvement in play, the Gophers were only able to tie Ames after a last minute rally, 7 to 7, on November 8th. N. Behm of Ames took the ball on the first play after the kickoff and ran 80 yards for a touchdown. Ames held this lead until the last four minutes of play, when an opportunity came to Minnesota. Abramson blocked an attempted Ames place kick on Minnesota's 40 yard line and galloped to the Ames 30 yard mark. Here Minnesota showed a real punch, and Schutte went through the Ames line for 22 yards. He added two more on the next attempt. Graham followed with three around end, and Schutte carried it over. Abramson's trusty toe added the tying point. The lighter Iowa line stopped the Minnesota offense very effectively, especially during the early part of the game. The Minnesota team showed an improvement over the Michigan game. There was less fumbling, fewer offside penalties and better teamwork. Ames had a strong team, and deserved no less than a tie. The most pleasing feature of the game was the great work of Abramson on the line. Schutte displayed plenty of drive in carrying the ball. Lidberg and Gay were on the sidelines with injuries.

Minnesota's lineup: Wheeler, *left end*; Gross, *left tackle*; Clapp, *left guard*; Cooper, *center*; Abramson, *right guard*; Cox, *right tackle*; Morris, *right end*; Graham, *quarterback*; Schutte, *left half*; Ascher, *right half*; Peterson, *fullback*. *Substitutes*: Just, Foote, Williams, Mathews, Guzy.

Minnesota 20, Illinois 7

The Illinois game of 1924 will long be remembered as one of the most remarkable exhibitions of reversal of form ever displayed. The day was designated for the Stadium dedication, and, truly, as one Twin City newspaper remarked, no stadium ever had such a dedication. Illinois, with the brilliant "Red" Grange running wild, had wreaked havoc among their opponents, and the Minnesota eleven was conceded no chance to win, but the team played as if inspired and won a decided victory, 20 to 7. Illinois started as usual and scored in the first six minutes, carrying the ball from their 30 yard line, Grange scoring on a wide end run. It looked like a rout for Minnesota until Lidberg started the Gophers on the offense when he intercepted a pass on his 40 yard line and returned it 31 yards. Graham gained 27 yards on a double pass, and Schutte carried it for a touchdown on the next play. The



Nydahl circles Indiana's end in the 1927 game

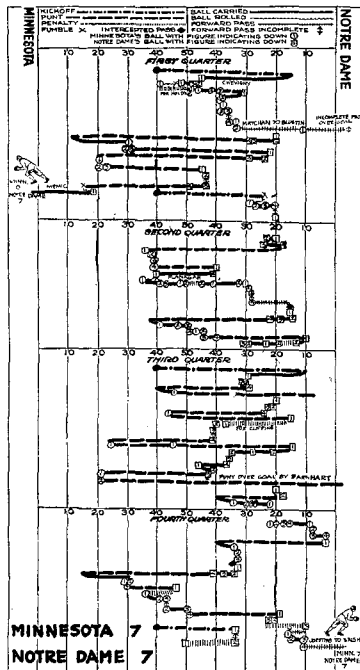
Gophers scored again near the end of the half when Schutte made a 31 yard run that ended behind the Illinois goal posts. In the third quarter, Minnesota carried the ball to Illinois' 10 yard line, but lost it on downs. Illinois kicked and Graham returned 18 yards to the Illinois 37 yard line. Schutte made 34 yards on a sensational dash, being downed by Grange on the 3 yard line. On the next play, Schutte crashed over the goal line. Schutte again went over, soon after, when Minnesota had recovered an Illinois fumble, but the play was called back for offside. Grange was injured when tackled by two Minnesota men and was removed from the game in the third quarter. He failed to make any long runs and was frequently thrown for large losses.

The Minnesota team entered the game keyed to a high pitch and played sensationally to a man. The victory was complete and overwhelming and against a team that had easily defeated Michigan and Iowa. The team played as a unit, and every man had a share in the victory. Schutte, however, deserves special mention. He played the greatest game of his career, carrying the ball 282 yards in 32 plays. Minnesota made 16 first downs to Illinois' 6, and carried the ball 362 yards to 109 yards for Illinois.

The Minnesota lineup: Wheeler, *left end*; Gross, *left tackle*; Gay, Mathews, *left guard*; Cooper, *center*; Abramson, *right guard*; Cox, *right tackle*; Just, *right end*; Graham, *quarterback*; Schutte, *left half*; Ascher, *right half*; Lidberg, *fullback*.

Minnesota 0, Vanderbilt 16

On November 22nd, Minnesota again lapsed into lethargic football, and lost to the



1927—Minnesota 7, Notre Dame 7

strong Vanderbilt team, 16 to 0. A perfectly timed passing attack, which gained at will, and good punting were big factors in the win of the Southerners. After the surprise victory of Illinois, it was thought that the Gophers would win, but the Vanderbilt line outplayed Minnesota's forward wall and forced an open attack which did not work. The game opened with Vanderbilt showing superior strength, and after an exchange of punts, coupled with some well executed passes, put them within striking distance of the goal, they soon went over for a touchdown. In the second half, another drive starting with a pass, from Minnesota's 44 yard line, gained 16 yards, and, on the second play, another pass took the ball over. Minnesota stopped a march in the third period on her 13 yard line, but Wakefield made a successful drop kick. Minnesota had a chance to score in the first period, when Wheeler nabbed a pass on Vanderbilt's 10 yard line, but he fumbled when tackled. Again Minnesota had the ball on the 6 yard line with four downs to reach goal, but failed. Fred Just starred with his defensive work at end, while Ascher's punting was of high order.

The Minnesota line-up: Wheeler, *left end*; Gross, *left tackle*; Mathews, Fisher, McDonald, Swanbeck, *left guard*; Cooper, *center*; Abramson, *right guard*; Cox, *right tackle*; Just,

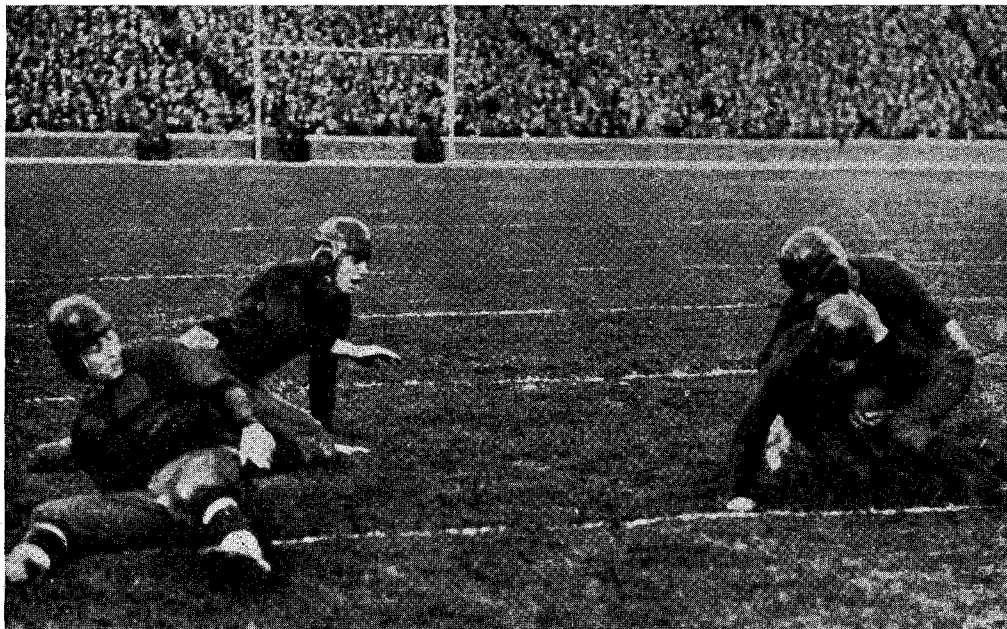
right end; Graham, *quarterback*; Schutte, Van Duzee, *left half*; Ascher, *right half*; Lidberg, *fullback*.

The SEASON OF 1925

Despite the loss of two of the most important games and the tie score in a third, the 1925 season must be considered a success. Only four regulars returned from the previous year, and two of these were out of competition for most of the season, which earned the team the name of "the sophomore eleven." The first important game was lost to Notre Dame, and Wisconsin came from behind to tie, a week later. Then a strong Iowa eleven was defeated, 33 to 0, and the Gophers found themselves the only undefeated team in the Conference. Overconfidence hurt the Minnesota eleven in the Michigan game, but it is doubtful if any team in the country could have beaten the Wolverines on that day. It was the first season under the coaching of Dr. Spears, and the team was characterized by a fast, hard driving backfield and a strong, if somewhat erratic, line.

The Team

Captain Herman Ascher, Ben Allison, Harold Almquist, Clarence Arendsee, Con Cooper, Herman Drill, Mike Gary, Harold Hanson, Neil Hyde, Herb. Joesting, Fred Just, Bill Kaminski, George MacKinnon, Al Mac-



Almquist stopped after a gain in the 1927 Michigan game

der, Eldon Mason, Bill Meili, Arthur Mulvey, Herhold Murrell, Jack O'Brien, Bob Peplaw, George Tuttle, Everett Van Duzee, Leonard Walsh, Roger Wheeler.

The Schedule

Oct. 3—Minnesota 25, North Dakota 6
 Oct. 10—Minnesota 34, Grinnell 6
 Oct. 17—Minnesota 32, Wabash 6
 Oct. 24—Minnesota 7, Notre Dame 19
 Oct. 31—Minnesota 12, Wisconsin 12
 Nov. 7—Minnesota 33, Butler 7
 Nov. 14—Minnesota 33, Iowa 0
 Nov. 21—Minnesota 0, Michigan 35
 Totals—Minnesota 176, Opponents 91

Minnesota 25, North Dakota 6

North Dakota opened the 1925 season and fell before the Maroon and Gold eleven by a 25 to 6 score, on October 3rd. Early in the game, Drew of North Dakota scooped up a Minnesota fumble and ran 86 yards for a touchdown. The Minnesota machine soon got under way, and Nydahl scored the first

touchdown after a 17 yard run. On his first play after relieving, Peplaw sprinted 55 yards for the second. Almquist scored, in the third period, with an 80 yard run, and Peplaw added another after a long march. Despite the fact that rain fell throughout the game, fumbles were few. The Minnesota team confined itself to straight football, and twenty-five men were given a chance to play. The team showed a great amount of potential strength in this game.

The Minnesota lineup: Just, *left end*; Drill, *left tackle*; Kaminski, *left guard*; Cooper, *center*; Walsh, *right guard*; Gary, *right tackle*; Wheeler, *right end*; Almquist, *quarterback*; Nydahl, *left half*; Ascher, *right half*; Murrell, *fullback*. *Substitutes*: Arendsee, Peplaw, Joesting, O'Brien, Morris, Gordon, Maeder, Kopplin, Allison, Hyde, MacKinnon, Doyle, Tuttle, Sarf.

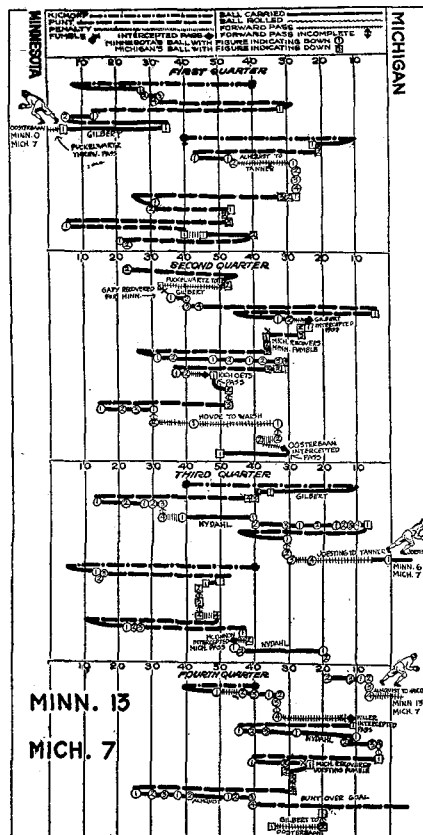
Minnesota 34, Grinnell 6

After a lapse of twenty years, Grinnell again opposed Minnesota on the gridiron, on October 10th. The score of 34 to 6 does not indicate the fight put up by the Grinnell team, the score standing 14 to 6, at the end of the third quarter. The game began in spectacular fashion when Moran of Grinnell returned the kickoff 80 yards for a touchdown. Joesting scored Minnesota's first touchdown and Nydahl the second, both coming after hard fought advances by the Minnesota team. The last quarter was a brilliant one, three touchdowns following in quick succession. Murrell scored the first, and intercepted passes resulted in the last two. This game established the power of the Gopher backfield. Murrell, Almquist, and Peplaw proved unstoppable off tackles and on end runs, while Joesting at fullback gave a fine exhibition of line plunging.

The Minnesota lineup: Tuttle, *left end*; Drill, *left tackle*; Kaminski, *left guard*; Cooper, *center*; Walsh, *right guard*; Gary, *right tackle*; Wheeler, *right end*; Peplaw, *quarterback*; Ascher, *left half*; Almquist, *right half*; Joesting, *fullback*. *Substitutes*: O'Brien, Maeder, Hanson, Allison, MacKinnon, Hyde, Morris, Kopplin, Nydahl, Mason, Graham, Murrell, Arendsee.

Minnesota 32, Wabash 6

The season's third successive win was scored over Wabash, 32 to 6, on October 17th. The team play was a great improvement over the Grinnell game, and Minnesota's offense worked with better precision. The first



1927—Minnesota 13, Michigan 7

Minnesota score came after Cooper recovered a Wabash fumble, and a march toward the Wabash goal began, Joesting finally going over. The "Little Giants" only score resulted when Robinson pounced on Murrell's fumble behind the Minnesota goal posts. Joesting scored Minnesota's third touchdown just before the half. O'Brien, substitute end, contributed two spectacular plays, when he intercepted a Wabash pass and scored after a 20 yard run, and again when he pulled down Cripe, Wabash halfback, from behind with a pretty tackle, averting a score. Joesting and Almquist contributed the remaining touchdowns. Cooper was removed from the game with a severe hip injury. Almquist was the outstanding star for the Gophers but the entire team played fine football.

The Minnesota line-up: Tuttle, *left end*; Drill, *left tackle*; Hanson, *left guard*; Cooper, *center*; Walsh, *right guard*; Gary, *right tackle*; Wheeler, *right end*; Peplaw, *quarterback*; Ascher, *left half*; Murrell, *right half*; Joesting, *fullback*. *Substitutes*: Just, MacKinnon, Meili, Kaminski, Allison, Hyde, Almquist, Graham, Van Duzee, O'Brien, Arandsee, Matchan.

Minnesota 7, Notre Dame 19

Costly fumbles and poor punting were responsible for the loss of the game with Notre Dame, the national champions of the previous year, on October 24th. The first touchdown came after Minnesota had stopped a Notre Dame drive on the 7 yard line. Ascher's kick was hurried and the ball went out of bounds on Minnesota's 13 yard line. Two plays were sufficient for Notre Dame to push the ball over. Joesting started Minnesota on a touchdown march with a 20 yard smash, Almquist added ten yards before he was stopped on the 9 yard line. Joesting made 5 more, but was stopped on the following play. The next attempt, a criss-cross play, was successful and Almquist scored. Late in the second period, a pass, Joesting to Ascher, netted 20 yards and placed the ball on Notre Dame's 4 yard line. On the next play, Joesting fumbled on the 2 yard line, and Parisien of Notre Dame scooped up the ball and raced down the field with Crowe for interference, and only Almquist in his way. Almquist, dodging in and out, slowed up the runner long enough to enable Walsh to get Parisien from behind after a 78 yard run. The play was a remarkable exhibition of smart football. The third period was scoreless, but the play was for the most part in Minnesota territory.



George Gibson, Captain of the 1928 Team

In the last period, Flannagan circled end for 21 yards and a second Notre Dame touchdown. A few minutes later, Notre Dame recovered a Minnesota fumble on the Gophers' 28 yard line. Flannagan advanced the ball to the 5 yard mark, and Enright carried it over. The game was harder fought than the score would indicate. Minnesota clearly outplayed Notre Dame during most of the first half but the reverse was true during the last two periods. The breaks of the game were the deciding factors, which does not detract from the credit due Notre Dame, for they were alert to every opportunity. The Minnesota line was not weak as expected, the Notre Dame backs having great difficulty in puncturing the forward wall. Walsh played a brilliant game at guard for Minnesota. While Captain Ascher's punting was not up to standard, he played a fine defensive game.

The Minnesota lineup: Tuttle, Kopplin, *left end*; Drill, Hyde, *left tackle*; Hanson, Kaminski, *left guard*; Cooper, MacKinnon, *center*; Walsh, *right guard*; Gary, *right tackle*; Wheeler, O'Brien, *right end*; Almquist, *quarterback*; Ascher, *right half*; Murrell, Peplaw, *left half*; Joesting, Van Duzee, *fullback*.

Minnesota 12, Wisconsin 12

On October 31st, Minnesota and Wisconsin battled to their third consecutive tie, in the Memorial Stadium. After whipping Wisconsin for three quarters, the Gophers could not stave off the desperate rally in the last quarter and saw victory snatched from their grasp in the last ten minutes. The two teams fought without score during the first quarter, but the Gophers scored early in the second period, when they carried the ball to Wisconsin's 14 yard line. Almquist went through right tackle

for the remaining distance to the goal. Near the end of the second period, Ascher intercepted a pass and carried the ball to midfield. A long pass, Murrell to Wheeler, placed the ball on the 5 yard line, where the half ended.

In the third quarter, superb line bucking by the Gophers pushed the ball to the Wisconsin 3 yard line with four downs to make it. The stubborn defense put up by the Badgers stopped Minnesota cold, and Wisconsin punted out of danger. But Minnesota came back again, and, after a pass put the ball on Wisconsin's 13 yard line, short line smashes advanced the ball to the goal line and Joesting took it over. Minnesota threatened Wisconsin early in the fourth quarter, a 35 yard pass bringing her within scoring distance, but the advance was stopped on the 8 yard line. Then a 33 yard run by "Pat" McAndrews gave the Badgers hope, and they came back fighting against the Gopher substitutes. A series of spectacular passes took the ball across the line for a touchdown. A Minnesota fumble was recovered on her 44 yard line. Leo Harmon circled end for 5 yards and, on the next play, threw a 25 yard pass to his brother, Doyle, who missed the ball. But the Umpire ruled that Minnesota interfered with the receiver and Wisconsin was given the ball on Minnesota's 26 yard line. Three plays failed to gain, but another pass was successful and put the ball on the one yard line. Wisconsin pushed it over on the second attempt. Then came the tensest moment of the game as Harmon prepared to try for the extra point. The huge stadium was deathly silent as the ball was snapped, but O'Brien crashed through the Badger line and blocked the kick. A few more plays and the game was over.

The game was all Minnesota up to the last quarter. The Gopher backfield broke through the Badger line almost at will, while even the Gopher air attack gained. Minnesota completed 4 out of 8 attempts at forward passes for 92 yards. The Wisconsin pass attack netted 112 yards in 8 out of 12 attempts.

The Minnesota lineup: Tuttle, Just, *left end*; Drill, Maeder, *left tackle*; Hanson, *left guard*; MacKinnon, *center*; Walsh, *right guard*; Gary, Meili, *right tackle*; Wheeler, O'Brien, *right end*; Almquist, Peplaw, Mason, *quarterback*; Ascher, *left half*; Murrell, Borgendale, Graham, *right half*; Joesting, Van Duzee, *fullback*.

Minnesota 33, Butler 7

Minnesota won from Butler on November 7th by a score of 33 to 7. The Minnesota offense swept over the Hoosiers with very little trouble, despite the fact that three regulars, Cooper, Gary, and Ascher, were on the sidelines. Time after time, the Gopher backfield men ripped off long gains, the reserves being as effective as the first string team. Murrell and Almquist scored two touchdowns each, while Joesting contributed one. The Butler team put up a stiff fight at all times, but were outclassed. In the third period, the Hoosiers began a drive that resulted in a touchdown.

The Minnesota lineup: Tuttle, *left end*; Hyde, *left tackle*; Hanson, *left guard*; MacKinnon, *center*; Walsh, *right guard*; Meili, *right tackle*; Wheeler, *right end*; Almquist, *quarterback*; Murrell, *left half*; O'Brien, *right half*; Joesting, *fullback*. *Substitutes*: Fisher, Nydahl, Drill, Peplaw, Matchan, Allison, Kaminski, Maeder, Just, Morris, Van Duzee, Arendsee, Mason, Kopplin.

Minnesota 33, Iowa 0

Minnesota scored a remarkable victory over Iowa before a Homecoming crowd in the Memorial Stadium on November 14th. The Iowans were rated as one of the best of the Big Ten elevens, and Minnesota was conceded little more than a chance to win. That the Gopher offense would make itself felt was conceded, but the Iowa attack was expected to be too much for the Gopher line. Wheeler, at end, was the only veteran of 1924 to start the game; every other member of the team was a sophomore.

Minnesota began the first march shortly after the kickoff, when Murrell received an Iowa punt in midfield. Twelve plays carried the ball to the Iowa 2 yard line, and Murrell scored. Iowa kicked off to Minnesota, and 14 perfectly executed plays were required to score again, Murrell taking a pass from Almquist for the second touchdown. Iowa elected to receive the kickoff but was stopped in midfield and punted over the goal line. Minnesota began another march that ended when a pass was incomplete over the Iowa goal line. Iowa kicked and Almquist returned 18 yards. Then Joesting, Almquist and Murrell took turns in carrying the ball, and Almquist went around end for the third touchdown after a 14 yard run. Then it was that Iowa made its single threat, carrying the ball by a series of runs and passes to the 10 yard line, but a pass was intercepted and the rally was over.

Iowa fought stubbornly in the third period and while the ball was continually in Hawkeye territory, only once did the Gophers threaten seriously. In the fourth quarter, Peplaw, who replaced Almquist, scored after a 54 yard dash. The Gophers added their fifth touchdown, when Tuttle recovered an Iowa fumble and crossed the line. The game was as remarkable an exhibition of offensive power against a strong opponent as ever displayed by a Minnesota team. First down after first down was made by the great backfield trio of Almquist, Murrell, and Joesting. The Iowa line outweighed the Gophers' wall, but was clearly outplayed, the Gophers opening huge holes in the Iowa line and stopping the Hawkeye offense dead. "Cowboy" Kutsch, the Iowa star, did not live up to expectations, because the Gophers were too strong, but he was the outstanding player on the Iowa team. After this game the Gophers found themselves leading the Conference, Michigan having lost to Northwestern on a muddy field, the week before.

The Minnesota lineup: Tuttle, Just, *left end*; Drill, Hyde, *left tackle*; Hanson, Kaminski, *left guard*; MacKinnon, Mulvey, *center*; Walsh, Allison, *right guard*; Meili, Maeder, *right tackle*; Wheeler, Morris, *right end*; Almquist, Peplaw, *quarterback*; Arendsee, O'Brien, *left half*; Murrell, Mason, *right half*; Joesting, Van Duzee, *fullback*.

Minnesota 0, Michigan 35

Minnesota's Sophomore eleven fell before one of the greatest teams ever developed by Coach Yost at Ferry Field on November 21st. The Minnesota team was outclassed, but they fought valiantly. The backfield could not gain against the stronger Michigan line. Joesting, alone, was able to carry the ball for any consistent gains, averaging two yards on every attempt and never being thrown for a loss. The Minnesota passing game was ineffective, and two attempts in the last quarter were intercepted and converted into Michigan scores. The feature of the game was the great passing combination of Friedman to Oosterbaan, two touchdowns coming from passes by this route. A fumble by Friedman was recovered by Mulvey, Gopher center, who made 40 yards on the play but was stopped while on the way for the only touchdown that Minnesota might have scored. The game was played almost entirely in Minnesota territory, and only once was the ball inside of Michigan's 30 yard line. The Wolverine attack was fierce and versatile,

Molenda, Weber, and Gilbert making long gains through the line, but several times Minnesota held, only to have the Michigan passes turn the trick. Cooper, who had been out of the game with injuries nearly all season, was sent into the game during the closing minutes of play.

The Minnesota lineup: Tuttle, *left end*; Drill, Maeder, *left tackle*; Hanson, *left guard*; MacKinnon, Cooper, Mulvey, *center*; Walsh, *right guard*; Meili, Maeder, *right tackle*; Wheeler, *right end*; Almquist, Nydahl, Peplaw, *quarterback*; Arendsee, Ascher, Peplaw, O'Brien, *left half*; Murrell, Mason, *right half*; Joesting, *fullback*.

THE SEASON OF 1926

The 1926 team was remarkable for its powerful offense. Not since 1916 had a Minnesota team displayed such a strong attack, the season's totals reaching 269 for the Gophers and 64 for their opponents. The schedule was a most unusual and difficult one. At the Big Ten meeting in the fall of 1925, Minnesota was unable to arrange the four Conference games necessary, and when no other solution seemed practical, a two game series between Minnesota and Michigan was agreed upon. This made it necessary for the Gophers to play their two strongest opponents, Notre Dame and Michigan, during the first three weeks of the season. The team lost both of these games, but developed rapidly thereafter and won every game until the second Michigan encounter. Although the count in the final game stood 7 to 6 in the Wolverines favor, there was little doubt in the minds of those who saw the game that the better team lost.

One weakness was manifest in the play of the team. There seemed to be a certain inability to coordinate the attack and gain the best possible results. This fact was illustrated particularly in the Wisconsin and second Michigan games. Minnesota deserved better than she received in both of these encounters. The final game with Michigan set a Minnesota attendance record with 60,000 people in the stands.

The Team

Captain Roger Wheeler, Harold Almquist, Harold Barnhart, Shalloy Blustin, Mike Gary, George Gibson, Harold Hanson, Kenneth Haycraft, Anton Hulstrand, Neil Hyde, Herb Joesting, Laurence Johnson, Bill Kaminski, George MacKinnon, George Matchan, Mally

Nydahl, Jack O'Brien, Bob Peplaw, Lief Strand, George Tuttle, Ed Ukkelberg.

The Schedule

Oct. 2—Minnesota 51, North Dakota 0
 Oct. 9—Minnesota 7, Notre Dame 20
 Oct. 16—Minnesota 0, Michigan 20
 Oct. 23—Minnesota 67, Wabash 7
 Oct. 30—Minnesota 16, Wisconsin 10
 Nov. 6—Minnesota 41, Iowa 0
 Nov. 13—Minnesota 81, Butler 0
 Nov. 20—Minnesota 6, Michigan 7
 Totals—Minnesota 269, Opponents 64

Minnesota 51, North Dakota 0

Minnesota handed North Dakota her worst defeat, 51 to 0, in the opening game of the 1926 season, on October 2nd. Minnesota's first drive was stopped on the 9 yard line, but the second march could not be halted and Joesting plunged over for the first score of the year. The next three periods saw the Flickertail defense weaken as the Minnesota teamwork improved, and six more touchdowns and a field goal were scored. The game brought out the worth of several new men. Barnhart showed remarkable ability at open field running. On the second play of the game, he crossed the North Dakota goal line after a 65 yard run, only to have the play called back for a penalty. Geer, another sophomore, made a 48 yard run for the last touchdown. The Minnesota offense showed remarkable power, North Dakota having by no means a weak team.

The Minnesota lineup: Tuttle, *left end*; Johnson, *left tackle*; Hanson, *left guard*; Hulstrand, *center*; Meili, *right guard*; Gary, *right tackle*; Wheeler, *right end*; Nydahl, *quarterback*; Barnhart, *left half*; O'Brien, *right half*; Joesting, *fullback*. *Substitutes*: Maeder, Kaminski, Gibson, Haycraft, Strand, Mulvey, Blustin, MacKinnon, Gay, Ukkelberg, Peplaw, Gordon, Arendsee, Walsh, Geer, Matchan.

Minnesota 7, Notre Dame 20

Minnesota met a strong Notre Dame team for the second time in the Memorial Stadium and was defeated 20 to 7. Notre Dame won by straight football and failed to complete a single pass. Minnesota was expected to gain on her straight line bucks, but was not expected to excel in the passing game. As it was, the Minnesota pass attack worked very well,

and, perhaps, should have been used oftener. The opening minutes of play were marred by two injuries, when Boland and Collins of Notre Dame were badly hurt and forced from the game. The losses did not seem to impair the Notre Dame strength however, for on the next play Dahman broke through left tackle for 67 yards and a touchdown. For the remainder of the quarter, the battle waged chiefly in Notre Dame territory, but the Gophers could not score. In the second period, Minnesota showed decided superiority. Near the end of the period, Geer shot a pass to Wheeler from the 50 yard line, and the Minnesota captain ran 30 yards for a touchdown. Minnesota again carried the ball to the Notre Dame 16 yard line but a drop kick failed.

The second half had scarcely begun, when Flannigan got away through tackle for 62 yards and another score, behind perfect interference. Notre Dame was the aggressor during this half and Minnesota fought desperately to prevent further scoring, but in the fourth quarter Notre Dame worked the ball to the 15 yard line and Hearndon scored the final touchdown. The Minnesota players seemed to tire in the second half. Joesting was the only Gopher to play the entire game, and did some great work on defense in addition to his line plunging. Almquist, who was declared eligible just before game time, ran back punts very well. Barnhart was injured and carried from the field in a dazed condition in the first half.

The Minnesota lineup: Tuttle, Blustin, *left end*; Johnson, Hyde, *left tackle*; Hanson, Kaminski, Meili, *left guard*; Hulstrand, Mulvey, *center*; Walsh, Strand, Meili, *right guard*; Gary, Maeder, *right tackle*; Wheeler, Haycraft, *right end*; Nydahl, Almquist, Peplaw, *quarterback*; Barnhart, Geer, *left half*; Arendsee, Riddell, O'Brien, *right half*; Joesting, *fullback*.

Minnesota 0, Michigan 20

Minnesota lost the first of a two game series to Michigan by a 20 to 0 score, at Ann Arbor, on October 16th, but the score does not indicate the relative merits of the two teams. The game was bitterly fought, and Michigan did not deserve to win by the score she did. The Wolverines made effective use of the forward pass to win. Five minutes after the start of the game, a penalty forced Barnhart to punt from behind his own goal, and Michigan got the ball in Minnesota territory. A pass,

Rich to Friedman, put the ball on the Gopher five yard line, and Molenda took it over. Michigan was not dangerous again until the second quarter, when another pass gained 35 yards and put the ball on the 5 yard mark, but Minnesota held. Shortly afterward, one of Minnesota's kicks was blocked and Michigan recovered on the 7 yard line, carrying the ball across in three attempts. Minnesota received the kickoff, but could not gain and kicked. On the first play, Friedman faked a pass; Gilbert took the ball from his outstretched hand and dodged 41 yards to score.

Michigan was outplayed during the second half, and Minnesota ripped and tore through the Wolverines almost at will. Minnesota made one uninterrupted march from her own 20 yard line to lose the ball on an attempted pass on the Michigan 18 yard line. A second threat in the last quarter was stopped when Michigan intercepted a pass on her 20 yard line. Minnesota made 11 first downs, throughout the game, to Michigan's 8, and gained 164 yards by rushing to Michigan's 125. In the passing game however, Michigan completed 5 out of 17 tries for 157 yards, Minnesota one out of 12 for 14 yards. The work of Joesting stood out above that of any other Minnesota player, and Barnhart, next to Joesting, contributed most to the Minnesota cause. Wheeler played a fine game at end.

The Minnesota lineup: Haycraft, Tuttle, *left end*; Hyde, Johnson, *left tackle*; Hanson, Gibson, *left guard*; Hulstrand, Mulvey, *center*; Strand, Walsh, *right guard*; Gary, *right tackle*; Wheeler, *right end*; Nydahl, Almquist, *quarterback*; Barnhart, Peplaw, *left half*; Matchan, Riddell, *right half*; Joesting, *fullback*.

Hundreds of fans sat in the Memorial Stadium and watched two Freshmen team reenact the game as it was relayed to them play by play, by telegraph. The game was enacted for the benefit of the Walter Camp Memorial to be erected at Yale University. Every college and university in the country will be represented in this memorial.

Minnesota 67, Wabash 7

The Gophers rode roughshod over Wabash on October 23rd and won by a score of 67 to 7. The "Little Giants" made only one flash, that in the first quarter, and were then completely routed. Peplaw's punt was blocked, soon after the kickoff, and Loer scooped up the ball for a 30 yard run and a touchdown. Joesting scored on a 10 yard plunge through center,

after Wabash had fumbled the kickoff, but Peplaw failed to kick goal, and Wabash led by one point until the second quarter. Five touchdowns in the second period swept away the lead, and four more were added in the last half.

The Minnesota lineup: Haycraft, *left end*; Hyde, *left tackle*; Hanson, *left guard*; MacKinnon, *center*; Walsh *right guard*; Gary, *right tackle*; Wheeler, *right end*; Almquist, *quarterback*; Matchan, *left half*; Peplaw, *right half*; Joesting, *fullback*. *Substitutes*: Tuttle, Johnson, Kaminski, Hulstrand, Bredemus, Gibson, Meili, Maeder, Blustin, *line*; Nydahl, Hovde, O'Brien, Knoerr, Gordon, O'Shields, Arendsee, Weston.

Minnesota 16, Wisconsin 10

Minnesota won from Wisconsin at Camp Randall field in one of the most dramatic and peculiar of the thirty-six contests between these ancient foes. Minnesota continually pushed the Badgers back and forth across the field; yet the game progressed well into the fourth quarter, and the Wisconsin team, without having earned a first down, was leading, 10 to 9. There remained 5 minutes of play, when Nydahl received a punt on his own 35 yard line, and slipped down the sideline. Three or four Wisconsin men were in his path, but Kaminski took the most dangerous out of play, and Nydahl side-stepped the rest, and planted the ball behind the goal line for a touchdown.

Minnesota pushed the ball to the Wisconsin 18 yard line in the first quarter, but Joesting fumbled, and Burrus picked up the ball and ran for a touchdown. The Gophers came right back and carried the ball, from the 50 yard line, across the Badger goal line in three plays, Joesting scoring from the 10 yard line. The try for point was missed and Wisconsin held a 7 to 6 lead. The play during the second period was almost exclusively in Wisconsin territory. Minnesota lost the ball on the two yard line, early in the quarter, and threatened repeatedly to score, but Wisconsin fought hard and it was near the half before Peplaw booted a field goal from the 24 yard line. In the third quarter, Peplaw fumbled a punt on his own 25 yard line and Wisconsin recovered but could not gain. Leiti was called on, and he put the Badgers again in the lead with a place kick. The Minnesota team did not let up, but they seemed unable to start a winning march. Two spurts were stopped inside the Wisconsin 20 yard line. In the last period, Nydahl fumbled a punt on his own 28 yard

line, but the Badgers could not gain and a place kick was blocked. There was an exchange of punts and then came Nydahl's run.

The game was clearly Minnesota's and should have been won by a larger margin, but loose play, frequent fumbles, and a stubborn defense by Wisconsin at crucial moments enabled them to hold the lead for the greater part of the game. Joesting played brilliantly and was rarely stopped. He gained 168 yards in 26 plays, an average of nearly 7 yards. Minnesota made 16 first downs, Wisconsin, none.

The Minnesota lineup: Haycraft, Tuttle, *left end*; Hyde, Johnson, *left tackle*; Hanson, Kaminski, *left guard*; MacKinnon, Hulstrand, *center*; Gibson, Walsh, *right guard*; Gary, Maeder, *right tackle*; Wheeler, Blustin, *right end*; Almquist, Nydahl, *quarterback*; Barnhart, *left half*; Peplaw, Matchan, *right half*; Joesting, *fullback*.

Minnesota 41, Iowa 0

Minnesota defeated Iowa, 41 to 0, at Iowa City on November 6, showing greater offensive power than had been exhibited by any Gopher team since the 1916 combination. It was the first victory for Minnesota on the Iowa field for twelve years. The lighter Minnesota line outplayed the Iowa forwards, and it was only against the reserves that the Hawkeyes were able to make any showing. Almquist began the scoring with a beautiful twisting run of 41 yards. A 15 yard penalty stopped the Gophers' second drive and Peplaw kicked a field goal. Iowa received the kickoff, but could not gain and punted to Nydahl who carried the ball back 65 yards for a score. Joesting scored twice before the half, both touchdowns coming after long marches by the Minnesota team. In the second half, a 33 yard pass, Joesting to Nydahl, started a drive that scored the fifth touchdown, and late in the final quarter, a short pass, Arendsee to Haycraft, completed the scoring.

Iowa was completely outplayed and threatened on only two occasions—once in the first half, when the Hawkeyes recovered a fumble on the Minnesota 28 yard line, and again when Kutsch got away for 17 yards, putting the ball on the 20 yard line. On both occasions the Gopher defense stopped the Hawkeyes short. Minnesota made a total of 25 first downs to the Hawkeyes 2 and gained 417 yards to 82 by Iowa.

The Minnesota lineup: Haycraft, Tuttle, Gay, *left end*; Hyde, Johnson, *left tackle*;

Hanson, Kaminski, *left guard*; MacKinnon, Bredemus, Hulstrand, *center*; Strand, Walsh, Meili, *right guard*; Gary, Ukkleberg, *right tackle*; Wheeler, Blustin, Williams, *right end*; Almquist, Nydahl, Hovde, *quarterback*; Barnhart, O'Brien, Geer, *left half*; Peplaw, Gordon, Barnhart, *right half*; Joesting, Arendsee, Knoerr, *fullback*.

Minnesota 81, Butler 0

Minnesota swamped Butler, 81 to 0, on November 13th in the Memorial Stadium. In the first quarter, the Gophers ran up 33 points, and added 34 more in the second period. End runs, line plays, and passes worked with equal success, and completely bewildered the Butler eleven. The game resolved into a succession of marches down the field. Peplaw, Joesting, Nydahl, Almquist, and Hovde made long runs for scores. Coach Spears used every available substitute, until thirty-six players had seen action. Even the third team outplayed their opponents and succeeded in scoring twice in the last half.

The Minnesota lineup: Haycraft, *left end*; Hyde, *left tackle*; Hanson, *left guard*; MacKinnon, *center*; Strand, *right guard*; Gary, *right tackle*; Wheeler, *right end*; Nydahl, *quarterback*; Peplaw, *left half*; Barnhart, *right half*; Joesting, *fullback*. *Substitutes*: Tuttle, Blustin, Walsh, Kaminski, Hulstrand, Ukkleberg, Johnson, McQuoid, Williams, Gay, Bredemus, Meili, Beard, Riggs, Spokely, Bros, Almquist, O'Brien, Geer, Hovde, Arendsee, Riddell, Knoerr, Weston, O'Shields.

Minnesota 6, Michigan 7

Minnesota met the Wolverines for the second time in 1926, in the Memorial Stadium, and lost by the score of 7 to 6. If ever a losing team deserved to win, Minnesota did on November 20th. Minnesota received the kickoff and carried the ball to midfield where Michigan intercepted a pass. Michigan could not gain and kicked. Minnesota returned the kick, and on the third down a Michigan pass was intercepted on the 30 yard line. The Gophers worked the ball to the Wolverine 43 yard line and, on an exchange of punts, got the ball on the Michigan 25 yard line. Three plays advanced it to the 21 yard mark, where Peplaw failed to kick a field goal. Three intercepted passes and an exchange of punts gave Minnesota the ball on her 30 yard line. Here the Gophers began a drive that did not stop until Joesting went over for a touchdown.

(Continued on Page 287)

The EARLY DAYS

By John F. Hayden

I HAVE been asked to write, for "Football at Minnesota," the story of its beginnings and its early progress, up to 1900. It is with some hesitation that I accept the assignment, for, though I was a member of the first team and its three successors, I was out of touch with the University during the following four years and acquainted with but few of the players in the ten years following my graduation. Necessarily and, perhaps more interestingly, the larger part of what follows will be ruminative and reminiscent, rather than historical or chronological.

The modern game of football, if what we then played can be called "modern," was introduced at Minnesota in the fall of 1886. The chief difference between the game of that year and what had been played before was that an oval ball was used, instead of the round rubber ball, and carrying the ball replaced the exclusively kicking game.

In the old game, in a scrimmage, the shins of opposing players were often on the receiving end of kicks. The new game eliminated a part of that menace.

In the fall of 1885 we played the old game on the sloping ground between the old "Main" and University avenue. Any number of players might participate, and scoring consisted of kicking the ball across the goal line.

A previous history of football at Minnesota carries the statement that the Rugby game was probably played before the fall of 1886, and that Professor Thomas Peebles, a former Princeton man, introduced it. It was not, however, played in the fall of 1885, and Mr. Peebles did not do any coaching that year.

Professor Fred S. Jones came to Minnesota in 1885, and the following fall he call-

ed for volunteers to play the game as he knew it. I do not recall that he was ever a member of a Yale team, but he had seen the game played in the east, and knew as much about it as anyone at the university. Professor Peebles also had a rather intimate knowledge of how it was done, and they were our first coaches. Being from rival eastern schools, they continued this rivalry, and the exchanges of verbiage between "Freddie" and "Tommie" were often more interesting to us than the game itself.

One thing that can be emphatically said about the early days is that every man who could play, and many who could not, could not be kept off the squad. We needed everyone who would volunteer. Indeed, on more than one occasion it was necessary to recruit our ranks from wherever possible. "Pudge" Heffelfinger, then a student at Minneapolis high school, was called on when need arose, and Hal Watson was another standby. Eligibility rules had not been heard of.

The game consisted of two forty-five minute halves with an intermission of fifteen minutes between.

The introduction of the new game necessitated a proper place to play it, and the ground now occupied by Folwell Hall was graded.

It was a sand-burr patch before it was graded—and after, and hands and faces often bore eloquent testimony of the fact.

The first uniforms were nondescript, consisting usually of short pants, cut down from long ones; shoes with leather cleats put on by the nearest available shoemaker; long stockings, of course, but no two pairs alike; and headgear, if any, made from a stocking with the toe tied in a knot. We had no padded jackets, no padded knickers, no shin guards, no leather hel-



Three stars of the early days. Left to right, Harding, Finlayson, Larson.

ments. The impact of player against player, or with the ground, was as great as today.

The first essay at uniform uniforms was a tight canvas jacket laced up in front, which gave both protection and elusiveness to the player. Later we had knickers of the same material.

Our first opponents were Minneapolis high school, Hamline, Macalester, Shattuck, and a group of old eastern players who represented the Minnesota Club, of St. Paul, among them the late Senator Denegre.

Signals were few and plays were simple. The signals were often devised just before a game. On one trip to Shattuck we went into the baggage car to learn them and to practice plays. Military drill had recently been established at the University, under Lieutenant Glenn, and our signals were "right forward, fours right" and other drill commands.

One of the most effective plays used in the early days (since barred because of its menace to life and limb) was the "flying wedge." After a down the ball could be put in play at any point back of the line of scrimmage, and the opposing team might not attempt to stop it until it had reached the line. The man carrying the ball was stationed inside the apex of the "V" and the play gained considerable momentum before it reached the opposing line.

The first year we played the new game the player carrying the ball was permitted no interference after he had reached the line of scrimmage. From then he "was on his own." Later, one player was permitted in interference, but only one.

There was no forward pass, and no lateral pass. When passed, the ball always went backward, and it always passed through the hands of the quarterback—to a halfback for a running play; or to the fullback, for a punt or a drop kick.

We had no grandstands, or less than "grand" stands. The spectators were always on the side lines, when not on the field interfering with the play. At first there was no admission fee; we sometimes took up a collection—before, not after, the game. There was encouragement from our supporters, but little or no organized rooting.

In one game in which a certain player had made a good run for a touchdown, Professor Jones became so excited that he shouted: "Do that again and I'll give you a bushel of apples." That evening a bushel of apples was delivered at his room.

Incidentally, but aside, that same player was in a crowd in the St. Paul union station late one evening the following winter, after a visit to the St. Paul ice palace, and Professor Jones promised him and another student "one hundred for a week" in physics if they would clear a way to the gate for him and the lady he was escorting. They got the hundred.

It will be noted, from the portrait of the team of 1887, that the second regularly organized squad in the history of Minnesota football introduced the "plug" hat into football management. Pictures of some of the later teams show that the fashion was followed for a time.

Up to the football season of 1890 Minnesota had played no football with teams representing institutions outside the state. All of the contests had been with the smaller schools of Minnesota, including high schools, and with the Minnesota Club team.

Negotiations had been entered into with Michigan, but no games had been played, and none of the other western institutions had developed the game as far as it had been developed here. Aside from the coaching of Professors Jones and Peebles, there had been no expert instruction. Members of the teams had practiced self-imposed training, but with no expert guidance.

The fall of 1890 witnessed a change, It brought to Minnesota the first teams from outside, and it also brought to the campus the first efforts at systematic training. Tom W. Eck was engaged as trainer, and a training table was installed. There was, as yet, no regularly employed coach.

Two games with outside teams were played that year; the first with Grinnell, a team that has since frequently been on the Minnesota schedule; and the second with Wisconsin, since then a perennial rival. Minnesota won both games, the first by a score of 18 to 13, and the second by the top-heavy score of 63 to 0.

The first regularly employed coach appeared in the fall of 1895. Before that there had been desultory coaching, volunteered, or temporarily employed, by various players who had learned their football in eastern institutions; but Walter Heffelfinger was the first to draw a regular salary—very small in comparison with what the experts now receive. After finishing at the Minneapolis high school, he went to Yale where he became famous as a

guard. In the succeeding years, to 1899, he was followed by Alex Jerrems and Jack Minds.

After these many years the memory of details and incidents is somewhat hazy, and even with the assistance of the former history of football at Minnesota it is difficult to recall much of special interest. A record of the games played and of the score would not be attractive reading.

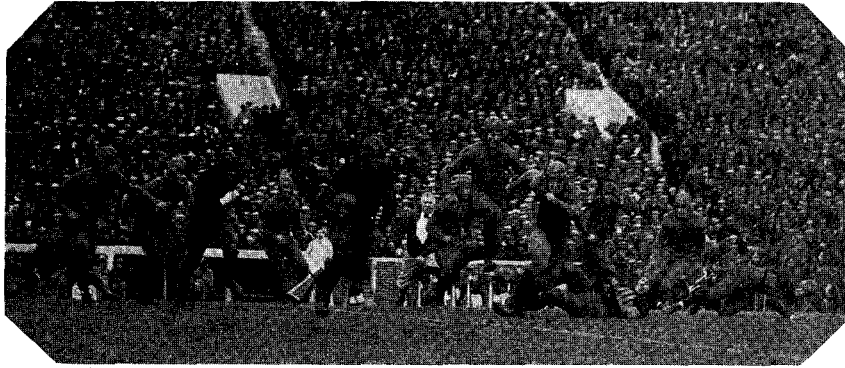
I have seen Minnesota teams win many games, and have seen them lose many—some that should not have been lost; but I have learned to be philosophic about it, though it was not always so.

plays of opponents. Before the first half of the game was ended, he knew what their every play was to be as soon as the signal was given, and how to meet it.

In the period from 1886 to 1899, covered by this review, many players fought for Minnesota and inscribed their names on the honor roll of Minnesota football. Mentioning a few of them does not imply that others are not equally worthy of mention.

For long and creditable performance no one has surpassed Alf. Pillsbury. He played good football on the first team, in 1886, and on successive teams until 1892, when he completed his law course.

John "Hinkey" Harrison, who earned his



Murrell gets ready to cut back in the 1925 Butler game

I think that the defeat I took most to heart was that administered by Wisconsin in the fall of 1899, on old Northrop Field, the last season covered by this story.

Two years before they had beaten us on the same field by a score of 39 to 0, and the previous year they had won at Madison by a score of 28 to 0.

During the first half of the 1899 game no score was made, but Minnesota clearly outplayed the Cardinal. So exuberant was I that between the halves I raced across the campus to telephone the good news to a friend who had not been able to attend. Before I got back the second half had started, and just as I got to my seat Pat O'Dea made that famous drop-kick, on the run, from the center of the field. It took the heart out of Minnesota—team and spectators, and we lost the game, 19 to 0.

Of Minnesota players, perhaps the most outstanding memory is of the almost uncanny ability of Jim Madigan, center on the teams from 1890 to 1893 inclusive, to diagnose the

sobriquet as a prototype of the famous Yale player of that name, was one of the best ends that ever carried the colors of Minnesota on the football field.

Bill Leary, "Hunkey" Davies, "Jud" Belden, Gene Patterson, "Hod" Robinson, Everett Harding, Willis Walker, Henry Scandrett, George Finlayson, the Larsons—A. T. and Constant, Charlie Adams, "Babe" Loomis, Charlie Van Campen, the Dalrymple brothers, S. W. Bagley, George Cole, Bert Page, Johnnie Flynn, Gil Dobie, Von Schagell, Bernhagen and others make up a galaxy of luminaries whose light still shines undimmed.

Many of the older enthusiasts will remember the battle song of 1899 which commenced: "Hello, the ice man; Scandrett, the end man; Hello, little Johnnie Flynn."

These men who contributed of their best to put Minnesota on the football map, and keep it there, played the game for the love of it and for the joy of battle. With a lack of

modern equipment and facilities, and often the discouragement of scant support, they carried on.

Was the game less strenuous than it is to-day, or were they more rugged?

Many of the inhibitions of the present rules have been imposed to bar such practices as tripping, hurdling, the flying tackle—practices freely indulged in the years of the past.

And yet, if these old veterans of the Grand Army of the Gridiron could find Ponce de Leon's fountain of perpetual youth and have restored to them all the vim, vigor and virility of by-gone days, it is probable that a modern team, led by a Joesting and coached by a Dr. Spears and the rest of the million dollar faculty of the Department of Football Education, would go through them like a Kansas cyclone through a flock of barns.

But they were pretty good at that, and why shouldn't they have been? They had no scholastic worries; no one was a professional because he had played marbles for keeps in kindergarten days. They could take a "pink

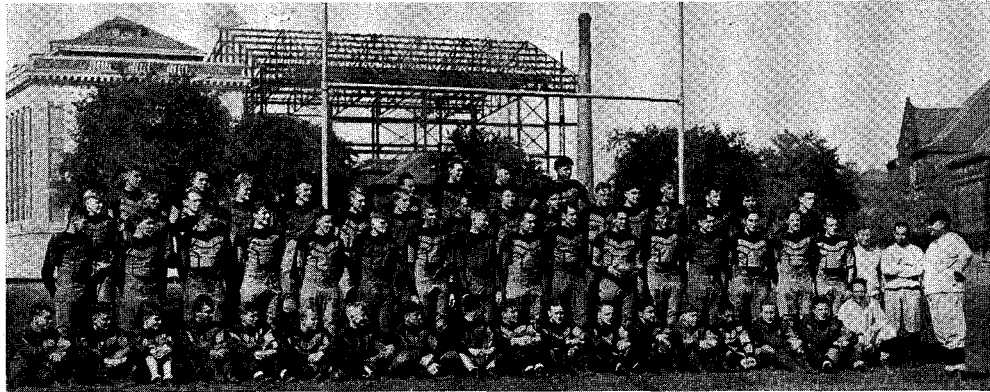
tea" course in college and devote eighty per cent of their time to athletics.

Now days it is different. It is now more difficult to get into intercollegiate athletics than it is to enter the Kingdom of Heaven; and isn't it the truth?

We are told that we can crack the Decalogue wide open and still attain immortality through repentance; but let an athlete so much as make a dent in the least of the eligibility rules and he is cast forever into outer darkness.

But there is one thing which must impress you, as it has impressed me, about these old has-beens who have "fought, bled and 'lied'" for the glory of Ski-U-Mah, and that is their intense loyalty.

Year after year; in season and out of season; in disaster as in victory, they have stood loyally by the team and by the University; and it is largely their support and their never-failing interest that have kept Minnesota in the forefront in the decades since football came to the campus.



A squad picture of the 1928 Minnesota team, taken on the opening day of practice at Northrop Field.

The players are: *Seated left to right*—Henry Krause, Ed. Hazlett, G. Sommermeir, George Krause, Wilfred Brockmeyer, Reider Oas, D. B. Chalmers, Makey Gordon, Andy Geer, Darrell Knoerr, Bob Bardwell, Harold Barnhart, Albert Arsenault, Henry Brunet, Arthur Pharmer, Jake Olson, Elmer Appman, and Dutch Bergman, assistant coach.

Second row—Le Roy Timm, William Brownell, Lloyd Johnson, Lloyd Westin, Clarence Arendsee, Bronko Nagurski, George Gibson, captain; Leslie Pulkrabek, Wedworth, Beard, Wayne Kakela, Alton Oster, Fred Hovde, Sig Harris, and Eddie Lynch, assistant coaches; Dr. C. W. Spears, head coach.

Third row—James Erickson, Alex Karkula, and S. J. Haycraft.

Fourth row—Fabian Redmond, Paul Berry, Quentin Burdick, George Langenbergm, Bob Brerquist, George Kakela, Merwin Robertson, Royal Ziemer, H. C. Heenan, Edgar Ukkleberg, Phil Gross, Allen Teeter, Gerald Dotson, Alvin Teeter, and George MacKinnon, assistant coach.

Fifth row—Arthur Anvik, Malcolm Fryckman, Kermit Udd, and Lawrence Johnson.

Fifteen Years of Gopher Football

By Dr. Henry L. Williams

The following article, written by Dr. Henry L. Williams for a History of Minnesota Football published by the Minnesota Alumni Weekly in 1914, is such an excellent picture of the first fifteen years of Dr. Williams' connection with Minnesota that it has been republished here without alteration.

THE record of Minnesota's football history is so well told in other sections of this book that no attempt will be made to chronicle the performance of the teams. Reminiscences touching on some of the side lights unlikely to receive mention and a few words on some of the problems related to football at the University of Minnesota might rather prove of interest.

On arriving in Minneapolis in the middle of August, 1900, a view of Northrop Field, as it then was, was anything but prepossessing and encouraging. A high rough board fence that was pointed out with pride as having been nailed up by the students themselves, surrounded a small field that extended from the west end of the Armory to the railroad tracks. Within this a gridiron ran parallel to the street, at right angles to the present field, and filled almost completely the enclosure.

Soft sandy loam, bare of turf but well sprinkled with weeds and sand burrs, covered the surface of the ground. But a pair of goal posts at either end of the lot and a narrow row of seats extending along the fence furnished evidence that this was the Minnesota football field.

Professor Fred S. Jones, whose name is bound inseparably with the growth and development of Minnesota football, had arranged for a preliminary practice camp at Woolnough's, Lake Minnetonka, and there on August 25th, 1900, under the leadership of Bert Page as captain, a small aggregation assembled that was to win the Western Championship for Minnesota and make themselves memorable under the title of the "giants of the north."

That team of 1900 was not particularly heavy, but every man on the first eleven was six feet tall or more. The weights were never given out and the newspaper scribes estimated them ludicrously high. For example, "Johnnie" Flynn as left guard stood 6 feet 3½ inches without his shoes and weighed 183 lbs. The papers invariably placed him at about



Dr. Henry L. Williams, for 22 years Minnesota's gridiron mentor

220, but as this inspired a wholesome respect and saved "Johnnie" from many a hard attack on his position in the line, we let it go by. Nevertheless "Minnesota beef" became a byword among the sport writers of that day and for a number of years "the Minnesota freight train" got scant credit for anything like quality in their football performances. The Chicago papers were fond of pitting "Chicago brains" against "Minnesota beef" whenever these universities met, until the thing became a matter of exasperation and the team was goaded into overwhelmingly defeating Chicago for three years in succession, gaining thereafter for Minnesota fair and respectful consideration.

For several years after 1900 Minnesota continued to maintain a preliminary practice camp for two weeks before the opening of the fall term, once at Grand Marais on the north shore of Lake Superior and for several years at Coney Island, in Clear Water Lake near Waconia. These were happy vacation days for the boys and the squad returned on the opening day of college, a close knit band of friends that understood each other and pulled together—in perfect physical condition, ready alike for football or hard work in the classroom.

There could be no serious objection to this practice though it must be confessed it made a rather long and drawn-out season. But the faculty representatives in the Conference

thought best to eliminate it along with the training table, on the ground that it was making too serious a business of inter-collegiate sport.

A wave of inter-collegiate athletic repression at the same time swept the colleges in the western conference and for two years the number of games was limited to five, which afterwards was increased to seven—the number in the present schedule.

In the summer of 1903, through the efforts of Professor Jones, now dean of Yale University, the co-operation of Governor Pillsbury, and the generosity of his son, Alfred, Northrop Field was increased to about three times its previous size and surrounded with a ten-foot brick wall, giving Minnesota one of the very best football playing fields in the country.

Fine as this is, however, it does not meet the present football requirements of the University. Upward of one hundred and fifty football suits are now being given out each year by the University management to candidates for the team and to freshmen aspirants who must be encouraged and developed. No less than three complete gridirons, in addition to the one on which inter-collegiate matches are played, should be provided at the University of Minnesota, if the material at the University is to receive proper facilities for development and intra-mural football is given encouragement and suitable accommodations.

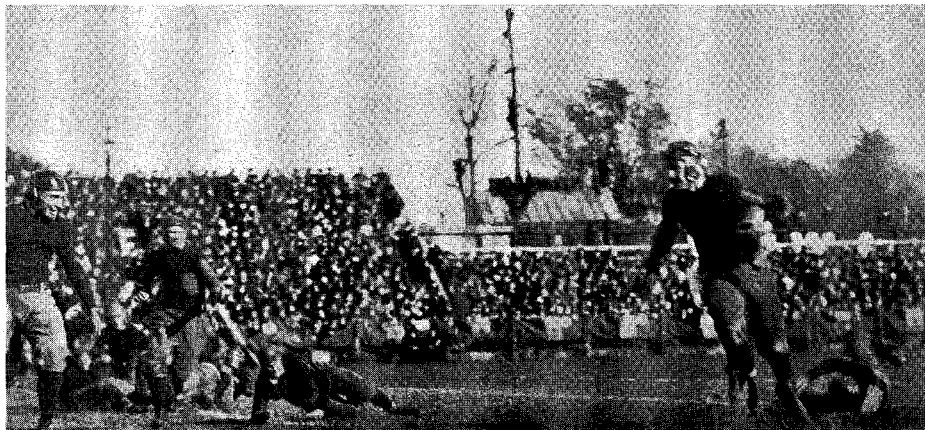
Michigan, Northwestern, Wisconsin, Chicago and Illinois have all far outstripped Minnesota in extent of grounds and equipment. A new field, with concrete stands and ample acreage, is a not unreasonable hope for the near future. Commodious clean dressing quar-

ters, baths and locker rooms, in place of the present inadequate cramped, dirty, unsanitary and unhygienic quarters, should accompany the new field. While bearing but indirectly on football and yet affecting all athletic enterprises at the University, it might be well to mention that Minnesota has one of the poorest college gymnasiums in the country, in no wise in keeping with its needs or its athletic accomplishments.

The Minnesota football team has never had a so-called professional trainer. The players have been taken excellent care of nevertheless by a squad of from six to ten medical students who work under the direction of the head coach and are paid for their services by the athletic association. These are drawn from the three upper classes in the medical school, new men being taken on each year from the second year class to replace those from the class which has graduated, so that there is always one of at least three years' experience in charge of the squad of assistants. This man is designated "trainer" and has charge of his corps of assistants, under the direct supervision of the head coach who gives personal attention to all injuries.

Minnesota has been practically free from serious accidents and injuries to her football players. Of course, bruises and sprains have been common, with occasional dislocations, broken collar bones, and cracked ribs, while a broken wrist or ankle has at times occurred. But these have received prompt medical attention and the best possible care so that the player has never retained any permanent disability.

During the mid-season of 1910 Earl Pickering, then playing at left end, was taken with



A long gain around Nebraska's end in the 1915 game

a sudden acute attack of appendicitis that required immediate operation. The appendix was found to be ruptured and an abscess present requiring drainage for three days.

As an illustration of the wonderful recuperative power of an athlete to recover from an injury when in perfect physical condition this case is most interesting and is unique in the annals of medicine. Pickering was operated upon on October 21st. He got out of bed five days after the operation. He left the hospital on November 2nd and played during the first twenty minutes of the Wisconsin game on November 12th, and throughout the entire Michigan game on November 19th, without the slightest unfavorable consequences. While Pickering remained in the Wisconsin game the work was fast and furious. "Pick" led the interference on almost every play and when he left the game at the end of twenty minutes the score stood, Minnesota, 22; Wisconsin 0.

The last decade has seen many changes in the playing rules of football. About 1904 the general public became imbued with the idea that so-called "mass play" was dangerous and under pressure of popular demand the rules committee introduced radical alterations which have transformed football into a fast open contest, replete with sensational and spectacular plays that make the game vastly more interesting to the spectators, yet, it is to be feared, no less dangerous to participants. During all this transitional period, Minnesota has followed a definite and consistent policy of development and has gradually worked out and evolved a style and system of play that is individual and distinctive of Minnesota. The Minnesota play is somewhat intricate and complex, puts a premium on brains and quick thinking, but when studied hard is easily mastered. In former days the daily practice consisted of continuous scrimmaging between Varsity and scrubs, with a standard style of play that was common to all. Each day a small game was staged and practice was open to all comers. As the game of football has developed, strategy has become an ever-increasing factor. Each University develops along its own individual lines. Trick plays, unexpected forward passes, surprising formations and strategic devices have to be learned and it is no more appropriate to give a general admission to these exercises than it would be for a debating team to admit the public to listen to its arguments and strong points just prior to a prize debate.

Furthermore the same quality of teaching cannot be given in the presence of an audience

that can be accomplished in undisturbed quiet and seclusion. Secret practice has become a matter of necessity if the best results are to be obtained, not only to keep opponents from gaining a premature knowledge of contemplated tactics, but to make the most rapid progress and attain the highest degree of efficiency. It is a matter of vital importance, however, that the student body and the team that represents them should be in close touch and sympathy and that the players should feel the keen interest of the student body in their performance and success. To meet this situation a plan was devised this year of admitting the student body to the secret practice every Wednesday afternoon, and of arranging a practice game with the freshmen that day, so that the students might see the team in action, follow their progress and developments, and become familiar with the players in action. This plan is proving a great success and seems just about to meet the requirements of the situation.

The Conference reforms of a few years back which cut out first year men from participation, eliminated preliminary practice and the training table, reduced the number of games to seven and forbade all students with one condition to play, has really not affected football so detrimentally as it was supposed it would, for these very rules have eliminated the "bone heads" from the squad and made it possible for only keen men of brains to make the team. Some of the reforms which were introduced by the college professors who constitute the Conference that regulates athletic affairs at the nine universities that belong to this organization, seemed too drastic and unreasonable to the University of Michigan and in 1908 Michigan severed its connection with the Western Conference.

This was sincerely regretted at the University of Minnesota as a close friendship had been established between Minnesota and Michigan founded on the firm basis of good sportsmanship, the result of mutual respect and friendly intercourse following some of the best and closest games ever played in the west.

In 1906 football relations between Minnesota and the University of Chicago, which had been interrupted since the 6 to 6 game in 1900, were re-established and have continued unbroken ever since. A unique feature of this alliance was the establishment of the so-called "purity banquet." This name was given to the dinner that the home team contracted to give to the visiting team on the

night before the annual game. It was thought that a social meeting of this sort the night before the game would promote a feeling of good fellowship and make for clean sport and a clean game. While well intended and carried out according to agreement, Minnesota has nevertheless found this dinner with its attendant speech-making often drawn out, somewhat tiring in connection with the nervous strain present on the night preceding a crucial contest. But there is no question that a growing friendship between Chicago and Minnesota has developed and the bonds of union greatly strengthened. Some years ago "spying" which was generally regarded as a legitimate part of the campaign was abolished at Minnesota and most of the other schools, and replaced by an open system of "scouting." This consists in sending an assistant coach or former player as a guest to the games of an opponent—where he endeavors to gain all the information possible as to the strength of the team and the general style of play. This information is often of importance and is a factor in the tactics and strategy of the game. In 1913, the coaches at Minnesota and Wisconsin entered into a gentleman's agreement not to use any information obtained through spying and relations were at once placed on a more stable basis of sportsmanship.

As the years have gone by, Minnesota has been gradually building up a system of assistant alumni coaching that has constantly increased in size and efficiency. For years we have had a regularly appointed assistant coach with usually one or two second assistants to supervise the development of the freshmen. In addition to this, the resident alumni in recent years have given their aid in greater and greater measure. This year the alumni have been more helpful than ever before and have taken hold at the very beginning of the season. But for their assistance the rapid and efficient development of the large squad of green and inexperienced men that were present at the opening of the year, would have been impossible.

In "Sig" Harris, who has been first assistant coach now for many years and in charge of the second team, Minnesota has one of the best coaches in the country. Leonard Frank, who has been added to the force this year as second assistant, is giving valuable help with the line men. "Bill" McAlmon, who only last year stepped out of his position as Varsity halfback, has taken his place as coach of the freshmen. In addition to these men an enu-

meration of the alumni who have already contributed their assistance in active coaching on the field this year gives a surprisingly large list that very few universities can surpass.

"Babe" Loomis, an old time star of the nineties, has been on the field almost every day assisting the backs—while "Biggie" Robinson who played two years at guard and tackle and then finished off with a year's play on the Yale team, has devoted an equal amount of time to the line men. The work has been divided up so that there has been no friction or misused energy. Bromley, Powers, and Dan Smith have helped the guards. Bert Page, Stafford and Morrell have worked with the centers; Dolan with the tackles; "Jack" Harrison, Woodrich, Earl Luce and Bob Marshall with the ends; Tollefson, Hayward, "Bee" Lawler and "Johnnie" McGovern with the quarterbacks; Plankers with the fullbacks; Shaughnessy with the passers. "Rube" Rosenthal has helped in perfecting the open back field defense; while Fred Hunter and "Hunkie" Davis have given aid to the backs. John Fitzgerald has been out every day to assist McAlmon with the freshmen. Others also have promised to be on hand later in the season and give assistance just before the big games. These men constitute a galaxy of football stars of whom any university might well be proud.

During the fall of 1913, Elmer McDevitt, a former Yale guard, while in his senior year at the Minnesota Law school, held the position of second assistant coach and gave special attention to the men in the line. For years "Tom" Shevlin, than whom probably no greater all-around football player ever lived, has come out each fall to Northrop field and given his help and inspired the boys with something of his own wonderful fire and energy. "Pudge" Heffelfinger, too, has been a loyal friend to Minnesota. In 1903 "Pudge" helped groom the team for the great 6-6 game with Michigan that has gone down in history. Again in 1906 he was an important factor in teaching the line men to acquire the art of getting down the field and smother Mr. Eckersall in the memorable 4 to 2 victory over Chicago.

This year a "homecoming" day for the alumni has been inaugurated for the week of the Wisconsin game in November—a splendid custom that will be sure to stimulate enthusiasm, bring the alumni into closer touch with the undergraduate life and stimulate added interest in the University.

Minnesota Football 1914-1925

By Felix B. Wold

Student Editor, Minnesota Alumni Weekly

AN era far removed from the time of this writing, when the evolution of football and its accessories will have progressed into what now cannot be foretold with any certainty, there undoubtedly will arise once more a dominant party whose efforts will be expended toward a replacement of the new for the old, not quite a resurrection but a most expansive rehabilitation. This assertion, or phophecy, is made on a basis of precedent—the rise to little less than vainglorious heights, the sudden and unkind fall and the following rise of football at the University of Minnesota through the years 1914 to 1925.

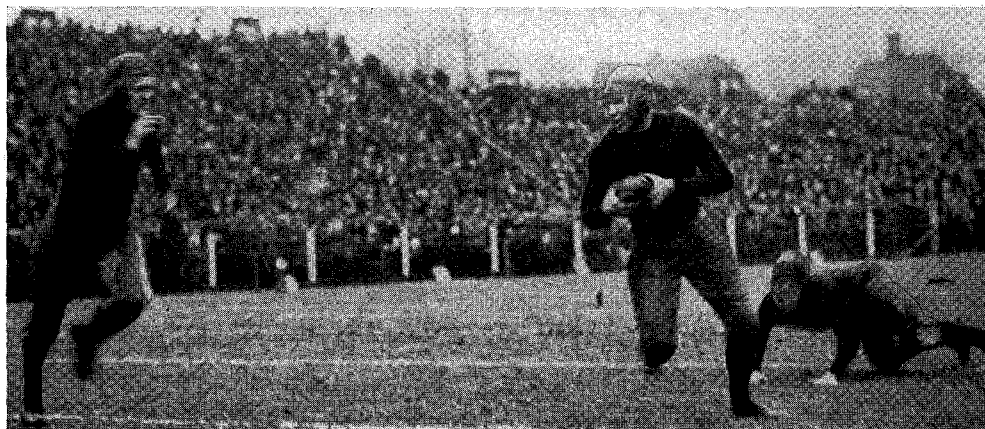
Within that span of a dozen seasons the disciples of the Minnesota gridiron game witnessed an athletic reconstruction, in management, in personnel and in building facilities. They also saw, and felt, the rush of mighty eevens, the palsied attempts of others and returned to see again Minnesota demanding and getting due respect from the nine other institutions of the Big Ten and all through a most laudable comeback. Minnesota had drowsed, but awoke with a start that did not finish till the Gophers came back on the country's football map. The Gophers had succumbed to an inexorable law of averages but divested themselves of imaginary shackles to advance to the place once so jealously guarded.

A million dollar stadium, to house without effort the extra thousands who had clamored

in vain at the gates of old Northrop field, came as a result of the stadium-auditorium drive. The Memorial stadium, seating 55,000, was finished and thrown open to play in 1924. The second purpose of the drive, a memorial to Cyrus Northrop in the shape of a spacious auditorium, now is being realized as workmen are engaged in erecting the 1480 tons of steel comprising its skeleton.

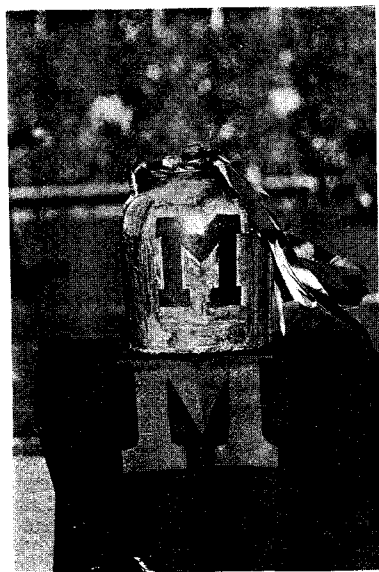
"Stadium Boom!" battle-cry of 1,500 workers, emitted its first strident call in 1922 and continued in similar fashion until the beginning of work could be assured. The drive was not restricted to the campus, to the Twin Cities or to the state; it ranged to and covered all spots where there were alumni or friends of the University; its extent was unlimited, its results could be measured in coin but not in commendation or appreciation or self-satisfaction. The University took rank with all other institutions in athletic aspects with the Memorial stadium. A few years later the field house, costing \$650,000, was erected; that, however, was not realized until 1927 and has no place in this story though it may be said that it was built of the excess funds derived from coffers, hitherto quite bare, which the stadium helped fill.

To enable the success of the drive, the Greater University Corporation, later made permanent, was established as the center working point. Its officers were Thomas F. Wallace



Earl Martineau slips away from North Dakota tacklers in the 1922 game

('93, '95 L), president; Charles G. Ireys ('00), vice-president, and Edward A. Purdy (Ex '05) treasurer. The leader of the host of men and women who conducted the project through subscription campaigns and the arousing of enthusiasm was Lyman L. Pierce, '92 graduate. State district heads were Dr. W. F. Braasch, Rochester, chairman; Dr. Frank Manson, Worthington; Dr. Fred U. Davis, Faribault; Dr. Claude Lewis, St. Cloud; A. F. Branton, Willmar; C. G. Selvig, Crookston, and J. C. King, Mora.



The "little brown" jug reposes on the side-lines at all the Minnesota-Michigan games

In relation to the gigantic drive, Mr. Pierce said:

"If we were to attempt to give a detailed history of this achievement, it would be necessary to tell the story of the most self-denying co-operation in both time and money on the part of a very large number of loyal alumni and friends of the University. The men and women who have formed our organization have naturally had much inertia to overcome. It is surprising how little opposition either to the University or to the campaign has been discovered.

"It is impossible to measure what the innumerable painstaking interviews by the members of the organization with people from one end of the land to the other will mean in the future life of the University. When the honor roll is made up, there will go into the records of the University the story of individual devo-

tion and achievement on the part of an organization which has stood the test and has brought about a result which seemed to most people to be well nigh impossible."

Other developments in those years, prompted by an apparently insatiable demand of the grid fans, students and outsiders alike, for winning teams ended with the engagement of a new head coach, William Spaulding, to take the place of Dr. Henry L. Williams, the old warrior of more than a score of rigorous years in Western Conference campaigning, and a subsequent removal of Spaulding for Dr. Clarence W. Spears from West Virginia. Dr. Williams, diligent and persevering, nonetheless also was submitting to this law of averages, which plays no favorites. For two seasons, 1920 and 1921 something unparallel in Minnesota history had happened; opponents in both schedules had outscored the Gophers in total points, Minnesota emerging victorious in but four of 14 games with the opposition winning all six conference engagements in 1920.

Minnesota's glory had begun to fade. Something drastic had to happen, and Coach Spaulding, formerly of the Western Teachers College at Kalamazoo, Michigan, was signed to coach Maroon and Gold football. All this took place in 1922; Dr. Williams had passed but with him departed no small share of colorful memories. Fred Luehring, from the University of Nebraska, was engaged as athletic director and T. Nelson Metcalf as track coach.

Pursuant to his habits of years gone by, Dr. Williams continued from 1914 through to 1919 in trotting out football teams that held the admiration of both opponents and spectators. In those six seasons his teams won 32 games, lost seven and tied two; they scored 1,088 points to their opponents' 216 and captured 17 Big Ten struggles while losing six and tying one. The eleven of 1915 was named Big Ten champion, winning its games from Iowa, Wisconsin and Chicago by substantial margins and deadlocking with Illinois, which a year later was to prevent Minnesota's greatest team from taking the title.

Some of the proteges of Dr. Williams, during the last six years of his mentorship, whose names stand out dominantly are Arnold "Pudge" Wyman, Bert Baston, Johnny Ballantine, Boleslaus Rosenthal, "Shorty" Long, Bernie Bierman, "Galloping Joe" Sprafka, Sinclair Dunnigan, George Hauser, Norman Kingsley, Neal Arnston, Lawrence Teberg, Ernest Lampi and Arnold Oss.

The Minnesota shift, that intricate series of

formations which seldom failed to befuddle opposing elevens, after several seasons of success reached its peak in 1916 when the team, which forever will remain fresh in the minds of those who have any memories of it, swept all hostile aggregations before it with little difficulty save one, Illinois. The shift now exists no more due to laws which expelled it from play; but the "Minnesota shift" and the "Giants of the North" continue to be bywords on the tongues of real grid fans though both are seen nowhere now except in record books. As a matter of fact, the "Giants of the North" appellation, according to Dr. Williams, never was entirely true but was construed from the estimations of football scribes as to the weight of the Gophers; extra poundage usually was tacked on, Dr. Williams says. Be that as it may, if they weren't giants they may well have been, considering the havoc they created among enemy teams.

If there had been any erstwhile prophet airing his ideas during 1914 as to results of future years, he might have included the Illinois-Minnesota game two years later in his list since in 1914 the eleven from that same institution marred a perfect conference record for the Gophers, offering, perhaps, a premonition of what was to come. After the Gophers had trimmed Iowa, 7 to 0, in their opening Big Ten engagements, they were defeated a week later by Illinois, 21 to 6. By three weeks later, when the season had passed into history, Minnesota had triumphed over both Wisconsin and Chicago, their final games. Without the loss to Coach Stagg's eleven the Maroon and Gold would have enjoyed another title.

What the Gophers were deprived of in 1914 they retrieved the following year, going through the season undefeated when again Illinois very nearly upset matters by holding Minnesota to a 6-6 tie though being decisively outplayed. After hammering Iowa into a 51 to 13 defeat, the Gophers were tied by Illinois but retaliated by whipping Chicago and Wisconsin and taking hold on the championship. It was Minnesota's last title.

An intercepted forward pass in the first quarter of the Illinois game of 1916 ended in a 60-yard run for the touchdown which eventually was to prohibit the Gophers from laying claim to the first place bunting at the season's end. It was Illinois' second touchdown and brought the winners' total to 14, a mark which Minnesota could not attain, falling five points short.

Those were the halcyon days of the Wyman

to Baston pass combination which also functioned repeatedly with Flynn on the receiving end. It was due to this overhead attack and the bone-crushing power of the line that Minnesota trimmed Iowa, 67 to 0; Wisconsin, 54 to 0, and Chicago, 49 to 0. In the three practice games of that year Minnesota defeated South Dakota State, 41 to 7; the University of South Dakota, 81 to 0, and the University of North Dakota, 47 to 7.

Without the inclusion of the lineup of that season this tale would be incomplete. It was Captain Baston and Flynn, ends; Mayer and Hauser, tackles; Sinclair and Ecklund, guards; Townley, center; Long, quarterback; Wyman, fullback, and Hansen and Wise, halfbacks. They scored 348 points to their opponents' 28, more than four-fifths of a point per minute. That eleven was Dr. Williams' greatest team and was recognized as perhaps the strongest in the country.

Minnesota surged once more to the forefront in football before the lag in fortunes took effect. In 1917 the Gophers were victorious in three of their four conference engagements, the only setback coming at the hands of Wisconsin, 10 to 7. For her trio, of Big Ten victories, Minnesota humbled Indiana, Chicago and Illinois; she triumphed over South Dakota in an early season practice game.

The World War and the Students Army Training Corps in 1918 raised the first blockade against a continuation of Minnesota's victorious parade through beaten opponents. Even so the Gophers managed to take two of three games in the Conference race, defeating Chicago and Wisconsin, each by a single touchdown, and losing to Iowa by the same margin. They also were defeated by the Municipal Pier eleven from the Naval Supply School at Chicago, 20 to 6. The U. S. Aviation School and the St. Thomas and Carleton colleges fell victims to the Gophers in the three opening games of the schedule.

Defeats were administered to Minnesota by Iowa and Illinois in 1919 yet whatever sting they inflicted was assuaged entirely by the Gophers' crushing victory in the season's final game over Michigan, 34 to 7. That was the engagement in which the powers of Arnold Oss were demonstrated to their fullest capacity when, after running wild on an untamed rampage through most of the tussle, he furnished the game's climax with a 67-yard broken field dash for a touchdown. Minnesota trimmed Wisconsin, 19 to 7, and Indiana, 20 to 6, besides adding North Dakota to her

victims in the first game of the schedule. The Nebraska game ended in a 6 to 6 tie.

Two disastrous seasons followed, in which Minnesota won but two of 12 conference games, losing all six in 1920 when she was defeated by Northwestern, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Michigan. In the year following, the Maroon and Gold eleven was returned the victor over Northwestern and Indiana but lost to Ohio State, Wisconsin, Iowa and Michigan. In each season she defeated North Dakota. Also in each season Oss, who was considered to be a certain all-American, was so badly injured that he was unfit for play.

There were some brightlights for Minnesota in those two seasons, however, in spite of a string of losses. Two of them, though in each case Minnesota lost the game, were the Wisconsin and Michigan tangles, both ending 3 to 0 against the Gophers. On a disparaging short end each time, Minnesota's grim, unyielding efforts kept the opposition from crossing her goal line, field goal settling the issues though tales beforehand had deemed the Gophers easy victims. In 1921 Minnesota trampled Northwestern, 28 to 0, and defeated Indiana, 6 to 0. What joy resulted in the Maroon and Gold stronghold from those triumphs was obliterated by sweeping victories over Minnesota later in the season.

Thus closed the reign of Dr. Williams who, in 21 years of coaching Minnesota football teams, four times tied for the Big Ten title, won it without dispute four times and seven times lost only one game. A year later Bill Spaulding succeeded Dr. Williams, but the slump hung on temporarily as in 1922 the Gophers managed to capture but two of their six games, winning from Indiana and Ohio State and losing to Wisconsin, Iowa and Michigan. The Northwestern game was completed without decision either way, a 7 to 7 tie.

A return to her once esteemed power greeted Minnesota's season of 1923 when the eleven was a championship consideration up until the final game, that with Michigan at Ann Arbor where the Wolverines turned back the invading Gophers, 10 to 0. That also was the year when Minnesota realized her fifth all-American player, Captain Earl Martineau, dubbed the "flying Frenchman". Spaulding's team conquered Northwestern and Iowa by convincing margins and tied Wisconsin. Other elevens which met defeat at the hands of the Gophers were the Haskell Indians, North Dakota and Ames. At the close of the year Martineau was chosen by Walter Camp for his mythical

eleven, the first time a Minnesota man had made it since Bert Baston's selection in 1916.

The one game of four Big Team engagements which Minnesota won in 1924 proved to be the greatest upset of the year in the whole country. Minnesota, rank underdog against Illinois whose best bet was the brilliant Harold "Red" Grange, stopped that remark-



Coach Spaulding watches the Minnesota eleven perform

able back cold and defeated with apparent ease the Illini machine, 20 to 7, in the Memorial stadium. The victory substantiated the adage that a good line is more important than a good backfield. The Minnesota forward wall, schooled in secret in the hippodrome building at the state fair grounds, smothered Illinois' attempts at the line and broke through to halt Grange before that individual could get started. Minnesota lost to Iowa, Michigan and Vanderbilt, tied Ames and Wisconsin, and won from North Dakota and the Haskell Indians.

When 1925 brought autumn and football back to the campus, it presented a new mentor, Dr. Clarence W. Spears, who had established an enviable record while at West Virginia. Dr. Spears himself was an all-American, being chosen for the nation's highest gridiron honor while a guard at Dartmouth college.

The season closed with one Big Ten reverse, again by Michigan, 35 to 0, and a loss to Notre Dame, 19 to 7, in the first game ever played between the two. Homecoming was celebrated with a victory over Iowa, 33 to 0, and the Wisconsin game was tied, 12 to 12. North Dakota, Grinnell, Wabash and Butler were defeated.

The Recent Years

By Maury Fadell

Sports Writer, Minnesota Alumni Weekly

WHEN Dr. Clarence W. Spears left the University of West Virginia where he had been coach for several years to take over the remains of a football team at Minnesota, he faced one of the stiffest tasks that any coach in the Big Ten had to contend with at that time. He had a crew of men that included Herbert Joesting, Mally Nydahl, Shorty Almquist, Mike Gary, Harold Hanson, Neil Hyde, Leif Strand, Leonard Walsh, Harold Barnhart, George MacKinnon and many others who had been heralded as a crack sophomore team.

It did not take the popular doctor long to become one of the most feared coaches in the Conference battle. Everywhere in collegiate gridiron circles, the word was to keep watch on the Minnesota sophomore team. That was in 1925, and then in 1926 the hushword was to keep watch on Dr. Spears' junior team. But in his third year, when Dr. Spears developed for three years, the team that was to burn up



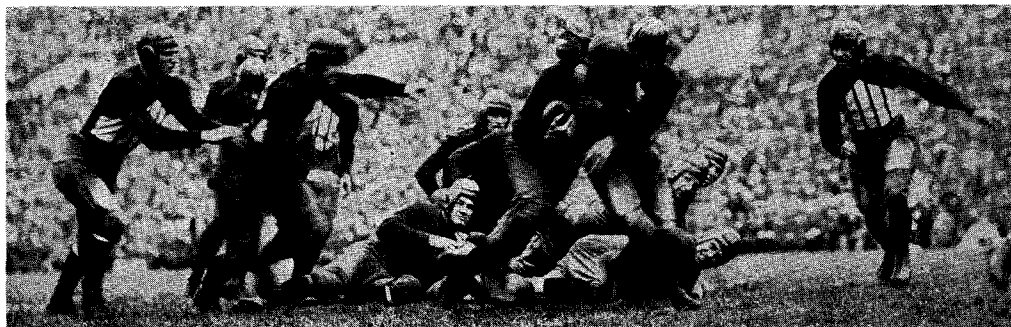
Dr. Clarence W. Spears

the conference race track, critics all over the country named the husky coach as one of the country's best. His senior team, as the same eleven was called in 1927 played a 1,000 per cent season, climaxing a glorious schedule by defeating Michigan decisively at the Ann Arbor lair.

In the midst of the 1927 schedule, Dr. Spears did the one thing that probably any other coach in the country wouldn't dare to do. He defied and erased the popular method of fighting the Notre Dame football team when the Gophers battled the Irish on the South Bend campus and although the classic was staged in rain and snow, Minnesota won a moral victory as many alumni called it, although the score was tied. Dr. Spears fought Rockne with Rockne's own fire. He laughed at the powerful end runs of the popular Irish Flannagan who had circled the ends of every other opposing team. The threats of the strong Notre Dame line, one of the best Rockne ever produced, did not worry the doctor. He sent in his own shock troops to combat the Notre Dame varsity and although only 35,000 fans were able to jam into the small stadium, the whole sporting world soon found out that the Maroon and Gold had tamed the Irish on their own ground where they had not lost a game since 1906.

Dr. Spears has done more for Minnesota football and athletics in general than any other man at the institution. He has worked for three years, trying to put football on the same comparative level that he had raised the grid standing of the West Virginia eleven where he coached after graduating from Dartmouth. During his own days at Dartmouth, incidently, Dr. Spears was picked as an all-American guard and was named as one of the greatest of all time guards.

Since his arrival at Minnesota, Dr. Spears has developed several famed players. His most popular star was Herb Joesting, who captained the one thousand per cent team in 1927. Joesting was picked unanimously throughout the country as the greatest fullback in the game. Joesting received this great ovation in 1926 when he was a Junior and then again in 1927 he was proclaimed again unanimously as the country's best.



Herb Joesting smashes the Wisconsin defense in the 1927 game

Then there was Harold Hanson another of last season's outstanding stars. When Hanson first came to Minnesota, so the story goes, he asked Dr. Spears if he was allowed to go out for football. The doctor consented and three years later, Hanson was named all-American guard. Harold "Shorty" Almquist, another of Dr. Spears' proteges hoarded the spot light for three years acting as signal caller and ball totter at the same time. Shorty played terrific ball for Minnesota and was often called one of the best and coolest quarters in the Big Ten. Shorty's outstanding play however, was against Notre Dame when the Irish played at the Memorial stadium in 1925. The Notre Dame Captain, Clem Crowe and "Count" Parisien, sub-quarterback were the only two men who were on their feet when the latter picked up a fumble on his own goal line. With Crowe acting as interference, they faced none other than Shorty who by forcing the two men to zig-zag across the field slowed them up to such an extent that they were tackled from behind and were unable to score although they were but a few yards from the Gopher goal line.

Dr. Spears has boosted football to such a scale that now the Minnesota prep schools are sending their star men to the state institution instead of sending them to other schools where

they formerly went so as to mingle with the best of gridiron talent.

From the very beginning of his period as head football coach at Minnesota there was no doubt but that Dr. Spears had his heart and soul with the Gopher lads. The greatest event that proved to everybody that there was no one who would work harder for the Maroon and Gold than Dr. Spears, took place on the gridiron in 1926. It was just after the opening of the football season that the smiling Dr. was attacked by an almost acute case of appendicitis. It got to a point where the varsity coach had to go through with the operation. Immediately after the operation, almost before he was physically strong enough to stand without assistance, the doctor was back in Minneapolis, not at his home convalescing as everybody had expected him to do, but he was out there on the gridiron driving the boys just as hard as he ever did. During the absence of the chief coach, Patsy Clark was wielding the big stick, but he could not take the place of Spears.

Even when athletic director, Fred W. Luehring, offered Spears a chair while he was on the gridiron, he refused, desiring to walk around and to point out the defects in the daily scrimmage.

Recollections of Minnesota Football

By A. A. Stagg

Head Coach, University of Chicago

MY earliest recollection of Minnesota football was back in 1891, when I visited the University of Minnesota for the first time and witnessed the football practice which was held in front of the buildings on the campus. On this occasion, I met three or four men whose names and personalities I remember. These were Captain Leary, who played half-back, Pillsbury quarterback, George Sikes tackle, who a year later played a similar position on the Chicago team when he was doing graduate work, and "Big" Harding guard, who impressed me as one of the biggest men I had ever seen playing football. As I recall, all of these men were stalwarts in their positions and all made great reputations.

The next time I saw Minnesota was in action against Wisconsin at Madison in 1892, which game, I recall, Minnesota won by a fairly large score, but the game was hard fought until the Wisconsin center broke his leg. This catastrophe had a decided influence on the morale of the Wisconsin men, and greatly weakened the center of the Wisconsin line, which was punctured by Minnesota with great freedom thereafter. I refereed this game, Chicago not being able to fill all of its dates that first season.

The first athletic relationship between Minnesota and Chicago happened in 1895 when Minnesota invaded Marshall Field and beat Chicago 10 to 6. My memory of that game was of the splendid kicking of a man named Parkyn who, if I remember rightly, was a Canadian, who had played in Canada. This same Parkyn created a great impression on me by kicking the ball over the crossbar from the center of the field, which, at that time, was fifty-five yards away. I had never seen that feat accomplished before. His punting throughout the game was of a similar character and with his superb plunging, raised havoc with the Chicago team. The game was a desperate battle, however, and Minnesota did not win until the last minute of play and that because of poor judgment on Chicago's part.

Each team had been able to gain ground freely when it had the ball. Chicago was leading six to four, with about a minute to play. Minnesota was forced to punt, and Chicago had the ball in her possession between

her ten and fifteen yard line. As the game was going, it would have been good judgment for her to have carried the ball and held it as long as possible before kicking. Instead, Captain Allen on the first down, elected to punt, and Minnesota caught it and by using Parkyn freely, quickly rushed over a touchdown and kicked goal shortly before the final whistle blew, Minnesota winning by a score of ten to six.

Chicago did not play Minnesota again until 1899, when her championship team of that year won a twenty-nine to nothing victory. Following the season of 1899, Dean Frederick S. Jones called on me, in Chicago, for advice about getting a new football coach for Minnesota, and I immediately thought of my old friend and collaborator of our football treatise published in 1893, Dr. H. L. Williams. On my recommendation, Dr. Williams was brought to Minnesota the following fall, and from that time on, Minnesota began to build up a national reputation in football. Dr. Wil-



Alonzo A. Stagg, veteran director of the University of Chicago football elevens

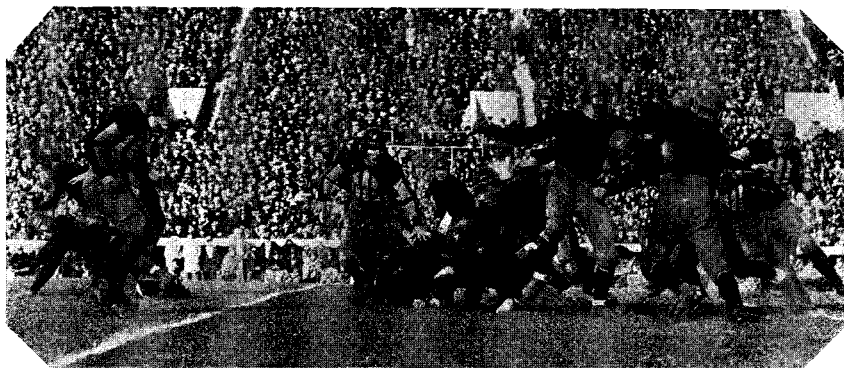
liams' shift plays became famous as the "Minnesota shift" and for many years worked havoc with their competitors.

I had not planned on playing Minnesota in 1900, but out of regard for Dr. Williams, who strongly urged our playing, a game was arranged for October 13th. The game was highly spectacular, and Dr. Williams' new evolutions made lots of ground. And about the middle of the first half Minnesota put over a touchdown, after a splendid march from beyond the middle of the field. Early in the fray, Jimmie Henry, Chicago's star left halfback, and the only one of our backfield left over from the previous championship year, broke his hand, but he gamely stuck to his post and in spite of his injury, knocked down the runner a good many times while not being able to hold on. Finally, in the last two minutes of the game, he made a seventy-seven yard run for a touchdown and kicked goal, tying the score.

Minnesota and Chicago did not meet again until 1906, when Dr. Williams and I formed a gentlemen's agreement which was unique in football relations, in that the night before the game, the visiting team was feasted at a banquet at which both teams and invited guests were present. Coaches, captains and others made speeches of felicitation and good will. Thereafter, annual games continued unbrokenly until the war.

The Minnesota team which I remember most vividly, was the memorable team of 1916, which took it out on Chicago to the tune of forty-nine to nothing. I have said more than once that I regarded Minnesota's 1916 team as just about the strongest team that I ever saw under the forward pass rule. Its running attack that day was matchless, and was combined with a forward pass attack of great brilliance, in which the famous combination Wyman to Baston was at its best.

Minnesota has every reason to be proud of its football record.



Roger Wheeler nabs Harmon, Wisconsin halfback, behind the line in the 1925 game

Minnesota's Opponents

Some Statistics on the Record of Gopher Elevens

THERE is nothing more inseparably woven into the history of Minnesota football—or western football—than the Western Intercollegiate Conference, popularly known as the “Big Ten Conference.” For 32 years, this athletic body has served as a guiding hand, preventing excesses, instituting reforms, until today it stands as the strongest college conference in the country. It is within the ranks of this conference that Minnesota has found her greatest rivals, her perennial competitors.

As early as 1890, the necessity for a football league, embracing the leading schools of the west, was apparent, and agitation was begun for the formation of such an organization, but it was not until 1892 that the first definite step was taken. In April of that year, the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the Northwest was formed, consisting of Michigan, Northwestern, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. It was decided that the operations of the association should “include football, baseball, and track.” Minnesota fared well under the regime of this body, winning the football championships in 1892 and again in 1893. The latter season was a disaster, financially, not only to Minnesota, but to the other association members, and at the regular meeting on December 27, 1893, the association was disbanded.

E. P. Harding, Minnesota's delegate, described the meeting as follows: “After all the business was finished (awarding of the medals, pennants) no one showed any real interest in plans for the future. An awkward silence ensued, and we sat staring at one another, waiting each for the other to break away first. Northwestern finally arose, and gracefully casting the blame on the rest of us, brought it about somehow that we had compelled them to withdraw. Michigan then moved that the league be disbanded, at which we all nodded knowingly and smiled ominously. The motion was unanimously carried.” Every member of the association ended the season with a debt of \$300 to \$600. But the league continued in effect, for the teams played substantially the same opponents thereafter.

Roughness began to be the predominate criticism of football in the years immediately following, and in March, 1895, football rep-

resentatives from Minnesota, Chicago, Michigan, Northwestern, Wisconsin, Beloit, and Lake Forest met for the purpose of “eliminating as far as possible the brutality of the game.” Captain Larson and Manager Van Sant were Minnesota's representatives. No changes were made in the playing rules, but there was considerable discussion and a committee recommended certain changes and elected Coach A. A. Stagg of Chicago as a delegate to the Eastern meeting at New York, called to effect a change in rules.

That same year, the presidents of Michigan, Wisconsin, Chicago, Northwestern, Illinois, Purdue, and Minnesota met at the suggestion of President Smart of Purdue, and drew up a set of rules to guide the various colleges. But the rules were not universally adopted, and the next year, quickened by a criticism of professionalism made against Minnesota by Caspar Whitney in Harper's Weekly, Professor Conway McMillan of Minnesota sent out invitations to the same colleges to meet again. Faculty representatives from these schools met at the Palmer House, Chicago, on February 8, 1896, and drafted a set of rules that formed the basis for the present Big Ten Conference. Among the measures adopted were a six months' attendance requirement for transferred students, faculty supervision of the conduct of the teams, definition of a bona fide student, the elimination of professionalism, and barring of students who were delinquent in studies.

Another meeting was called by Wisconsin after the season of 1896, and the following year, Chicago sent out the call. At this meeting, it was decided to make the conference an annual affair, to be called by the chairman of the previous year's meeting. Thus, was the Western Conference finally given a permanent form, and it has persisted with very little internal strife.

In 1898, Michigan, Illinois, and Chicago boycotted Wisconsin because of their playing of Mayberry and Cochems, alleged to be professionals, and two rival conference track meets were held in the spring. A year later, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois accused Chicago of attempting to run things with a high hand and imposed another boycott. At the end of

the season, both Chicago and Wisconsin were undefeated, and a game was finally arranged between the two, resulting in the breaking up of the boycott. After the season of 1907, authorities at Michigan thought that the rules adopted were too stringent and withdrew from the Conference, but returned again in 1919. Iowa and Indiana Universities were admitted to the Conference after the season of 1899, and in 1912 Ohio State was admitted. The teams that make up the Conference have furnished Minnesota with the major share of her opponents and the "big games" of every year have been played with these teams.

The University of Chicago was not one of Minnesota's earliest rivals on the gridiron, but for many years during the middle period of Minnesota football history she was one of the most important. The first game between the two institutions was played in 1895, the Gophers winning after a great struggle, 10 to 6. The two teams did not meet again until 1899, when Coach A. A. Stagg's championship team buried the Gophers under a 29 to 0 score. The following year, Dr. Henry L. Williams, an old friend of the Chicago mentor, became the Gopher coach and the two teams played a 6 to 6 tie. Thereafter, they did not meet again until 1906, when relations were re-established and continued unbroken until 1918. One of the features of the games was the so-called "purity banquet," a dinner given by the home team to the visitors on the night preceding the game, which was customary for several years.

For the most part, the scores of the games have been very one-sided, either one or the other eleven running up a large score, which was no doubt partially responsible for the popular conception of the Gophers as "Giants of the North." The Chicago newspapers delighted in pitting Chicago's "brains" against Minnesota's "beef" and the following poem, written by W. A. Phelon in the *Chicago Journal*, is typical.

MINNESOTA BATTLE HYMN

Ve ban going to dat vootballs game and ve ban sing a song—
Sing it vid de big idea, to help our boys along—
Sing it ven de rush line's yumping, yumping goot and strong—
Ven ve ban butting troo Chicago.

Hooray, hooray, ve skal hold jubilee
Hooray, hooray, ve make dem climb a tree—
So ve sing dot gorus ven ve brak dem neck and knee,
Ven ve ban butting troo Chicago.

Ve haf got a line of Oles sax foots tall and veigh a ton,
Ven dey biff againsd Chicago dey vill poot Stagg on de run—
Dey skal cross dat line vid speedness, and yo'll har de shout of fun,
Ven ve ban butting troo Chicago.

Hooray, hooray, ve soak dem in the yaw—
Hooray, hooray, de best yo never saw—
Ve vill smash vid yoy Stagg's yokers like dey ban some mens of straw,
Ven ve ban butting troo Chicago.

When Michigan re-entered the Conference in 1919, both teams scheduled games with the Wolverines, and consequently found it impractical to continue their own contest. Since that time, no game has been played, but the four-year schedule compiled in 1927 provides for a resumption of relations in 1928.

The record:

1895—Minnesota 10, Chicago 6
1896—Minnesota 0, Chicago 29
1900—Minnesota 6, Chicago 6
1906—Minnesota 4, Chicago 2
1907—Minnesota 12, Chicago 18
1908—Minnesota 0, Chicago 29
1909—Minnesota 20, Chicago 6
1910—Minnesota 24, Chicago 0
1911—Minnesota 30, Chicago 0
1912—Minnesota 0, Chicago 7
1913—Minnesota 7, Chicago 13
1914—Minnesota 13, Chicago 7
1915—Minnesota 20, Chicago 7
1916—Minnesota 49, Chicago 0
1917—Minnesota 33, Chicago 0
1918—Minnesota 7, Chicago 0
Total—Minnesota 235, Chicago 129
Minnesota won 10, lost 5, tied 1.

The University of Illinois for some years occupied the position of Nemesis in the minds of Minnesota followers, for although the Gophers have won about two-thirds of the games between the two elevens, Illinois defeated Minnesota in 1914 and 1916 and held the Maroon and Gold to a tie in 1915. On all three occasions, the Minnesota team had but to win that game to complete an unblemished season. The defeat in 1916, dependent upon so many obscure causes that they must be lumped together and called "luck," was the most bitter pill that Gopher followers have ever swallowed. In 1924, Minnesota had the delightful opportunity of returning the favor, when a supposedly weak eleven handed the famous "Red" Grange and his teammates their first defeat of the season.

The record:

1898—Minnesota 10, Illinois 11
1900—Minnesota 23, Illinois 0
1901—Minnesota 16, Illinois 0

1902—Minnesota 17, Illinois 5
 1903—Minnesota 32, Illinois 0
 1911—Minnesota 11, Illinois 0
 1912—Minnesota 13, Illinois 0
 1913—Minnesota 19, Illinois 9
 1914—Minnesota 16, Illinois 21
 1915—Minnesota 6, Illinois 6
 1916—Minnesota 9, Illinois 14
 1917—Minnesota 27, Illinois 6
 1920—Minnesota 7, Illinois 17
 1924—Minnesota 20, Illinois 7
 Totals—Minnesota 226, Illinois 87
 Minnesota won 9, lost 4, tied 1.

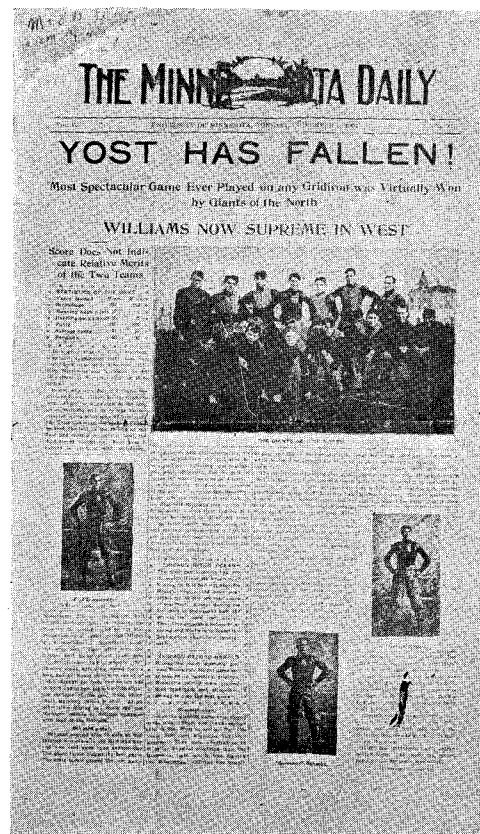
The distance between the two schools has made games between Indiana and Minnesota rather impractical, when opponents could be found closer to home, but the two elevens have met seven times, Minnesota winning five of the contests. The first game was played in 1906, after a Conference ruling, laid down to check abuses in the game, abolished all games where rivalry was bitter for one year and forced Minnesota to seek many new opponents. The two teams did not play again until 1917. The World War made a game the next year an impossibility, but in 1919 the contests were resumed and continued until 1922. In 1927, Minnesota played the Hoosiers again, and the game was fought to a tie, 14 to 14, the only blemish on Minnesota's conference record for the season.

The record:

1906—Minnesota 8, Indiana 6
 1917—Minnesota 33, Indiana 9
 1919—Minnesota 20, Indiana 6
 1920—Minnesota 7, Indiana 21
 1921—Minnesota 6, Indiana 0
 1922—Minnesota 20, Indiana 0
 1927—Minnesota 14, Indiana 14
 Totals—Minnesota 108, Indiana 56
 Minnesota won 5, lost 1, tied 1.

Only one more ancient rivalry exists in the history of Minnesota football than that between the University of Iowa and Minnesota. For the past 36 years, the Gophers and Hawkeyes have met 22 times on the gridiron. The first game of long roll was played in 1891, Minnesota winning, 42 to 4. The two elevens did not play again until 1901. The previous season had been an undefeated one for both teams, and the game was a hang-over from the discussion of the relative merits of the two elevens the year before. Minnesota won, 16 to 0, and began a long string of victories over Iowa, one of the most unusual phenomena in the history of Gopher football, for the Hawkeyes boasted many good teams during the next 17 years.

In 1918, the break came, and Iowa began a string of five consecutive victories, ended by



A front page reproduction of the Minnesota Daily on the day following the 1903 Michigan game

the 1923 team in the last game ever played on Northrop Field. During the last three years, Minnesota seems to have regained some of the old ascendancy over the Hawkeyes, winning the games by overwhelming scores. Petty squabbles have never marred the relations between Iowa and Minnesota, and the rivalry has been mellowed by those 36 years, since teams just learning the Rugby game faced each other.

The record:

1891—Minnesota 42, Iowa 4
 1901—Minnesota 16, Iowa 0
 1902—Minnesota 34, Iowa 0
 1903—Minnesota 75, Iowa 0
 1904—Minnesota 11, Iowa 0
 1905—Minnesota 39, Iowa 0
 1909—Minnesota 41, Iowa 0
 1911—Minnesota 24, Iowa 6
 1912—Minnesota 56, Iowa 7
 1914—Minnesota 7, Iowa 0
 1915—Minnesota 51, Iowa 13
 1916—Minnesota 67, Iowa 0
 1918—Minnesota 0, Iowa 6
 1919—Minnesota 6, Iowa 9
 1920—Minnesota 7, Iowa 28

1921—Minnesota	7,	Iowa	41
1922—Minnesota	14,	Iowa	28
1923—Minnesota	20,	Iowa	7
1924—Minnesota	0,	Iowa	13
1925—Minnesota	33,	Iowa	0
1926—Minnesota	41,	Iowa	0
1927—Minnesota	38,	Iowa	0
Totals—Minnesota	629,	Iowa	162
Minnesota won 16, lost 6.			

Michigan, a pioneer in Western football, has always produced strong teams, and quite early in their history the Wolverines attained a reputation that brought intersectional games with the "Big Three," when those schools were the rulers of the gridiron roost. Football relations between Minnesota and Michigan, although of long standing, have been rather irregular, only 18 games being played in 36 years.

In 1892, the Gopher and the Wolverine met for the first time, during the first year of the regime of the Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association of the Northwest. Michigan had introduced an innovation into western football that year, having engaged an eastern coach, and the prospects for a Minnesota victory were far from bright. But the unexpected occurred, and the novice administered a lesson to the master by a 14 to 6 score. Minnesota won again the following year at Ann Arbor, but the trip was a financial disaster, and a game between the two elevens was not scheduled for 1894.

Prospects seemed better in 1895, and Minnesota journeyed to Detroit, where one of the best teams ever produced in the West at that time handed the Gophers a 20 to 0 defeat. Thereafter, with the exception of an interval between 1897 and 1901, Minnesota and Michigan played every year until 1903. Charges of rough play caused another rupture of relations after that year, and it was not until 1909 that the two elevens met again. After the 1910 season, another game was not played until 1919, when Michigan returned to the Conference. Minnesota won that game, but the next year saw the beginning of a lean period, when, for seven years, the Gophers went without a victory. Finally, in 1927, the tide turned and the Maroon and Gold eleven was again victorious.

Such an unimpressive record as that made by the Gophers against Michigan, in direct contrast to her showing against other opponents, has given rise to a popular conception of Michigan as a jinx to the Minnesota team, and it is true that the breaks of the game have figured more prominently in the games with the Wolverines than with any other eleven. The game

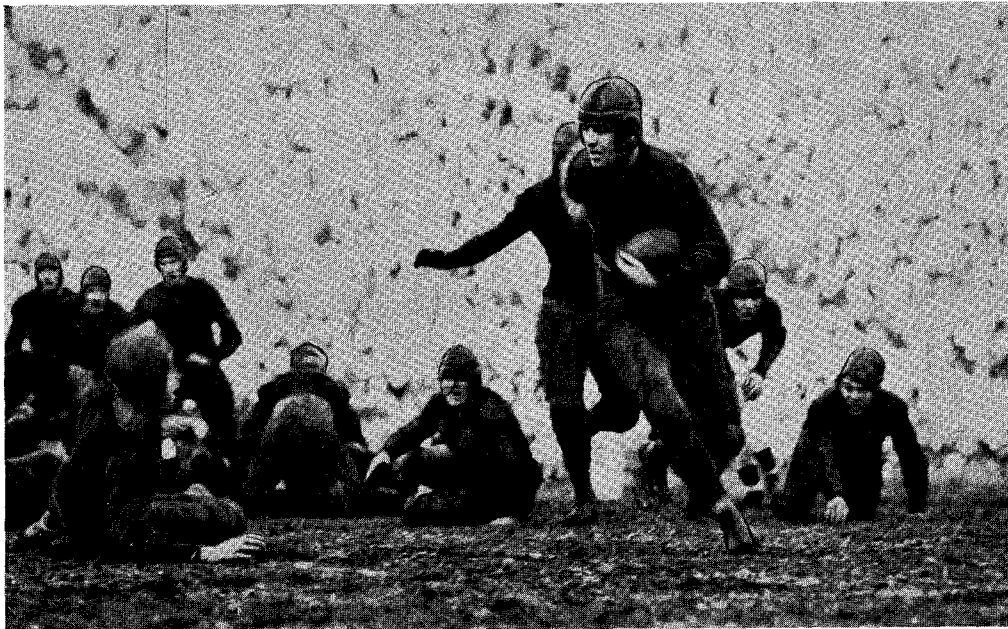
of 1896 was lost on an illegal ruling by an official, while the 1910 contest was lost on a technicality that could not have occurred under the present rules. The particular rule was changed the next season, largely as a result of the injustice resulting in that game. Minnesota followers will not soon forget such games as the seven to six struggle in 1926, when a recovered fumble and a long run averted an apparently sure defeat for Michigan.

Despite the frequent disputes that have marred the relations between Michigan and Minnesota, there is no team that the Gophers would rather play, and no song is more popular at Minnesota than "We want to go back to Michigan."

*"We want to go back to Michigan,
To that dear Ann Arbor town,
Back to Joe's and the Orient,
Back to some of the money we spent;
We want to go back to Michigan,
To that dear Ann Arbor town.
We want to go back!
We've got to go back!
To Mich-i-gan!*

One of the more pleasant aspects of the rivalry between the two teams is the struggle for the popularly known "little brown jug," in reality the big grey jug. After the Michigan game of 1903, Oscar Munson, the Gopher property man, brought a jug, left behind by the Michigan team, to the office of Dr. L. J. Cooke. The genial Doctor painted on the jug the inscription, "Captured by Oscar, Oct. 31, 1903. Mich. 6, Minn. 6." and suspended it from the ceiling of his office. There it remained for six years unmolested. Just before the game of 1909, Dr. Cooke took it down and carried it over to a mass meeting, using the trophy to illustrate his talk before the "pep fest." The newspapers, hearing about the jug, exploited it in the pre-game publicity, and thus the affair came to the attention of Michigan. The Wolverines wrote to Minnesota, asking that the jug be returned, and Dr. Cooke promised if Michigan won the game. This was readily agreed to, and the jug went back to Michigan after the victory.

When Minnesota won the 1919 game, the jug was returned, unmarked. At a banquet following the 1920 contest, Coach Fielding Yost suggested that the trophy be repainted, one half in Maroon and Gold, and the other in Maize and Blue, and the winning scores of each eleven painted over the school colors. This was done, and so it remains to-day, with the score of first Minnesota victory since 1919 inscribed on it after the 1927 season.



Bob Peplaw starts on a twenty-yard jaunt in the second 1926 Michigan game

The record:

1892—Minnesota 14, Michigan 6
1893—Minnesota 24, Michigan 20
1895—Minnesota 0, Michigan 20
1896—Minnesota 4, Michigan 6
1897—Minnesota 0, Michigan 14
1902—Minnesota 6, Michigan 23
1903—Minnesota 6, Michigan 6
1909—Minnesota 6, Michigan 15
1910—Minnesota 0, Michigan 6
1919—Minnesota 34, Michigan 6
1920—Minnesota 0, Michigan 3
1921—Minnesota 0, Michigan 38
1922—Minnesota 7, Michigan 16
1923—Minnesota 0, Michigan 10
1924—Minnesota 0, Michigan 13
1925—Minnesota 0, Michigan 35
1926—Minnesota 0, Michigan 20
Minnesota 6, Michigan 7
1927—Minnesota 13, Michigan 7
Totals—Minnesota 113, Michigan 272
Minnesota won 4, lost 14, tied 1.

One of the original members of the old Northwest Association, Northwestern University was one of Minnesota's earliest major opponents. But in later years, competition between the two teams became only sporadic and ceased altogether for fifteen years, after 1905. After a lapse of five years, Northwestern will again appear upon the Minnesota schedule in 1928.

The record:

1892—Minnesota 16, Northwestern 12
1893—Minnesota 16, Northwestern 0
1898—Minnesota 17, Northwestern 6

1899—Minnesota 5, Northwestern 11
1900—Minnesota 21, Northwestern 0
1904—Minnesota 17, Northwestern 0
1905—Minnesota 72, Northwestern 6
1920—Minnesota 0, Northwestern 17
1921—Minnesota 28, Northwestern 0
1922—Minnesota 7, Northwestern 7
1923—Minnesota 34, Northwestern 14
Totals—Minnesota 233, Northwestern 73
Minnesota won 8, lost 2, tied 1.

Ohio State, since her admittance to the Conference in 1912, has made a particularly brilliant record, turning out several championship teams and producing such outstanding players as Harley, Stinchcomb, and Hess. Minnesota and Ohio State have met on only three occasions, each eleven winning one game. The length of the trip necessary to play Ohio State has made the scheduling of other contests impractical.

The record:

1921—Minnesota 0, Ohio State 27
1922—Minnesota 9, Ohio State 0
Totals—Minnesota 9, Ohio State 27
Minnesota won 1, and lost 1.

Since 1897, Minnesota has never scheduled Purdue University, one of the pioneers in middle western football, but after a lapse of thirty-one years the 1928 schedule calls for a game between the two teams to be played at Minneapolis. The two universities have played four times and each team has won two games.

The record:

1894—Minnesota 24, Purdue 0
 1895—Minnesota 4, Purdue 16
 1896—Minnesota 14, Purdue 0
 1897—Minnesota 0, Purdue 6
 Totals—Minnesota 42, Purdue 22
 Minnesota won 2, and lost 2.

There is an old adage in the lore of Minnesota football that declares "a Wisconsin game is always tough," for no matter what the pre-game strength of the two teams is, both elevens are usually keyed to an emotional pitch that raises their playing ability above an ordinary level. Not all the games have been close ones; Wisconsin has given Minnesota some of the Gophers' worst beatings and the reverse is equally true, but the large majority of the games have been bitterly fought and closely contested.

Away back in 1890, before more than a passing thought had ever been given to any organization such as the Big Ten Conference, Minnesota and Wisconsin played their first game, and the Gophers rolled up the largest score ever recorded between the two teams, 63 to 0. The Badger players arrived in Minneapolis wearing silk top-hats, and tradition says that their actions laid the basis for the present slang connotation of the phrase "high hat." Resentful, the Minnesota eleven of that year were doubly desirous of humbling the "high hats" and set a mark that no other team has approached.

From that day, the Wisconsin game has been an annual feature of the Minnesota schedule, with the single exception of 1906, when it was thought best to abolish all games between particular rivals, and in most years has been the important battle of the season. In spite of the intense rivalry between the two schools, football relations have been generally free from petty bickering and squabbling, and indications are that Minnesota and Wisconsin will continue to play their annual game until football ceases to be played.

The record:

1890—Minnesota 63, Wisconsin 0
 1891—Minnesota 26, Wisconsin 12
 1892—Minnesota 32, Wisconsin 4
 1893—Minnesota 40, Wisconsin 0
 1894—Minnesota 0, Wisconsin 6
 1895—Minnesota 14, Wisconsin 10
 1896—Minnesota 0, Wisconsin 6
 1897—Minnesota 0, Wisconsin 39
 1898—Minnesota 0, Wisconsin 28
 1899—Minnesota 0, Wisconsin 19
 1900—Minnesota 6, Wisconsin 5
 1901—Minnesota 0, Wisconsin 18
 1902—Minnesota 11, Wisconsin 0

1903—Minnesota 17, Wisconsin 0
 1904—Minnesota 28, Wisconsin 0
 1905—Minnesota 12, Wisconsin 16
 1907—Minnesota 17, Wisconsin 17
 1908—Minnesota 0, Wisconsin 5
 1909—Minnesota 34, Wisconsin 6
 1910—Minnesota 28, Wisconsin 0
 1911—Minnesota 6, Wisconsin 6
 1912—Minnesota 0, Wisconsin 14
 1913—Minnesota 21, Wisconsin 3
 1914—Minnesota 14, Wisconsin 3
 1915—Minnesota 20, Wisconsin 3
 1916—Minnesota 54, Wisconsin 0
 1917—Minnesota 7, Wisconsin 10
 1918—Minnesota 6, Wisconsin 0
 1919—Minnesota 19, Wisconsin 7
 1920—Minnesota 0, Wisconsin 3
 1921—Minnesota 0, Wisconsin 35
 1922—Minnesota 0, Wisconsin 14
 1923—Minnesota 0, Wisconsin 0
 1924—Minnesota 7, Wisconsin 7
 1925—Minnesota 12, Wisconsin 12
 1926—Minnesota 16, Wisconsin 10
 1927—Minnesota 13, Wisconsin 7
 Totals—Minnesota 523, Wisconsin 325
 Minnesota won 19, lost 12, tied 5.

THE GOPHER AND THE BADGER

(An Allegory)

(Written by Richard Burton after the Minnesota-Wisconsin Game of 1900)

Two sportive little creatures got together on a day.
 The Gopher and the Badger who like at games to play.
 So they chose a time of meeting and they took a leather ball
 And they swore they'd do each other in the golden days of fall.

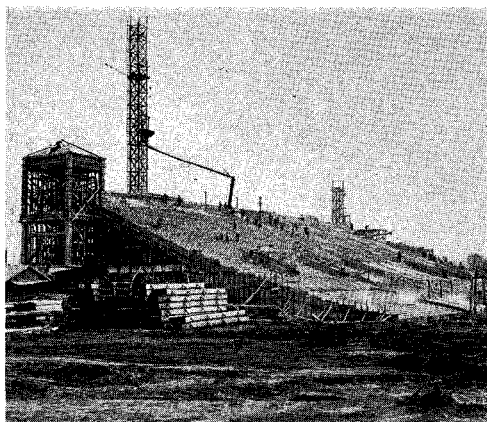
2.
 Said the Badger to the Gopher "I have beaten you so long,
 That to win is just a habit and as easy as a song";
 Said the Gopher to the Badger "Talk is cheap but, brother beast,
 If you'd come and conquer truly, it will cost you blood at least."

3.
 The November came and with it, came ten thousand folk to see
 These two animals endeavor for to gain the victory;
 And the fight was to the finish and the crowd was wondrous glad,
 And the Gopher burrowed proudly, and the Badger he was mad.

4.
 Till at last a whistle sounded and a Gopher cheer arose
 Heard at Madison distinctly where the Badger mostly goes,
 And the Gopher dug the earth up (that's the way he shows his glee)
 And he quoth: "Oh brother Badger, I am it and it are we."

5.
 There's a moral to the story: If you'd strike a winning gait,
 You must never be down hearted. You must believe in brighter Fate:
 Like the men from Minnesota when they triumphed with the ball,
 When the Gopher and the Badger came together in the fall.

Outside of the Conference, Minnesota has found few opponents. The University authorities were never kindly disposed towards the recent flare for intersectional games, and for many years, the Minnesota athletic facili-



First stages in the construction of the Memorial Stadium

ties were such as to make this type of game impractical, even if it had been favored. Consequently, Minnesota has played but three of what might be called intersectional games, the remainder of her opponents outside the Conference coming from middle western colleges.

Next to Wisconsin, Ames College has been Minnesota's most consistent opponent, especially in the early years, when the two schools were more equal in size. Ames is one of those unusual schools which maintain a strong football team, even though the institution is smaller in size than her competitors. Minnesota and Ames have met 22 times, the Gophers winning 19 of the battles, but the record does not tell the story of the bitterness of the struggles.

The record:

1895—Minnesota 24, Ames 0
1896—Minnesota 18, Ames 6
1897—Minnesota 10, Ames 12
1898—Minnesota 0, Ames 6
1899—Minnesota 6, Ames 0
1900—Minnesota 27, Ames 0
1902—Minnesota 16, Ames 0
1903—Minnesota 46, Ames 0
1904—Minnesota 32, Ames 0
1905—Minnesota 42, Ames 0
1906—Minnesota 22, Ames 0
1907—Minnesota 8, Ames 0
1908—Minnesota 15, Ames 10
1909—Minnesota 18, Ames 0
1910—Minnesota 49, Ames 0
1911—Minnesota 5, Ames 0
1912—Minnesota 5, Ames 0
1913—Minnesota 25, Ames 0
1914—Minnesota 26, Ames 0
1915—Minnesota 34, Ames 6
1916—Minnesota 20, Ames 7
1924—Minnesota 7, Ames 7
Totals—Minnesota 465, Ames 54
Minnesota won 19, lost 2, tied 1.

In the heyday of the school, there was no institution more famous for its football teams than the Carlisle Indian School. Coached by Glenn Warner, later mentor at Pittsburgh and Stanford, the Indians achieved a reputation for brilliant and spectacular football that stood unchallenged a quarter century ago. All the newest angles, the latest trick plays, the last play on the technicalities of the rules, these were the glory of the Carlisle team, they were in truth, the advance guard of the football of their time.

After the football revolution in the Big Ten Conference it was decided that all old rivalries would be abolished for one year. Carlisle was one of the five games scheduled in 1906 by Minnesota, and the Indians remained on the schedule for three years. Minnesota was defeated rather handily in the first encounter. The following year, little better results were hoped for, but the Indians were forced to the limit to win, 12 to 10. Minnesota followers were jubilant, and the following poem, published in a city daily the following day, portrays faithfully, the feelings which that game engendered:

"What's all this dreadful noise about?" said the copper on the beat.

"Why, our rah-rahs held the Injuns!" said the sergeant in the street.

"Oh, our rah-rahs held the Injuns!
Don't you hear them whoop and yell?
They're over town tonight, my buck,
With a view to raising—Well,
You'd better keep your eye peeled,
For you can't most always tell,

With the Injuns getting plenty from our rah-rahs."

"Who are these awful Injuns?" said the copper on the beat.

"Why they're the holy limit!" said the sergeant in the street.

"They made the Harvard crimson
Look colorless and pale,
And I've a dime or two that says
They could wallop dear old Yale.
It's no wonder we're some chesty
When you come to hear the tale,

With the Injuns getting plenty from our rah-rahs."

"And did the rah-rahs really win?" said the copper on the beat.

"It comes to that, it comes to that," said the sergeant in the street.

"They did a lot of classy things,
Tho' I can't just tell you what,
Except a chap named Chestnut
Was Johnny on the spot,
And another chap named Capron kicked
The ball clean from the lot—

That's the way the Injuns got it from our rah-rahs."

"And did our rah-rahs never lose?" said the copper on the beat.

"To some Baptists from Shekaggy," said the sergeant in the street.

Oh, the bucks they went to pot, then,
Were a tidy sum, they say,
But they'll none of them eat snowballs,
For they've all made good today—
No, it isn't wholly sentiment
That makes the evening gay,

With the Injuns getting plenty from our rah-rahs."

"Shall I pinch them if they get too fresh?" said the copper on the beat.
 "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay!" replied the sergeant in the street.

"'Tis lovely autumn weather.
 Have you bought your winter's coal?
 How's the wife and all the babies?
 Well, I guess I'll have to stroll."
 And tho' she rolled right noisily,
 The copper let her roll,

With the Injuns getting plenty from our rah-rahs.

The record:

1906—Minnesota 0, Carlisle 17
 1907—Minnesota 10, Carlisle 12
 1908—Minnesota 11, Carlisle 6
 Totals—Minnesota 21, Carlisle 35
 Minnesota won 1, lost 2.

Minnesota and Drake University have played but one game. For the past decade or so, the Drake eleven has been coached by Ossie Solem, member of the Gopher team of 1912, and has made a fine record in the Missouri Valley Conference.

The record:

1927—Minnesota 27, Drake 6

Haskell Institute is another Indian school that has achieved a reputation as a remarkable football institution. The Haskell Indians are not as famous nor as powerful as the Carlisle team of an earlier day, but nevertheless, the Kansas eleven presents a strong team at all times. Minnesota has played Haskell three times.

The record:

1901—Minnesota 28, Haskell 0
 1923—Minnesota 13, Haskell 12
 1924—Minnesota 20, Haskell 0
 Totals—Minnesota 61, Haskell 12
 Minnesota won 3, lost 0.

Minnesota has played the eleven of the University of Kansas on two occasions. In 1892, after the middle western championship claim by Minnesota had been disputed by Kansas, a game was arranged for the next year. Minnesota played Kansas again in 1896.

The record:

1893—Minnesota 12, Kansas 6
 1896—Minnesota 12, Kansas 0
 Totals—Minnesota 24, Kansas 6

For many years, during the middle period of Minnesota football history, Nebraska was one of the Gophers' chief rivals. The spirit of competition between the two institutions was intense, and the Nebraska game was one of the important contests of the year. Minnesota has played Nebraska just once since 1913, but there has been agitation for resumption of permanent relations. Nebraska has achieved an outstanding reputation in the Missouri Valley Conference, and no doubt a game between the Gophers and the Cornhuskers would excite as much interest as in the days gone by.

The first time that Minnesota visited Nebraska, the team was taken to call on William Jennings Bryan, the great commoner. Mr. Bryan told the two teams that his family were to have a chicken dinner that day and that he had taken the trouble, like the augers of old, to read the future from the entrails of the sacrifice. He read, so he said, these mystic words, "*You the Nebraskans will beat.*" And he added, "you may interpret that any way you choose."



Minnesota makes a first down in the 1925 Butler game

One of the features of the annual clash with the Cornhuskers usually was a poem, written by "Doc" Bixby of Nebraska, and attempted replies by various Minnesota poets. Following are some of the examples:

"We are coming right along,
Minnesota,
With a team of giants strong,
Minnesota.
When the mighty game is through
You can bet there'll be a few
Tall Norwegians feeling blue,
Minnesota.

When we faced your line last fall,
Minnesota,
Formed of Oles, six feet tall,
Minnesota,
We were scared—this is no joke—
At your monster-looking folk
And the language that they spoke,
Minnesota.

We were also quite undone,
Minnesota,
At your bluff of five to one,
Minnesota;
That produced a wholesome fear:
Let me whisper in your ear,
Do not tempt us so this year,
Minnesota.

Bear in mind the sorrow past,
Minnesota,
How we touched you toward the last,
Minnesota;
Think how sad you were that night
At the finish of the fight;
Oh, we did it to you right,
Minnesota."

His "defy" drew forth the following reply:

"Yes, we've heard your threats so dire
Dear Nebraska;
We have felt your breath of fire
Near, Nebraska;
Are we withered in our tracks?
Sweaters quite burned off our backs?
Are we dreading your attacks?
Nit, Nebraska.

For our "Oles" six feet tall,
Poor Nebraska;
Have grown taller since last fall,
Sure, Nebraska;
They are eager for the fight,
They are nursing up their might,
And with all their vim they'll smite,
You, Nebraska.

Do you really think that we,
Crazed Nebraska,
Care a shuck for such as thee,
Dazed Nebraska?
Do you think to win the game,
Using hot air and your name?
Then we'll put you to the shame,
Razed Nebraska.

And we think it would be wise,
Dear Nebraska;
You'd appear *much* less like guys,
Queer Nebraska;
If you'd heed the lesson well,
That poor polly had to tell,
When she'd talked too much,—farewell!
Sere Nebraska."

The record:

1900—Minnesota 20, Nebraska 12
1901—Minnesota 19, Nebraska 0
1902—Minnesota 0, Nebraska 6
1903—Minnesota 16, Nebraska 12

1904—Minnesota 35, Nebraska 0
1906—Minnesota 13, Nebraska 0
1907—Minnesota 8, Nebraska 5
1908—Minnesota 0, Nebraska 0
1909—Minnesota 14, Nebraska 0
1910—Minnesota 27, Nebraska 0
1911—Minnesota 21, Nebraska 3
1912—Minnesota 13, Nebraska 0
1914—Minnesota 0, Nebraska 7
1919—Minnesota 6, Nebraska 6
Totals—Minnesota 192, Nebraska 51
Minnesota won 10, lost 2, tied 2.

One of the popular features of the Gopher football season during the past three years has been the games with Notre Dame University. Coached by Knute Rockne, the South Bend team has achieved a reputation for brilliant and spectacular play that rivals that of the famous Carlisle Indians of a quarter century ago. Like the Indians, too, Notre Dame plays a more strenuous schedule and travels more than any other team in the country. Unfortunately, the three year contract with Notre Dame was terminated at the end of the 1927 season and no game was scheduled for 1928, but the cordial relations between the two schools make the scheduling of another game in the near future a practical certainty.

The record:

1925—Minnesota 7, Notre Dame 19
1926—Minnesota 7, Notre Dame 20
1927—Minnesota 7, Notre Dame 7
Totals—Minnesota 21, Notre Dame 46
Minnesota won 0, lost 2, tied 1.

Minnesota has played one game with the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Missouri Valley champions in 1926.

The record:

1927—Minnesota 40, Oklahoma A. & M. 0

The first intersectional game which Minnesota played, since the famous trio of encounters with the Carlisle Indians more than twenty years ago, was a contest with Vanderbilt University in 1924, the first year that the new Stadium was open for play. The record:

1924—Minnesota 0, Vanderbilt 16

Minnesota has played many games with smaller colleges, colleges which could furnish stiff practice contest to put the team in shape for the more important games of the season. While the following list is composed chiefly of those schools that are now regarded as playing a less powerful brand of football, many of these teams were the strongest competition that the Gophers had in the early days of the game. This is particularly true of Beloit and Grinnell.



Herb Joesting, holding the famous jug, after the Minnesota victory in the 1927 game

Beloit has played the Gophers on four occasions, Minnesota winning all the games, but not without a struggle. The record:

1894—Minnesota 40, Beloit 0
 1899—Minnesota 5, Beloit 5
 1902—Minnesota 29, Beloit 0
 1903—Minnesota 46, Beloit 0
 Totals—Minnesota 120, Beloit 5
 Minnesota won 4, lost 0.

Butler College, popularly known as the "Bulldogs," have played Minnesota recently on two occasions. The record:

1925—Minnesota 33, Butler 7
 1926—Minnesota 81, Butler 0
 Totals—Minnesota 114, Butler 7

Carleton College has furnished Minnesota with some very stiff practice games. The first time the two schools played, Carleton won by a 4 to 2 score. The record:

1883—Minnesota 2, Carleton 4
 1896—Minnesota 16, Carleton 6
 1897—Minnesota 48, Carleton 6
 1898—Minnesota 32, Carleton 0
 1899—Minnesota 35, Carleton 5
 1900—Minnesota 44, Carleton 0
 1901—Minnesota 35, Carleton 0
 1902—Minnesota 33, Carleton 0

1903—Minnesota 29, Carleton 0
 1904—Minnesota 65, Carleton 0
 Totals—Minnesota 339, Carleton 21

In addition, Minnesota played a combined Carleton and St. Olaf team during the S. A. T. C. year of 1918, winning, 59 to 6.

Minnesota has played Chicago College of Physicians & Surgeons in 1901, winning the game by a 27 to 0 score.

Grinnell College was one of the teams in the early years that disputed Minnesota's supremacy on the western gridiron, but in the later years, the Maroon and Gold eleven won with a deadly regularity. In 1904, the Gophers ran up the largest score they ever made, against the Grinnell team, 146 to 0.

The record:

1890—Minnesota 18, Grinnell 13
 1891—Minnesota 12, Grinnell 12
 1891—Minnesota 22, Grinnell 14
 1892—Minnesota 40, Grinnell 24
 1893—Minnesota 36, Grinnell 6
 1894—Minnesota 10, Grinnell 2
 1895—Minnesota 4, Grinnell 6
 1896—Minnesota 12, Grinnell 0
 1897—Minnesota 6, Grinnell 0
 1898—Minnesota 6, Grinnell 16
 1899—Minnesota 5, Grinnell 5
 1900—Minnesota 26, Grinnell 0
 1902—Minnesota 102, Grinnell 0
 1903—Minnesota 39, Grinnell 0
 1904—Minnesota 146, Grinnell 0
 1925—Minnesota 34, Grinnell 6
 Totals—Minnesota 516, Grinnell 94
 Minnesota won 12, lost 2, tied 2.

Hamline University was Minnesota's first competitor on the gridiron. Two games were played with the Pipers in 1882, and each team won one contest. Later, the Hamline eleven did not furnish a close competition, the Gophers winning by some overwhelming scores.

The record:

1882—Minnesota 2, Hamline 0
 1882—Minnesota 0, Hamline 1
 1883—Minnesota 5, Hamline 0
 1890—Minnesota 44, Hamline 0
 1893—Minnesota 10, Hamline 0
 1902—Minnesota 59, Hamline 0
 1903—Minnesota 65, Hamline 0
 Totals—Minnesota 185, Hamline 1
 Minnesota won 6, lost 1.

Lawrence College has played the Maroon and Gold eleven on six different occasions and has never been able to score on the Gophers.

The record:

1903—Minnesota 46, Lawrence 0
 1904—Minnesota 69, Lawrence 0
 1905—Minnesota 46, Lawrence 0
 1908—Minnesota 6, Lawrence 0
 1909—Minnesota 25, Lawrence 0
 1910—Minnesota 34, Lawrence 0
 Totals—Minnesota 226, Lawrence 0

Macalester College and Minnesota have met four times on the gridiron, and the Macs have never been able to score on the Maroon and Gold warriors. The record:

1895—Minnesota 40, Macalester 0
 1896—Minnesota 26, Macalester 0
 1900—Minnesota 66, Macalester 0
 1903—Minnesota 112, Macalester 0
 Totals—Minnesota 244, Macalester 0

The University of North Dakota has become a traditional fixture on Minnesota's schedule, and for the last decade or so has been the opening opponent of the season. The Flickertails and the Gophers have met on 18 occasions, and the Gophers have always won. Usually the scores have been overwhelming, but the contests have always proved interesting, doubly so of late years, because the games were the first appearance of the Minnesota team in the season.

The record:

1898—Minnesota 15, North Dakota 0
 1900—Minnesota 34, North Dakota 0
 1901—Minnesota 10, North Dakota 0
 1904—Minnesota 35, North Dakota 0
 1905—Minnesota 45, North Dakota 0
 1913—Minnesota 30, North Dakota 0
 1914—Minnesota 28, North Dakota 6
 1915—Minnesota 41, North Dakota 0
 1916—Minnesota 47, North Dakota 7
 1919—Minnesota 39, North Dakota 0
 1920—Minnesota 41, North Dakota 3
 1921—Minnesota 19, North Dakota 0
 1922—Minnesota 22, North Dakota 0
 1923—Minnesota 27, North Dakota 0
 1924—Minnesota 14, North Dakota 0
 1925—Minnesota 25, North Dakota 6
 1926—Minnesota 51, North Dakota 0
 1927—Minnesota 57, North Dakota 10
 Totals—Minnesota 580, North Dakota 32

Minnesota played the eleven representing the North Dakota Agricultural College in 1903, winning by a score of 49 to 0.

Rush Medical College appeared on the Minnesota schedule in 1898, and the Maroon and Gold eleven won, 12 to 0.

St. Thomas College and the University of Minnesota have met on three occasions, the Gophers winning all the games. The record:

1904—Minnesota 47, St. Thomas 0
 1905—Minnesota 45, St. Thomas 0
 1918—Minnesota 25, St. Thomas 7
 Totals—Minnesota 117, St. Thomas 7

South Dakota University has furnished Minnesota with some very excellent practice games and one very unexpected surprise when the South Dakotans won the game of 1912 by a 12 to 0 score. The record:

1904—Minnesota 77, South Dakota 0
 1905—Minnesota 81, South Dakota 0

1910—Minnesota 17, South Dakota 0
 1911—Minnesota 5, South Dakota 0
 1912—Minnesota 0, South Dakota 12
 1913—Minnesota 14, South Dakota 0
 1914—Minnesota 29, South Dakota 7
 1915—Minnesota 19, South Dakota 0
 1916—Minnesota 81, South Dakota 0
 Totals—Minnesota 323, South Dakota 19
 Minnesota won 8, lost 1.

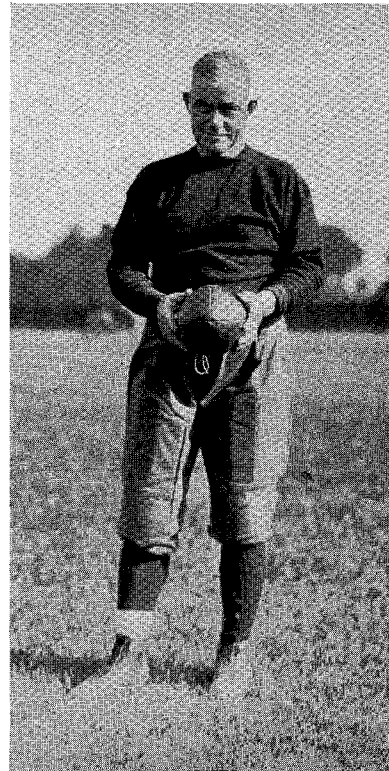
The Gophers have played South Dakota State College on two occasions, winning both games easily. The record:

1916—Minnesota 41, South Dakota State 7
 1917—Minnesota 64, South Dakota State 0
 Totals—Minnesota 105, South Dakota 7

The stout-hearted playing of Wabash College against larger opponents has gained for the little Indiana school the sobriquet of the "Little Giants." The fighting quality of the Wabash eleven was demonstrated in the Stadium on two occasions. The record:

1925—Minnesota 32, Wabash 6
 1926—Minnesota 67, Wabash 7
 Totals—Minnesota 99, Wabash 13

The year 1918 was an unusual one in the history of Minnesota football for the number



Fielding H. Yost, for many years, Michigan's head football coach



Mal Graham eludes a Grinnell tackler in the 1925 game

of unnatural opponents. During that year Minnesota played two service teams, composed of trained athletes who had enlisted in the service, and the Gophers secured an even break, winning from the Overland Station eleven of Minneapolis, 30 to 0, but losing to the Municipal Pier team of Chicago by a 6 to 20 score.

* * *

In the earlier days of the game at Minnesota, the strongest competition to be found in the west came from the team familiarly known as the ex-collegiates, composed chiefly of alumni of eastern schools and later of Minnesota alumni. The record:

1887—No score recorded.
 1889—Minnesota 10, Ex-Collegiates 0
 1889—Minnesota 2, Ex-Collegiates 0
 1890—Minnesota 14, Ex-Collegiates 6
 1890—Minnesota 0, Ex-Collegiates 0
 1891—Minnesota 11, Ex-Collegiates 14
 1891—Minnesota 0, Ex-Collegiates 4
 1892—Minnesota 18, Ex-Collegiates 6
 1895—Minnesota 14, Ex-Collegiates 0
 1896—Minnesota 8, Ex-Collegiates 0
 Totals—Minnesota 73, Ex-Collegiates 30
 Minnesota won 6, lost 2, tied 1.

The regular eleven has engaged teams composed of alumni on three occasions, as follows:

1898—Minnesota 0, Alumni 5
 1899—Minnesota 6, Alumni 5
 1918—Minnesota 0, All Stars 0
 Totals—Minnesota 6, Alumni 10

For many years in the late "nineties" and the early seasons of the new century, Minnesota followed the general practice of sharpening her football teeth on the local high school teams. Many times the Gopher found that he had bit off more than he could chew in the shape of these academy elevens, whose players could scarcely be distinguished from the wearers of the Maroon and Gold as far as size was concerned.

Minneapolis Central High School has furnished the opposition in the majority of cases and also has the best record of the academy elevens against Minnesota. The record:

1887—Minnesota 1, Central 0
 1895—Minnesota 20, Minneapolis Central 0
 1896—Minnesota 50, Minneapolis Central 0
 1900—Minnesota 0, Minneapolis Central 0
 1901—Minnesota 0, Minneapolis Central 0
 1902—Minnesota 28, Minneapolis Central 0
 1903—Minnesota 21, Minneapolis Central 6
 1904—Minnesota 75, Minneapolis Central 0
 1905—Minnesota 35, Minneapolis Central 0
 Totals—Minnesota 230, Minneapolis Central 6

St. Paul Central High Schools furnished Minnesota with six practice games. The record:

1900—Minnesota 26, St. Paul Central 0
 1901—Minnesota 16, St. Paul Central 0
 1902—Minnesota 0, St. Paul Central 0
 1903—Minnesota 36, St. Paul Central 0
 1904—Minnesota 32, St. Paul Central 0
 1905—Minnesota 35, St. Paul Central 0
 Totals—Minnesota 135, St. Paul Central 0

Other games were played with high school teams as follows:

1887—Minneapolis High School
 1896—Minnesota 34, South High 0
 1897—Minnesota 22, South High 0
 1905—Minnesota 37, East High 0
 Totals—Minnesota 93, Opponents 0

Shattuck Academy was one of Minnesota's earliest and most dangerous opponents on the football field. Minnesota has played the Shads on ten occasions and won but six of the games.

The record:

1886—Minnesota 5, Shattuck 9
 1886—Minnesota 8, Shattuck 18
 1888—Minnesota 8, Shattuck 16
 1888—Minnesota 14, Shattuck 0
 1889—Minnesota 8, Shattuck 26
 1889—Minnesota 26, Shattuck 0
 1890—Minnesota 58, Shattuck 0
 1899—Minnesota 40, Shattuck 0

1904—Minnesota 75, Shattuck 0
 1905—Minnesota 33, Shattuck 0
 Totals—Minnesota 275, Shattuck 69

Minnesota played Pillsbury Academy in 1905 and won by a score of 21 to 0.

* * *

During her years of football competition, Minnesota has won a fair share of championships, both Conference and Western. The Gophers played their first game with a team from outside the state in 1890, and finished the season undefeated by any collegiate team, having an even claim to the western title in that year. In 1892 and 1893, Minnesota had a just claim to the middle western championship, defeating all the leading teams in the middle west by decisive scores. From that time until 1900, Minnesota had no title to the mid-western championship. In 1900, 1903, and 1911, the Maroon and Gold teams were undoubtedly the best in the middle west, although her claim in 1900 was disputed by Iowa, whose team also finished the year undefeated. In 1903, Minnesota and Michigan tied for the middle western title, but since that time there has been no definite means of determining the best team in the west. In 1911, the Gophers had a fair claim to the title, Michigan's defeat by Nebraska eliminating her from consideration. The 1927 team was easily the equal of any team in the country, while the teams of 1916 and 1917 ranked well in the west, although defeated by elevens that were later overwhelmingly beaten by other teams, previously defeated by the Gophers.

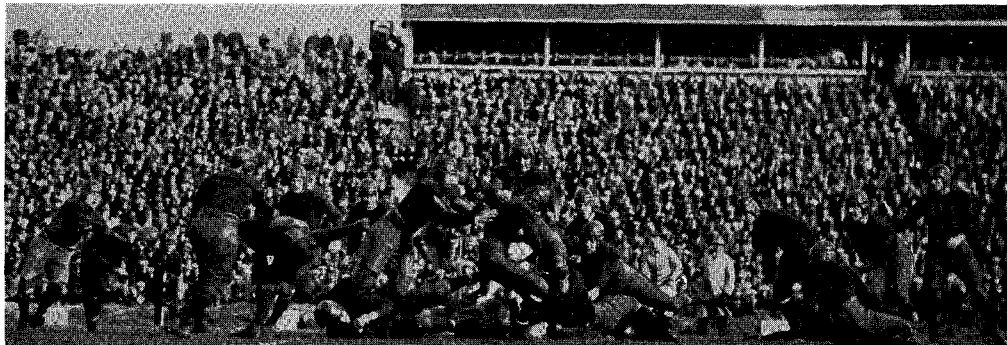
Since the organization of the Western Conference in 1896, Minnesota has won or tied for the Big Ten title nine times. In 1900,

1904, 1906, 1909, and 1911, the Gophers were undisputed leaders, and were tied with Michigan in 1903, and with Illinois in 1910, 1915, and 1927. Technically, Minnesota has no claim to the 1927 title, since President Coffman withdrew the Gophers' right to the championship tie.

Had Michigan remained in the Conference, Minnesota's record would be less imposing, since the Gophers were defeated by the Wolverines in 1909 and 1910.

The champions of the Western Conference since 1896 are as follows:

1896—Wisconsin (Disputed by Northwestern, Chicago, and Michigan)
 1897—Wisconsin
 1898—Michigan
 1899—Chicago
 1900—Minnesota
 1901—Wisconsin
 1902—Michigan
 1903—Minnesota and Michigan
 1904—Minnesota
 1905—Chicago
 1906—Minnesota
 1907—Chicago
 1908—Chicago
 1909—Minnesota
 1910—Minnesota and Illinois
 1911—Minnesota
 1912—Wisconsin
 1913—Chicago
 1914—Illinois
 1915—Minnesota and Illinois
 1916—Ohio State
 1917—Ohio State
 1918—No title awarded
 1919—Illinois
 1920—Ohio State
 1921—Iowa
 1922—Michigan and Iowa
 1923—Illinois and Michigan
 1924—Chicago
 1925—Michigan
 1926—Michigan
 1927—Illinois



A Minnesota plunge stopped in the 1926 Wisconsin game

Yearly Averages

Recapitalization

	Total	Won	Lost	Tied		Total	Won	Lost	Tied
1886	2	0	2	0	Alumni and Ex-collegiates	12	7	3	2
1887	2	2	0	0	Ames	22	19	2	1
1888	2	2	0	0	Beloit	4	4	0	0
1889	4	3	1	0	Butler	2	2	0	0
1890	6	4	1	1	Carlisle	3	1	2	0
1891	5	3	1	1	Carleton	10	9	1	0
1892	5	5	0	0	Chicago	16	10	5	1
1893	6	6	0	0	Chicago College of Physicians				
1894	4	3	1	0	and Surgeons	1	1	0	0
1895	10	7	3	0	Drake	1	1	0	0
1896	10	8	2	0	Grinnell	16	12	2	2
1897	8	4	4	0	Hamline	7	6	1	0
1898	8	4	4	0	Haskell Institute	3	3	0	0
1899	9	4	3	2	Illinois	14	9	4	1
1900	12	10	0	2	Indiana	7	5	1	1
1901	11	9	1	1	Iowa	22	16	6	0
1902	12	9	2	1	Kansas	2	2	0	0
1903	15	14	0	1	Lawrence	6	6	0	0
1904	13	13	0	0	Macalester	4	4	0	0
1905	11	10	1	0	Michigan	19	4	14	1
1906	5	4	1	0	Nebraska	14	10	2	2
1907	5	2	2	1	North Dakota	18	18	0	0
1908	6	3	2	1	North Dakota Aggies	1	1	0	0
1909	7	6	1	0	Northwestern	11	8	2	1
1910	7	6	1	0	Notre Dame	3	0	2	1
1911	7	6	0	1	Ohio State	2	1	1	0
1912	7	4	3	0	Oklahoma Aggies	1	1	0	0
1913	7	5	2	0	Pillsbury	1	1	0	0
1914	7	6	1	0	Purdue	4	2	2	0
1915	7	6	0	1	Rush Medical College	1	1	0	0
1916	7	6	1	0	St. Thomas	3	3	0	0
1917	5	4	1	0	Shattuck	10	6	4	0
1918	8	5	2	1	South Dakota	9	8	1	0
1919	7	4	2	1	South Dakota State	2	2	0	0
1920	7	1	6	0	Vanderbilt	1	0	1	0
1921	7	3	4	0	Wabash	2	2	0	0
1922	7	3	3	1	Wisconsin	36	19	12	5
1923	7	5	1	1	Army Teams (1918)	2	1	1	0
1924	7	3	2	2	High Schools	18	15	0	3
1925	8	5	2	1					
1926	8	5	3	0					
1927	8	6	0	2					
TOTALS	306	218	66	22	TOTALS	306	218	66	22

PERCENTAGE—765



Martineau gets away for a long run in the 1922 North Dakota game

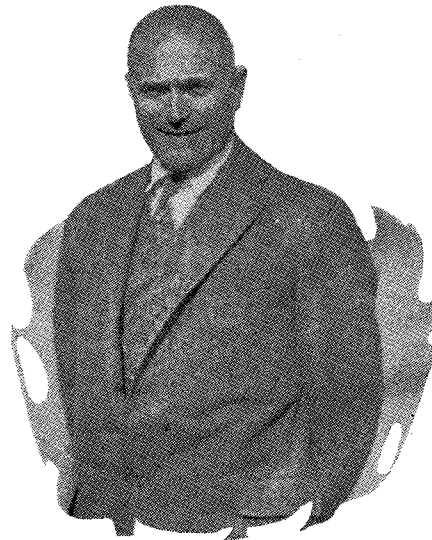
Gopher Coaches

BACK in 1883, when the University of Minnesota campus still bore the marks of its divorce from the wilderness and Old Main sheltered almost all the school's activities, several of the more ambitious students approached Professor Thomas Peebles, instructor in mental and moral philosophy. Aware of his previous knowledge of the Rugby game, introduced into America only ten years before, they asked him to help them prepare for a contest, soon to be played with Carleton College. The idea appealed to Professor Peebles, and he devoted many of his evenings to instructing the students in the rudiments of the game.

Such was the casual, unheralded beginning of the art of developing football elevens at Minnesota, an art that has flourished with the growth of the game until it has become a profession, distinctly in the public eye. It is no longer a phase or a circumstance attendant upon collegiate football, but an essential to the development of even a mediocre team. Minnesota has been fortunate in securing men of ability to guide and instruct her players during 46 years of intercollegiate competition.

Professor Peebles was a graduate of Princeton, but for the most part Minnesota coaching has been in the Yale tradition. In those early years, Yale represented the height of American football, and some of her most famed warriors were among the Twin City alumni of the school. In the fall of 1885, Frederick S. Jones, later to become a dominant force in the development of Gopher football, came to the University to take the professorship of physics. Imbued with a love of the game while an undergraduate at Yale, Professor Jones immediately took an active interest in the less polished game played at Minnesota. In the autumn of the next year, he called for volunteers for the University football team and about thirty men responded. The real Rugby game had come to Minnesota to stay.

Professor Peebles continued to lend a hand toward the developing of the University teams until 1888, when he left the faculty of the institution. He and Professor Jones used to take charge of rival squads and instill into their pupils some of the spirit of rivalry that existed between their respective alma maters. Shattuck Military Academy and the local high



Frederick W. Luehring, Director of Athletics

schools furnished the competition for the Gophers until the season of 1890. In that year, the game began to assume a more modern aspect, the first games were scheduled with teams from outside the state, an organization to control the team was established, and the new management secured the services of Tom Eck as a trainer and coach.

Although Professor Jones thereafter devoted less time to coaching the team, he did not sever his connections with the game, but continued for many years to be one of the outstanding figures in promoting the evolution of Minnesota football. He was an able friend during the economic struggles of the first years and for many seasons sat as one of the faculty members on the Athletic Board that regulated the sport until 1922. It was largely due to his vision and efforts that Northrop Field was established, and he was responsible for the engaging of Dr. Henry L. Williams to coach the Gopher teams. Professor Jones became the first dean of the engineering college in 1902, and six years later he left that position to assume a similar one at Yale.

Under the supervision of Tom Eck, Minnesota entered into her enlarged football program in 1890 with gusto, winning every game but one during the season including a 63 to 0



Herb Joesting eludes a tackler in a practice session in the Memorial Stadium

victory over Wisconsin. Mr. Eck could not be secured for the next season, and he was succeeded by Edward "Dad" Moulton, who had achieved a reputation as a professional sprinter in the years following the Civil War, and who later trained the football and track teams at Michigan and Iowa. While at the latter institution, he developed the sensational sprinter, John V. Crum, winner of the national championship in the 100 and 220 yard dashes.

The efforts of these men, however, were confined chiefly to keeping the players in good physical shape, rather than giving them any instruction in the game. William C. Leary, one of the stars in those early years, gives the following picture of the preparation of the football teams of those days.

"We met two or three times a week and were instructed in the fundamentals, such as tackling, falling on the ball, punting, and catching. The captain mapped out several plays and we were shown our parts in each play, and there was some scrimmage. The old team members participated only when convenient, and some of them did not appear until a couple of afternoons before the first game. Generally speaking, we had to work out our own strategy and plays. The captain of the team was not only captain, but coach as well, while the more experienced players would also suggest plays and assist in coaching. In addition, we received some aid from men who had played the game in the east.

"Dad" Moulton left Minnesota after the 1891 season, and there was no one regularly employed to help the team. Stanley and Ben

Morrison offered some assistance almost every day throughout the season, and the team completed an undefeated season, counting among its trophies, the scalps of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Northwestern.

When "Wallie" Winter, all-American tackle at Yale, was selected in 1893 to put the Gopher eleven in shape, the era of professional coaching at Minnesota had begun. Mr. Winter taught the Yale style of play and is reputed to have made the players work harder than any other coach of his time. For a few days before every game, he would institute a scrimmage between the first eleven and a second team composed of eighteen or twenty men, and the players looked forward to the big games as a rest, when compared to the practice tilts they went through. The efficiency of Winter's coaching is reflected in the success of the Gophers, who went through their second undefeated season, humbling among others, Michigan, Wisconsin, Northwestern, and Kansas.

The next year, Thomas Cochrane, Jr., another Yale player, was engaged to mould the Gopher eleven into shape. The finances of the Athletic Association were as ever in poor shape, and in addition to his duties as coach, Mr. Cochrane delivered a lecture, "Football as Played in the East," to help the association raise the much needed money. The season was not as successful as the two previous ones, and Walter W. Heffelfinger, famous Yale guard and all-time All-American in that position, was secured to coach the 1895 team. "Pudge" could not continue as coach for the next season's eleven, and the management was faced with the problem of finding another man. Two men were available, "Phil" King, All-American halfback from Princeton and later coach at Wisconsin, and Alexander N. Jerrems, a member of the Yale eleven. Here again, the Yale tradition was continued and Jerrems was engaged.

Mr. Jerrems remained at Minnesota for two years, during which time the Gophers won twelve and lost six games, ending the 1897 season with four disastrous defeats by Ames, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Purdue. For the year of 1898, Jack Minds, All-American fullback at Pennsylvania and famous as a kicker, was engaged to coach the Gophers. The season was not overly successful, and a system of alumni coaching was tried the following year. William C. Leary, captain of the teams of 1891 and 1892, and John M. Harrison, cap-

tain of the teams of 1896 and 1897, were placed in charge as alumni coaches, and the Minnesota eleven showed improvement in their play.

The story of Minnesota football during the next twenty-two years is the story of Dr. Henry L. Williams—the story of a remarkable football coach building strong teams around a system of play, essentially his own, which made the Gopher elevens famous throughout the country. During his first season at Minnesota, he developed an undefeated team, the strongest produced in the west until that time, and one whose “steam-roller” progress gained for the Gophers the name of “Giants of the North.”

With few exceptions, the seasons thereafter were successful, and until 1920, Minnesota was never defeated more than three times in any season, and that happened only once, in 1912. Under Dr. Williams' able direction, conference championships were brought to Minnesota seven times and shared with Michigan once in 1903. In addition, the teams of 1916 and 1917 were easily the strongest in the Conference, and, in fact, in the west. During the interval of twenty-two years, Minnesota played 180 games, winning 136, losing 33, and tying 11 for the remarkable percentage figure of .755. If the last two years of the period are excluded, the figure rises to .853.

Early in his career as Minnesota coach, Dr. Williams evolved a style of play, distinctly his own, which won for himself and Minnesota a national reputation. This was the famous “Minnesota shift,” which was widely copied and commented upon in the football world, and it deserved the tribute, for its remarkable ability to “mow down” the opposition.

The coming of the World War was a blow from which Minnesota football did not recover for several years. Minnesota never had better prospects for a winning team than in 1917, but the War nearly ruined the personnel, yet the team was strong despite the gaps in the ranks. The season of 1919 was a successful one, but the following two years were the worst in Minnesota history viewed from a victory point of view. Accustomed as Minnesota followers were to winning teams, these two years were hard to digest.

The movement to reorganize the athletic government at Minnesota came as the result of a general dissatisfaction among students and alumni after the seasons of 1920 and 1921. The appearance of an article by Walter Eckersall in the *Ski-U-Mah*, in which he attempted to diagnose the cause of Minnesota's

flurry of defeats, and the opening of a post-mortem column in the *Daily* for free discussion by students and alumni, brought matters to a head. Charges flew thick and fast in every direction, and in order to relieve the situation and to prevent another year of aimless assertions and counter-assertions, the Alumni Association appointed a special committee to investigate the charges and make recommendations.

The next move was an unofficial one made by a gathering of forty alumni at the Andrews Hotel. This body recommended the adoption of a new plan of athletic control. A short while later, the official committee turned in its report, calling for a complete reorganization of the athletic system, the appointment of a director of athletics, and recommended that the contracts with all coaches be terminated at the end of the year in order to give the new director a free hand. This report was approved by the Association, and submitted to the Regents.

Before the report was submitted, the Athletic Board of Control announced that it would terminate at the end of the year, all contracts with coaches and other employees. The Board itself would continue to operate until the new system was put in effect, and appointed a committee, consisting of Professor James Paige, chairman of the Board, and five student mem-



Dr. Louis J. Cooke, connected with Minnesota athletics in various capacities since 1897

bers to assist President Coffman and the Board of Regents in working out the reorganization.

The Regents took up the plan submitted to them, and appointed three men, President Coffman, Charles L. Sommers, and George H. Partridge, to investigate the plan and put it into action, if approved. The committee approved the plan, and rumor became rife as to the identity of the new athletic director. On January 18, 1922, after a conference in Chicago, with a committee composed of President Coffman, Fred B. Snyder, and John M. Harrison, it was announced that Fred B. Luehring, athletic director at Nebraska, would assume a similar post at Minnesota.

On January 24, Mr. Luehring announced that William Spaulding, who had achieved success as coach of the Western State Normal School, Kalamazoo, Mich., was to be the new director of Minnesota's football destinies, and a few days later, T. Nelson Metcalf was made assistant coach. "Bill" Spaulding continued as coach for the seasons of 1922, 1923, and 1924, achieving a measure of success, but falling short of a championship team. Agitation for a new coach was begun again after the 1924 season. The old halcyon days of Minnesota football were gone but not forgotten, and nothing short of an eleven of championship calibre would satisfy Minnesota supporters.



William H. Spaulding, coach of the Gopher eleven from 1922 to 1924

The athletic authorities at the University, however, were satisfied with Coach Spaulding's work and he was reengaged for the season of 1925. In the spring of that year, Mr. Spaulding resigned to accept a position as athletic director at the new University of California, southern branch, at Los Angeles.

Dr. Clarence W. Spears, head coach at the University of West Virginia and All-American guard in 1915, when a member of the Dartmouth eleven, was engaged to succeed Spaulding as coach. Dr. Spears had a wide experience as a coach, directing the Dartmouth teams for four years, before going to West Virginia for another four seasons of coaching strong teams. Starting in 1925, the progress of the Minnesota teams has shown steady improvement, culminating in 1927 with the first undefeated team since 1915, and the first team with a claim to the Conference championship in twelve years.

There was a time in the history of Minnesota football when the team considered themselves lucky if they had one coach to devote his full time to the development of a winning eleven, but that day has passed with the growth of a scientific brand of football. Now, an entire staff is needed—all specialists—one for the ends, one for the line, one for the backfield, and so on. Soon after the turn of the century, Minnesota began to acquire the services of a paid assistant coach. Gil Dobic, later famous as the coach of Cornell teams, was assistant coach in 1904, and in 1906, "Mose" Strathern filled the position. For many years thereafter "Sig" Harris was the ever faithful first assistant to Dr. Williams, and later he turned his talent toward the developing of freshman teams. In 1913, Elmer McDevitt, later coach at Northwestern, helped develop the Gopher team of that year.

Since the War, the practice has grown to an amazing extent, and every year finds a growing list of assistant coaches helping to mould the team. Many of them are head coaches in other sports in addition, but all turn out to help develop the eleven. "Sig" Harris, "Bee" Lawler, Joe Sprafka, Leonard Frank, George Hauser, Vernon Williams, Con Eklund, Russell Tollefson, Merton Dunnigan, Clare Long, Arnold Oss, Nelson Metcalf, Ray Elliott, Blaine McKuisick, Harold Taylor, Campbell Dickson, Sherman Finger, "Red" Loudon,

(Continued on Page 297)

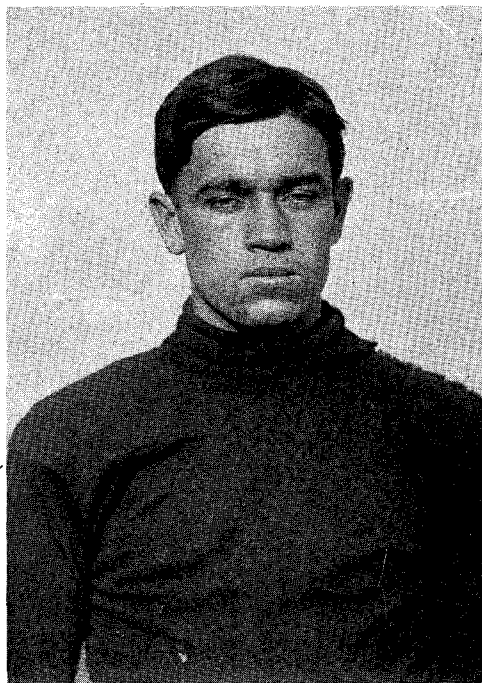
Minnesota's All Americans

ALL-AMERICAN football teams would seem to be of rather doubtful vintage, representing the opinion of an individual who can view only a small minority of the nation's gridiron performers and having at best an uncertain basis for comparison. Under such conditions, there is little wonder that the All-American selections of Walter Camp, famed "father of football," should have received an almost universal recognition as the authentic all-star eleven. Interested in the game while a student at Yale, when the Rugby game was just introduced into America, Mr. Camp had an active share in the various changes that translated the English game into the American version, and he remained an authority during the years that saw the spread of football from the dynasty of Yale, Harvard, and Princeton to the entire nation.

The first All-American team was chosen in 1889 by Walter Camp and Casper Whitney, a noted sports authority of the old days, and these two men continued their joint selections until 1899, when each picked separate teams. The first elevens invariably were composed of players from the "Big Three" with an occasional Pennsylvania or Cornell player gaining distinction. It was not until 1898 that the West was represented with Herschberger of Chicago, a remarkable kicker, but the "Big Three" continued to dominate until 1913,



James Walker, All-American tackle in 1911



John McGovern, All-American quarterback in 1910

when they were in a minority for the first time.

In 1909, John McGovern was judged the best quarterback in the country and given a place on the All-American eleven, the first Gopher player to gain this honor. Squatty and powerfully built, McGovern performed sensationally for three years. He was a brilliant open field runner, shaking off tacklers like water, and was never stopped until smothered. McGovern combined his ball carrying with drop-kicking ability, one of the few Minnesota players efficient in this phase of the game, and his toe earned many points for the Conference championship elevens of 1909 and 1910. A fine field general, he continually called for the unexpected. A broken collarbone hampered Johnny considerably during the last year of his play.

James Walker, tackle, was the second Minnesota player to be chosen on Walter Camp's elevens, receiving a place on the 1910 team. Walker stood six feet three inches in height and weighed nearly 250 pounds, but was a remarkably fast man for his size. Strong and



*Earl Martineau, All-American halfback
in 1923*

nimble, he was a defensive terror, smearing opponents' plays before they were fairly started. Spectators will remember his blocking of a Michigan kick in the 1910 game, resulting in a touchdown which was not allowed when the ball touched an official. Walker and Curtis of Michigan are frequently coupled as the two greatest tackles in Big Ten history.

Five years later, in 1915, a third Minnesota man was given a place on Camp's All-American, when Bert Baston was named as end for that year and the next. Baston will ever be remembered as a partner in the famous "Wyman to Baston" forward passing combination, the greatest in history. Tall, with legs like steel springs, Baston got most of his passes over the tips of opponents' fingers, deftly juggling the ball in one hand, when two were not available. Defensively, he was unbeatable, a hard man to take out of a play, and he had few equals when it came to boxing an opposing tackle, clearing the way for many a gain by the backfield of that deathless 1916 eleven.



*AT LEFT — Albert Baston,
All-American end in 1915
and 1916*

No All-American selection was ever more joyously received than the announcement of Earl Martineau as halfback on the 1923 team. Without the benefit of a brilliant team record, Martineau won recognition on the strength of his individual performance. A slippery, elusive runner, he had an uncanny ability for pulling himself free of tacklers. Not always favored by the best of interference, Martineau tore off yard after yard through opposing elevens, which soon fixed him a marked man and made it more difficult for him to get away. Besides being a good ball carrier, a passer and kicker, he was a great defensive player and stopped many a runner who passed the Gopher forward wall.

In the flood of mythical teams that followed the absence of Walter Camp's selections after the 1924 season, there was no choice more unanimous than that of Herbert Joesting as fullback on the All-American elevens of 1926 and 1927. Joesting was easily the greatest line plunger that ever played on a Gopher team and one of the greatest of all time. As a scorer, he equalled the Big Ten record of 13 touchdowns in a season, and fell only a few yards

short of the record number of yards gained—all this by line plunging. Herb was doubly valuable as a passer. Minnesota followers will not forget his pass to Len Walsh in the epic 7 to 7 tie with Notre Dame.



*AT RIGHT —
Herb Joesting,
All-American
fullback in 1926
and 1927*



The Memorial Stadium Erected by Alumni Subscriptions

The Gridiron

IN the early days, before sports were organized at Minnesota, any open space served as a field for athletic endeavor, but the most popular place was on the campus, in front of "Old Main," and was described by a contemporary account as a "small, irregular tract of side hill and woodland." That its inadequacies were recognized is apparent from the fact that, when in 1882 the University met Hamline in her first game of intercollegiate football, the contest was held on the Fair Grounds. The football game came as the concluding event of an athletic meet, and one of the objections to the contest, which the University players were forced to overcome, was the Hamline team's aversion to playing the game on a race track.

The original field sufficed, however, until the coming of Professor Fred S. Jones in 1885 and the consequent introduction of the Rugby game at Minnesota. A tract of land near Fifteenth and University avenues, covered with a sand-burr patch, was put into condition to play, the men themselves doing all the work. On this site, the Gophers met their opponents until Shattuck came to Minneapolis to play a return game in 1886. The old baseball ground on Park avenue was secured for this game and it was decided to charge for admission to the game. This was the first game for which admission was charged and the *Ariel* records that "there was quite a crowd present."

After this contest, all the important games were played on fields leased for the occasion, generally, at the baseball park, just north of the West Hotel. This field of play was slightly shorter than the regulations of the

game prescribed, and Northwestern made this fact the basis for a protest after the Minnesota victory in 1892. In September of the following year, the *Ariel* announced that "by vigorous efforts a lease of these grounds has been secured and the fence is to be repaired and stands put in with a seating capacity of two thousand on each side of the field. The bleacher on the First avenue side is to be taken away and the field made full length." No further complaints were recorded on the length of the gridiron, but after the game with Kansas University, the *Ariel* editorially condemned the students for viewing the contest through holes in the fence and announced that some spectators "even went so far as to climb over."

Despite its imperfections, the ball park was the only suitable place to play, and it continued to be the site of the big games until the Northwestern game of 1899, with the single exception of the Ames game of 1894, which was played on the grounds of the Minnehaha Driving Club.

In those puerile days, official interest in student sports was generally lacking, and the football management shifted for itself. After a long, continued hue and cry, however, an appropriation of \$75,000 was made by the legislature in the spring of 1895 for a drill hall, which would also provide gymnasium facilities. The building, the present day Armory, was ready in the fall of 1896, and for the first time the football team was in possession of adequate training quarters. The lower floor contained shower and locker rooms, in addition to a dressing room where "Dad" Moulton

and his assistant held sway, and a training table was maintained on the floor above.

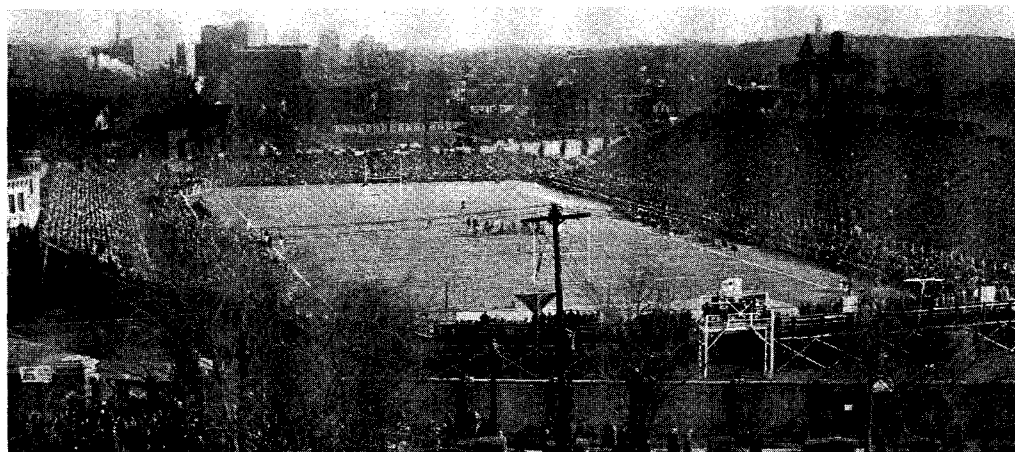
In the spring of 1896, the surplus in the treasury of the Athletic Association was larger than ever before, and the advisory board decided to fill the long felt need for an athletic field on the campus. Accordingly, a triangular piece of land south of the Armory was secured and the ground leveled and a gridiron laid out. Chairs around the sidelines furnished the only accommodations for the spectators. A year later, the addition of a clay and gravel diamond improved the field, but nothing was done toward erecting a fence or stands, and the games were played as usual in the ball park. The ball park was unsatisfactory from many points of view; the rent became more exorbitant each year, and in 1898 the need for a new field became acute.

The finances of the Athletic Association were not in a condition to warrant the construction, but a loan of \$1,500 was obtained from the Board of Regents, and the work begun. A grandstand, seating about 3,000, and a board fence, erected by the students themselves, were completed, and the field named in honor of President Northrop. The dedication ceremonies took place before the Northwestern game on November 4, 1899.

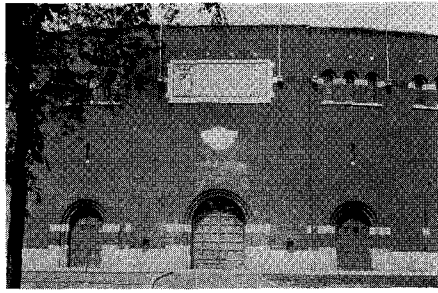
The field was very obviously inadequate, and in the spring of 1900, in a conversation with Governor John S. Pillsbury, Dean Fred Jones broached the subject of acquiring property adjacent to the campus for the purpose of

enlarging Northrop Field. Nothing further was said about the matter until fall, when Governor Pillsbury mentioned that he had acquired six of the necessary lots. In addition to his private purchases, he enlisted the aid of Judge Stephen Mahoney ('77) and Alderman E. C. Chatfield ('74) and secured from the city council the vacation of Arlington and Union streets. The death of Governor Pillsbury on October 18, 1901, interrupted the progress, but his heirs generously consummated the intended gift. With this as a nucleus, Dean Jones set to work and soon acquired all the property bounded by University avenue, Harvard street, Church street, and the Northern Pacific railroad tracks—about seven acres. The Board of Regents appropriated a sum of money for the construction and Alfred F. Pillsbury, (law '94) donated a brick wall to surround the field.

The greater Northrop Field was to have been completed on September 1, 1903, but several delays occurred and it was dedicated in an unfinished state with a doubleheader against the Central High School teams of Minneapolis and St. Paul. The first game in the completed structure was played against Michigan that same year. When it was finished the field was the finest in the west and included, beside the gridiron, a baseball diamond, tennis courts, and a quartermile track. A grandstand provided seating capacity for 10,000, and the bleachers and standing room increased this to over 20,000.



Minnesota and Iowa met in 1923 in the last game played on Northrop Field



The main entrance to the Memorial Stadium, over which is inscribed, "This stadium was erected by members and friends of the University to honor the men and women of Minnesota who served their country in time of war."

The 1903 capacity was increased but very little in the succeeding years, while the University enrollment and the public interest in intercollegiate football swelled enormously, and the need of a new athletic field again became a distressing problem. On May 14, 1921, after the inauguration of President L. D. Coffman, three hundred alumni gathered at a banquet to discuss the situation. The two paramount exigencies of the University were an adequate athletic field and an auditorium in which the entire student body could assemble, but an appropriation for this purpose from an already overburdened legislature seemed impossible for years to come. The examples of other state institutions, in raising money by subscription, seemed to be the logical solution. Accordingly, the General Alumni Association announced its intention of pledging students, faculty, and alumni to subscribe \$2,000,000 for the erection of an auditorium and stadium, the first to be a memorial to President Emeritus Northrop, and the latter to be dedicated to the memory of Minnesota men who died in the service of their country.

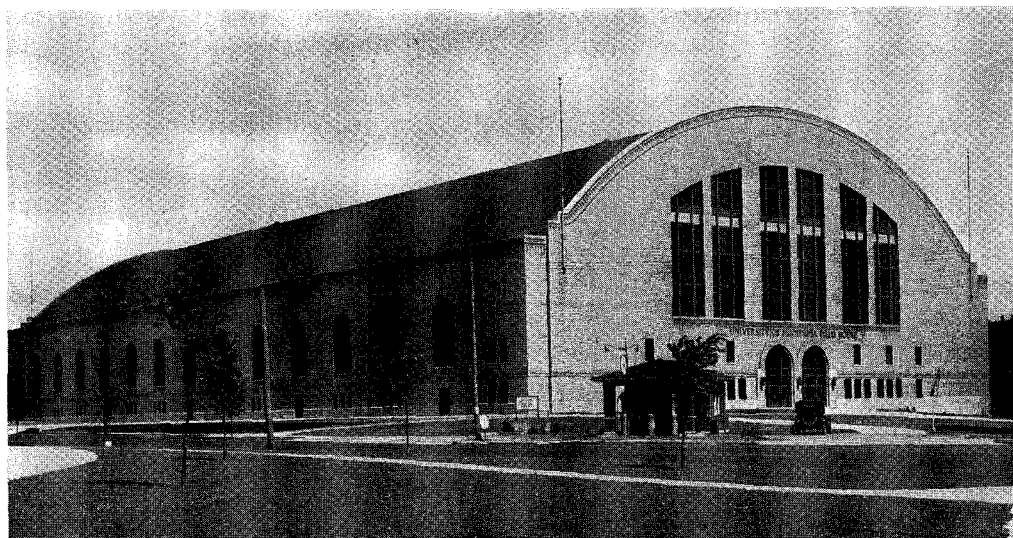
To facilitate this project, a Greater University Corporation was formed with Thomas F. Wallace (law '95) as president, and plans were developed for the subscription drive. Due to the prevailing financial depression, the campaign was postponed until the fall of 1922. With the opening of the University for the fall quarter, foundations for a huge campaign organization among the students and faculty were immediately laid. Thomas W. Phelps ('23), a leader of proven ability in campus affairs, was appointed general chairman of the student drive, and Professor O. S. Zelner was given charge of the faculty forces.

Lyman Pierce ('92) of the firm of Ward, Hill, Wells & Pierce, financial organizers, came to the campus as director general of the drive. Headquarters were established in the Minnesota Union, and teams of solicitors were organized according to colleges. A publicity bureau with William Bromowitz ('23) as chairman was formed, and one hundred student four-minute men, chiefly from the Law School, mapped out an intensive speech-making schedule. Classes, club meetings, convocations, and the student gatherings of all kinds were addressed in the interest of the coming drive. A faculty mass meeting, attended by over 400 members of the staff, made an unanimous decision to support the campaign.

A program of stunts between the halves of the Ohio State game on October 28th, brought the pre-drive activities to a close and the following Monday, a gigantic meeting in the Armory opened the campus Memorial drive. On the first day, over one-fifth of the \$500,000 student quota was subscribed by "the 1500" as the entire campaign organization was known, and the totals registered on the scoreboard constructed in the Armory. By Thursday the quota was oversubscribed, and Friday brought the total to \$650,000. The clean-up drive and delayed pledges raised this \$15,000 more. Saturday afternoon brought the official end of the campaign, and a giant scoreboard erected across the top of the east grandstand at Northrop Field told the story in detail to the Homecoming crowd at the Wisconsin game.

Challenged by this overwhelming response on the part of students and faculty, the alumni set to work under the direction of Charles G. Ireys ('00), chairman of the General Executive Committee. For three weeks previous to the opening of the off-campus drive on April 23, 1923, a flying squadron of speakers addressed various gatherings of business men and clubs in the Twin Cities, while at other points in the state similar rallies were held. On April 21st, a big all-University parade was staged. Nearly 5,000 students lead by President Coffman and visiting Big Ten coaches, marched down University avenue and into the Minneapolis business district, through streets decorated with maroon and gold. The same evening, a huge mass meeting was held in the Minneapolis Auditorium. Presidents and football coaches of all the Big Ten universities were present as guests and speakers, and enthusiasm for the impending campaign was unbounded.

A large organization was perfected, with



The Field House, the erection of which was made possible by increasing football receipts

John S. Pillsbury ('00) as chairman, and John M. Harrison (law '99) as vice-chairman, and 1,020 workers carried on an intensive drive in Minneapolis. Dr. Egil Boeckmann ('03) was chairman of the campaign in St. Paul, and W. H. Hoyt ('98) was head of the Duluth organization. The campaign was carried on in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth during the week of April 23 to 30, over the rest of the state during the week of June 9 to 16, and among alumni situated outside of Minnesota during the month of May.

In order that the campaign might be thorough, a separate organization functioned within each congressional district of the state. In general charge of each district was a commander, who had as subordinates, chairmen for each county of the district.

Playing an important part in the work of reaching every interested person in the state was the American Legion, which in state convention assembled, in the summer of 1921, indorsed the project and accepted the proposed stadium as their memorial to their fellow soldiers who died in service. In every county in the state, a Legion organization helped to carry on the work.

The drive was a huge success, and the spirit, which it aroused, has grown and prospered in these succeeding years. This result was far more important to Minnesota than the money

that was pledged. In the words of Professor Zelner, "So firm am I in the belief that much good was done by the Memorial drive that I should call it a success if not a dollar had been raised."

It was decided to build the stadium first, and after a year of deliberation, the site between Northrop Field and Oak street was selected, for its nearness to the campus and its accessibility. The Department of Architecture of the University was put in charge of approving the plans and the supervision and inspection of the construction work. Many other college stadia were studied, and it was finally agreed that the "U" shape was the most practical under the conditions. This type of stadium combined an architectural agreement with surrounding buildings, a simplicity of construction, and the greatest utilization of the restricted ground available.

On Thursday, March 6, 1924, in spite of snow and a cold wind, five hundred Minnesotans marched behind the band to the corner of Oak street and University avenue to see President Coffman turn the first spadeful of dirt for the new athletic stadium. Brief speeches were given by Thomas F. Wallace, Athletic Director Fred Luehring, and President Coffman. A little more than three months later, on June 17th, the cornerstone was laid with simple formalities. The cere-

mony was attended by the notables of the University, and the address was given by A. M. Welles ('77).

The work progressed rapidly during the summer months and the Stadium was ready for the opening game of the 1924 season, 42 days ahead of schedule. The game against North Dakota was the first played in the new Stadium, but the formal dedication was held on the day of the Illinois game, and the team responded by winning a splendid victory, 20 to 7.

The Stadium covers a ground area of more than eight acres, and encloses a 270-foot playing field, seven feet below the surrounding ground level, and a half mile track. The enclosure will seat 50,000 spectators, while temporary stands may be erected to provide for 10,000 more. The facilities for handling crowds are unequalled by any field in the country. There are thirty-three entrances in the outside wall, opening into a concourse, twenty feet in width, and straight ramps up to the portals of the seat level afford an entrance for every 1,500 seats. The Stadium can be emptied in four minutes, which is as fast as the crowd can disperse through the surrounding streets.

The utilization of space underneath the stands for various other athletic activities was accomplished by raising the floor level above the concourse and entrances to the seat level. This provides an unbroken floor around the Stadium from one end tower to the other, which cannot be entered from the seat level. This space is used for team quarters, locker rooms, showers, handball courts, boxing and wrestling quarters, and an indoor track.

Although the Stadium has been built but three years, its capacity has already been taxed to the limit, the second Michigan game of 1926 drawing 60,000 spectators. A continued increase will make the addition of another deck to the Stadium stands a necessity, if the crowds are to be accommodated.

As comprehensive and complete as the utilization of space provided by the new Stadium was, the structure could not begin to adequately fill the needs of the enlarged athletic program upon which Minnesota has entered. Membership in the Western Conference re-

quired the participation in many sports, which are better suited to a somewhat warmer climate. Indoor football practice, made necessary by the inclement weather of the late season, could only be carried on in the Hippodrome at the State Fair Grounds, while for many years, the basketball team was forced to play its games in the Kenwood Armory in Minneapolis. Spring baseball practice was hampered, and the participation in indoor track was sadly impaired.

Since 1896, the Armory had provided facilities for these sports, while housing the University Military Department at the same time, but in late years the situation had become acute. The Board of Regents, eternally pressed for class rooms and laboratories, could not provide any help, and it was not until the football receipts began to mount with the opening of the Stadium that a method appeared by which Minnesota could raise the necessary funds for the much-needed addition to her property. The chief obstacle in the way of the successful financing was removed on June 8, 1926, when the Board of Regents, on recommendation of the President of the University, approved in principle the issuance of bonds for the construction of a Field House on the condition that such bonds be marketed with the proviso that the security behind them be limited to such income as might be available from the operation of athletic and other service enterprises. Discussion of the kind of a Field House and the estimated cost promptly followed this action. The Senate Committee on Athletics held a number of conferences and an estimated cost of \$500,000 was made. The estimate was subsequently increased to \$650,000 for building and equipment.

In the fall of 1926, the Senate Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics petitioned the Board of Regents for authority to issue bonds to supplement funds already on hand for the construction of the Field House. In October, the Regents authorized the issue of the bonds under the condition that the bonds be secured by a first mortgage on the net receipts of the Senate Committee each year to the extent of \$25,000 and the interest on the unpaid principal. While the plans and specifications for the building were being drawn and bids were



President Coffman turns the first spadeful of dirt, initiating the construction of the Memorial Stadium

being secured, Fred B. Snyder ('81), President of the Board of Regents, completed negotiations with the Internal Revenue Service of the Treasury Department for an exemption from taxation of the income from the bonds. The trust deed provided for the issuance of \$450,000 par value Field House bonds at the rate of four and one-half per cent with maturities of \$25,000 per year for a fourteen year period, ending in 1942 and \$75,000 in 1943 and reserved the right to redeem additional bonds before maturity on any interest payment date.

On April 30, 1927, a syndicate, composed of the First Minneapolis Trust Company, The Wells-Dickey Company, and the Merchants Trust Company, offered to purchase the issue at 95. The bid was accepted by the Senate Committee with the approval of the Board of Regents. The successful football season of 1927 permitted the retirement of \$125,000 of the issue on February 1, 1928, three days before the first contest was staged in the Field House. The \$25,000 maturing on August 1, 1928, will also be retired, and, thus, in the first year of operation one-third of the bonded indebtedness will be lifted—a unique achievement in financial history.

The Field House was completed on February 4, 1928, and received its formal dedication with the Ohio State-Minnesota basketball game. The total cost of the building was \$650,000 and the completed structure was one of the largest in the United States. Built on

the main campus, across University avenue from the Memorial Stadium, the structure is ideally located in proximity to the Stadium and athletic fields, with which it is connected by a tunnel beneath University avenue. Football, basketball, track, baseball, and tennis will find new and larger opportunities provided, and it is possible, due to the immense size of the building, to accommodate fair size squads in all these sports at the same time, while, by scheduling these activities at different hours, it is possible to take care of much larger squads. Enough space is provided to enable the coaches to conduct an indoor football game, and the movable basketball floor makes it possible to use the building for indoor spectacles of almost any nature. Plans have been made, also, for a 220-yard oval track in the Field House, surrounding the two tennis courts and basketball floors. The remainder of the space will provide for the football and baseball activities of the Athletic Department.

The seating capacity of the structure can be varied at will. There are slightly over 8,000 permanent seats in the double-decked gallery, and the addition of temporary bleachers make it possible to seat over 18,000 spectators with the basketball court in its present position. By moving the court to the center of the building, and continuing the balconies around the whole structure, it would be possible to accommodate about 25,000 people. Minnesota, apparently, is well provided with the facilities for athletic development for many years to come.

Business Management

WITHOUT efficient business management, no form of athletics, especially football, can succeed. This was true in the days when the football receipts were hardly sufficient to pay the expenses of the teams, and it is more true today when the receipts furnish the money for the support of a large share of the other branches of athletic competition at a large university. For the most part, Minnesota has been blessed with good business management for her football teams, and the game has prospered accordingly.

In the early days of Minnesota football history, although the records are very incomplete, there is no evidence that any such a thing as business management existed for the football team. There is some record of a University Athletic Association, but its powers and duties seem rather nebulous, and there is little evidence that it regulated the football team in any way. The eleven was forced to shift for itself, under the direction of a captain, whose powers were as absolute as those of a Mussolini.

In the *Ariel* for November 1889, the following item appears: "The University of Minnesota Football Association is now organized and will be pleased to hear from any college." It appears that this was the initial attempt at forming some sort of business organization to

supervise the affairs of the football team, although numerous associations existed in name at least for track, baseball and other sports before this time.

Milton Rex was president of the new organization and Byron Timberlake, secretary, the only officers. The plan proved to be successful, but the powers of the association were so limited and depended to such a great extent upon the whim of the players that it was thought advisable to form a stronger group.

At the end of the 1889 season President Rex submitted his report which was published in the *Ariel* along with the following interesting balance sheet:

CASH RECEIVED

From Senior class	\$ 9.75
From Junior class	6.50
From Sophomore class	9.85
From Freshman class	4.61
From Laws, etc., etc.	4.85
From game at Baseball Park	7.75
From game at Home Grounds	17.66
From collection at Chapel door	28.00
From President Northrop	10.00
From Prof. McMillan	5.00

\$103.97

PAID OUT

For lumber, etc., fixing grounds	\$ 4.30
For add in Tribune and patching ball35
For football, etc., etc.	4.00



The Senate committee on Intercollegiate Athletics during 1927-28. Top row—Arnold C. Oss, Fred W. Luehring, Carroll Geddes. Bottom row—Russell Rathbun, W. T. Middlebrook, James Paige, E. B. Pierce, Otto Zelner and W. L. Boyd



As a Minnesota football crowd looked in Northrop Field at the 1906 Carlisle game

For clearing grounds (to Mr. Scott)	4.90
For football suits	44.64
For football	4.00
For Shattuck car fare and U. of M. colors.....	1.15
For 16 dinners at the West for Shattuck	16.00
For 11 football caps	1.00
For 8 telegrams delivered (received)80
For 5 telegrams (sent)	1.85
For telephone50
For postage and blank book90
For rebate to 11 men who played at Faribault and one who umpired	18.00
Cash on hand	1.08
	<hr/>
	\$103.97

The following year, a determined effort was made to form a better and more powerful association and the scheme was successful. Byron H. Timberlake was elected president and William Morris, secretary. In the Alumni Weekly a few years ago, Mr. Timberlake described the revolution as follows:

"A little later came the big surprise. The management had secured a trainer, Tom W. Eck, an athletic conditioner of national repute, and had arranged for a training table. Such an innovation was risky. Would the team approve? Whisperings were heard in the halls that something ominous was pending. Before long, the players were asked to assemble in the hall outside the old Ariel room on a certain day, and the news spread that the team was to be selected on that day. The door opened,

revealing the management inside. A 'trusty' from among the players was invited inside. He was handed a pledge with ironclad agreements to attend practice and obey the trainer and his rules, which included the training table, etc., and asked if he would sign it. He did, and his advice was asked as to the next safest player on the chosen list. In a short time every selected player had signed up."

The powers of the association were exercised by three men—the president, secretary, and captain. These three selected the team; while it was within the jurisdiction of president, secretary, and trainer to remove any player, including the captain, if he failed to obey the rules laid down. The president of the association was the virtual manager, and among his duties was one of "seeing that the captain brought out his team to practice."

From that season dates the beginning of scientific football at Minnesota. Games were arranged with Wisconsin and Grinnell, the first teams from outside the state to appear on the Gopher football schedule. The report at the end of the season showed a substantial gain in receipts, the total received from the games amounting to \$594.55. Tom Eck, the trainer, received \$89.50 for his services. In his presidential message, Mr. Timberlake predicted that if a game with Michigan could be arranged it would draw 10,000 people.

For three years, the Association continued to direct the business destinies of the eleven. The students in general paid very little attention to the management of the team. Each year a handful of enthusiasts paid 50 cents for membership in the association and elected a president and secretary. Following the 1891 season, however, a number of circumstances, chiefly concerned with campus politics, combined to create a greater interest in the association. Membership increased from 30 to 300, and so close was the election for the officers that one candidate from each opposing ticket was elected, Charles S. Deaver being made president and George H. Spear, secretary. The interest aroused reacted favorably and before the 1892 season, the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the Northwest was formed, the forerunner of the "Big Ten."

But the burden of the long trips required by the league was too much for the struggling finances of the member schools, and the 1893 season resulted in a deficit to all. Several other circumstances at Minnesota had made a reform desirable, it was decided to create a new association, and on January 27, 1893, the new body began its existence with F. W. Foote, as president, W. O. Start, vice-president, W. C. Lyon, secretary, and E. L. Clifford, treasurer. The rules were amended to provide that "any student or faculty member might become a member of the association by subscribing to the constitution and paying the dues, and all were eligible for office." A Board of Control was

formed to supervise athletics, consisting of the officers of the Association, four undergraduates—two academics, one law, and one medic—two alumni representatives, and two faculty members. The Board of Control had full authority to act upon all matters pertaining to athletics, to appoint and remove managers and captains, and held the finances, and exercised "general control and supervision."

Under this regime, the business end of football prospered, and by 1900, the receipts had climbed to about \$10,000 per year from the home games. But the interest in the game did not quite keep pace with the increased expense required to keep Minnesota on a level with other Conference schools, and in 1901, the system of a graduate manager of athletics was tried. The Board of Control retained its power, but appointed a single person as its agent. M. J. Luby, business manager and founder of the *Minnesota Daily*, was the first appointee, serving until 1903. When he took over his duties, there was but \$125 in the treasury and when he resigned the cash box boasted a total of \$9,700. He was succeeded by Frank E. Reed, who held the position until the 1908 season, and the system continued for many years.

Meanwhile, football continued to grow in importance and interest. Abuses crept into the game, and in 1905 came the revolution. The annual meeting of the Western Conference recommended that football be placed more securely and completely under faculty control. In 1905, the University faculty became or-



A modern day football crowd watching the 1926 Michigan game in the Memorial Stadium

ganized under the title of the University Council; it operated through committees, one of which was the committee on Athletics. This committee by the action of the Board of Regents on May 3, 1906, was charged with the final authority in all athletic matters. Two members sat on the Board of Control, which was made up for the remainder of two alumni members and students elected from each college.

This plan persisted until 1922, except that the University Council was replaced by the University Senate. Criticism of the manner in which the athletic department was being conducted led the Board of Control to recommend to the Regents the abolition of the Board and the taking over of the responsibility for all athletic matters at the University.

The recommendation was approved by the Regents and on March 30, 1922, a standing committee on Intercollegiate Athletics was created; this committee to be composed of eleven members, five faculty members to be appointed by the President of the University, subject to the approval of the University Senate, and the University Comptroller and the

Director of Physical Education and Athletics, as ex-officio members, two alumni members to be recommended by the Athletic Committee of the Alumni Association, and two student members to be recommended by the student body. The Director of Physical Education and Athletics acts as the executive secretary of the committee and nominates all coaches, assistant coaches, and managers, who upon the approval of the committee and the president, are appointed by the Board of Regents.

The Committee decides upon all questions of student eligibility to participate in intercollegiate sports. The Director of Physical Education and Athletics is in general charge of and responsible for the detailed administration of intercollegiate athletics subject to the supervision and approval of the Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics. This committee was given entire control of intercollegiate athletics subject to the constant revision and ratification of the University Senate.

All matters pertaining to physical education and athletics not intercollegiate in character are entirely under the supervision of the Department of Physical Education and Athletics.



A group of Minnesota Football Coaches, taken on the opening day of the 1928 season. Left to right—Sherman Finger, Edward Lynch, Dr. Clarence W. Spears, David McMillan, and George Matchan.

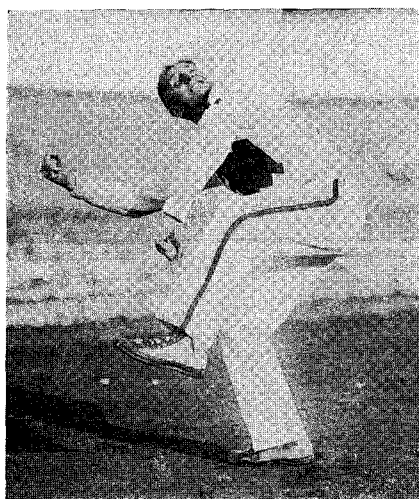
Ski-U-Mah

YELLS, SONGS AND CHEERS

COLLEGE football games are no longer a mere gridiron struggle between two elevens, but spectacles comparable in many cases to the exhibitions staged by the Roman emperors in the Coliseum. More than 100,000 people viewed the Army-Navy game, played at Chicago in 1926, while crowds of fifty and sixty thousand are common occurrences. The thrill lies not only in the game, but in the crowd, with its holiday spirit reflected in the gay colors, and not a little in the cheering. Organized cheering is a particularly college invention, gaining for students the sobriquet of "rah rah boys" in the "gay nineties," a name which has humorously persisted ever since.

At Minnesota, the origin of a college yell was practically simultaneous with the organization of the first real Rugby team in 1884. When Thomas Peebles, a Princeton graduate, assumed the task of coaching the first team to play the English game, he used to divide the players into two squads, coaching one himself and putting the other in charge of someone else. Professor Peebles' team was usually the victor, and when his squad would push over a touchdown, he would announce the fact to the world with a "Sis-Boom-Ah, Princeton." Thinking to retaliate when the opportunity presented, some of the players decided to compose a yell of their own.

John W. Adams, and his room mate "Win" Sargent, determined to devise a yell with a



"P" Thompson doubled up in the effort of leading a Minnesota yell in 1927

characteristic Minnesota flavor. Naturally, the "Rah, Rah, Rah" was an obvious necessity in any effective college yell, and as something with a distinctive Minnesota flavor, he adapted the word "Minnesota," dropping one syllable and pronouncing it "Minn - so - ta." Two three syllable lines needed a third, and he cudged his brains for a three syllable Indian word that would express exultation. The memory of a race between four Indian boys in two canoes, which he had seen the year before at Lake City, came to mind, and he recalled how, as one canoe pulled across the finish line ahead, one Indian put up his hand and yelled, "Ski-oo." Mr. Adams, who was somewhat familiar with Indian life in his younger days, remembered that this cry was almost invariably used by young Indians when winning an athletic contest of any kind, and that the Sioux children generally used this exclamation to express exultation or pleasure.

Another syllable was necessary to make it harmonize and Mr. Adams added, "Mah," to rhyme with "Rah" and "ta". As the yell was originally planned, the emphasis was placed on the second syllable of each line, as follows: "Rah, *Rah*, Rah. Ski OO Mah. Minn *so* ta!"

After perfecting the yell to their own satisfaction, Adams and Sargent adjourned to the street and enjoyed the unique distinction of being the first persons to voice the famous "Ski-U-Mah." It was late in the evening, and one of the neighboring windows was opened and a voice invited the boys to "shut up and go to bed."

The yell was printed for the first time in the *Ariel* of 1885, in the following form:

*Rah, Rah, Rah.
Ski-U-Mah.
Minn-so-ta!*

How's that for a college cry? It has not sense but the meter's immense. We endorse it.

About six or seven years later, the original yell was pronounced deficient in noise making qualities or in some way had become passe, and Grant Rossman, then president of the Athletic Board, appointed a committee of which Byron H. Timberlake was chairman, to revise the yell. The characteristic feature of the old yell, "the Ski-U-Mah" was retained, and the

emphasis on the remainder was changed and a few new syllables added, as follows:

Rah, Rah, Rah
Ski-U-Mah
Hoo-rah, Hoo-rah
Varsity, Varsity
Minn-so-ta!

This new yell had its first demonstration in the spring of 1891, when Mr. Timberlake went to the interstate oratorical contest, held at Des Moines, Iowa. The previous year, Mr. Timberlake had made the journey as a Minnesota orator, but this year, he went as a delegate to accompany the Hamline University representative, Guy E. Maxwell, former president of the Winona Teachers College.

During the meeting, it happened that the various representatives were vying with each other in delivering their college yells. Finally, Mr. Timberlake stood up, climbed up on his chair, and with his hat raised high above his head on a cane, he gave the yell for the first time in a public gathering. The yell was the hit of the evening, and Mr. Timberlake was obliged to respond to several encores.

At first the yell had to compete with numerous other revisions of the old version, but it soon became firmly established as the official Minnesota yell, and held its position of primacy for many years.

With the growth of large football crowds, the yell became a bit cumbersome, and gradually the less distinctive, but more effective "Locomotive" yell, familiar to every college and high school with adaptations, supplanted it as the most popular vehicle for organized cheering, the change becoming definite in the years around 1912. The "Locomotive" remains the favorite today, although no progressive cheerleader would think of stepping onto the field with less than nine or ten yells in his bag of tricks.

Organized cheering as it is practiced now, made its first appearance in the Michigan game of 1896, when the bleachers were divided off into sections and a "yell marshal" appointed to drain the cheers from each division. After the game, the Ariel commented as follows: "Ski-U-Mah's first attempt at organized cheering was pronounced by all as a successful feature of the great game. One had to be there to appreciate the effect of four or five hundred 'Rah, Rah, Rah, Ski-U-Mahs' at once. The rooters club is a good thing and should be perfected for Madison." Megaphones made their first appearance in 1899, when they were presented to the cheer leaders.

Previous to 1900, the system of appointing several men to lead the cheering at the games was followed and no man was given the primacy. Shortly after 1900, Johnny Campbell assumed the role of "cheer leader," as we know it now, serving for a couple of years with rare ability. Among his successors have been: "Bunny" Rathbun, George Fullarton, Roman "Bud" Bohnen, Ray Peterson, Roger Gurley, "Bill" Freng and Floyd "Pi" Thompson. Vernon Welch has been elected to succeed "Pi" Thompson as cheer leader in 1928.

Unlike the school yell, a Minnesota song was a longer time in conception, and it was only after much travail that a suitable anthem was found, one that would "take" as the Ariel expressed it. It was customary for many years to have class songs, and many very fine productions were turned out, but none seemed well adapted for use as a college song. The need for a school song was perennial editorial subject matter in the college publications, being surpassed only by agitation for a crew, which has persisted to the present day. The Ariel promoted numerous contests and contributed prizes for the best song submitted, but none of the productions seemed to find favor with the students. When the publication of "Football" was begun, several songs were run in its columns with no better results. The most popular of the songs submitted to "Football" was condemned by the Ariel because it was "too harsh on opponents and ungentlemanly in language." In 1901, Francis Robertson and Samuel Hatch wrote a song for the University, which was popular for a time.

Meanwhile, the class songs continued, and it was finally from this source that the school song, "Hail Minnesota," came. In 1904, Truman E. Rickard composed the music for a song to be used in the class play of that year. It consisted of two verses, the present first verse and a second, "To President Northrop." The thoughts expressed in these verses were Rickard's, but E. W. Shurtleff aided the author in perfecting their form. The song was sung in the play and later in the year at the commencement exercises.

The composition found great favor with the students, and the next year it was taken up again. President Northrop requested that the second verse be omitted because of its personal application did not make it desirable as a University song. However, a single verse did not seem sufficient, and the President suggested that Arthur Upson ('05) compose another in place of the one which applied to him.

This was done, and the song has become officially adopted as the Minnesota hymn.

HAIL MINNESOTA

*Minnesota, hail to thee!
Hail to thee, our College dear!
Thy light shall ever be
A beacon bright and clear;
Thy sons and daughters true
Will proclaim thee near and far;
They will guard thy fame
And adore thy name;
Thou shalt be their Northern Star.*

*Like the stream that bends to sea,
Like the pine that seeks the blue,
Minnesota, still for thee,
Thy sons are strong and true.
From thy woods and waters fair,
From thy prairies waving far,
At thy call they throng,
With their shout and song.
Hailing thee their Northern Star.*

The years that followed saw the composition of numerous University songs for all occasions, from commencement to "fight" songs, written to be sung at football games. Recently, a notable addition was made to the list—notable because of the fame of its composer and of the need which it filled. In 1927, the new marching song, "Minnesota," written by John Philip Sousa, famous band leader, was added to the roll of Minnesota melodies. When Sousa's band gave a concert in Minneapolis in the fall of 1926, a committee from the University asked the leader to write a new song to fill the need for a football march. Mr. Sousa

promised to do so, and the song was written and introduced in the fall of 1927. "Minnesota" was the title finally accepted from a list of more than fifty suggestions submitted by alumni and friends of the University. Michael M. Jalma, director of the University Band, wrote the words to the melody, which has proved to be a very popular composition.

MINNESOTA

*March on, March on to Victory,
Loyal Sons of Varsity,
Fight on, fight on for Minnesota,
For the glory of the old Maroon and Gold.
March on, March on to win today,
Down the field, fighting every play
We're with you, team Fighting team!
Hear our song, we cheer along
To help you win a victory.*

CHORUS

*Rah! Rah! Ski-U-Mah,
Rah! Rah! Ski-U-Mah,
Rah! Rah! Rah! (rest)
Rah! Rah! Rah! March on, etc., etc.*

"Maroon and Gold" has come to be a synonym for the University of Minnesota football team, and it is interesting to know how the colors were chosen. The combination was selected by Mrs. Augusta Norwood Smith, grand niece of Rufus Choate, the statesman, who was an instructor in English between 1876 and 1880, upon the suggestion of William Watts Folwell. The precise date of the choosing of the colors has been lost in the rush of the years, but it was made sometime during Mrs. Smith's residence as an instructor at the University.



The Minnesota band plays an important part at the football games

YOU can't always tell from the Campus

THIS is a plain tale of a regular, everyday American undergraduate—an engineer from the University of Cincinnati, with a college record much like that of thousands of other students.

He got a kick out of playing varsity basketball. He caught on the baseball team. When Cincinnati won at football, he celebrated with the rest. For a year he supervised the student cooperative bookshop. He was president of the Engineering Tribunal, the student governing body. In a word, he did the things well, that college students everywhere like to do.

But of the specialization which he was to undertake at Westinghouse—there wasn't a clue.

The case of W. E. Thau is another example of unforeseen opportunities afforded by such an organization to a man with a healthy aptitude for getting things done.

After the usual training given college men, he entered the General Engineering Department. Later he became Engineer in Charge of the Marine Section, handling all marine and government application jobs. That was six years ago.

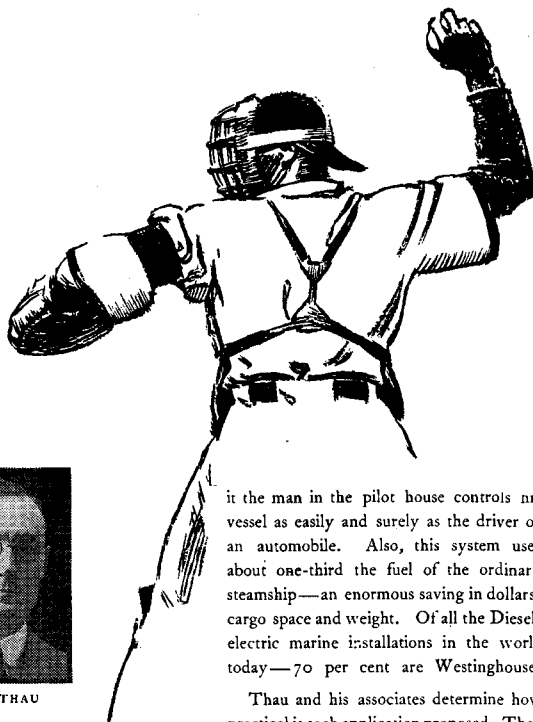
Within Thau's time, the Diesel-electric drive has come to be the most advanced method of ship propulsion. By means of



W. E. THAU

Q The question is sometimes asked: Where do young men get when they enter a large industrial organization? Have they opportunity to exercise creative talents? Or are they forced into narrow grooves?

This series of advertisements throws light on these questions. Each advertisement takes up the record of a college man who came with the Westinghouse Company within the last ten years or so, after graduation.



it the man in the pilot house controls his vessel as easily and surely as the driver of an automobile. Also, this system uses about one-third the fuel of the ordinary steamship—an enormous saving in dollars, cargo space and weight. Of all the Diesel-electric marine installations in the world today—70 per cent are Westinghouse.

Thau and his associates determine how practical is each application proposed. They diagnose each customer's needs. They prescribe the right Westinghouse equipment.

For instance, when the Government sent word: "Electrify the battleships Tennessee and Colorado," the Marine Section was on the job to install turbine electric drives, which helped to make these warcraft the most powerful units in the National Defense.

Or the Clyde Steamship Line says: "We want to load these lumber-cargo carriers electrically. How can we do it? What will it cost?" Thau must figure to a fine point the exact requirements.

Thus does the Westinghouse application engineer combine commercial and engineering sense to advance the interests of the customer being served.

Westinghouse



Biography of "M" Men

AAS, OLIVER—Minneapolis, Minn.; center on the teams of 1921 and 1922. Captain in 1922. Now in the employ of the First Minneapolis Trust Co. Organizations: Phi Kappa Psi; Grey Friars.

ABBOTT, HOWARD T.—Duluth, Minn.; captain and quarterback of the 1886 team. Born Washington, D. C. on February 11, 1867. Married Gertrude Markell November 20, 1895. Prepared for the University in the Public schools of Minneapolis. Member of the Baseball team, 1886-87; track team, 1887-88; Manager of the Athletic Association, 1887-88. LL. B. Michigan 1893. Member of the firm of Abbott, McPherin, Dancer, Gilbert, and Doane. Organizations: Minnesota State Bar Assn.; President, 1925-26; American Law Institute; Minnesota Crime Commission; International Law Association; Chi Psi.

ABRAMSON, GEORGE—Chicago, Illinois; guard on the Teams of 1922, 1923, and 1924. Now in the employ of Max Woolpy and Company. Prepared for the University in the Public Schools of Virginia, Minn.

ADAMS, CHARLES E.—Duluth, Minn.; played right half on the teams of 1893-94-95-98. Born in Boston, Mass. Married Grace M. Tennant, May 14, 1902. Prepared for the University in the Public Schools of Fargo, N. D. Attended Fargo College. B. A. Minnesota 1896. LL. B. 1900. Practicing law in Duluth, Minn. Organizations: Phi Delta Theta, Phi Delta Phi, Mason, Knights of Pythias.

ADAMS, JOHN WILLIAM—Center on the teams of 1881 to 1886, Shattuck 1886 to 1889; University of Pennsylvania, 1890 to 1892. While playing on the Pennsylvania team was placed on Camp's and Whitney's All-American teams. Studied veterinary surgery at Berlin and Dresden. Professor of veterinary surgery and obstetrics at the University of Pennsylvania. Died, October 23, 1926.

ALDEN, CHARLES H.—Seattle, Wash.; tackle and halfback on the team of 1886. Born in Hingham, Mass. September 27, 1867. Entered the University from the University of North Dakota in 1884. Left Minnesota to enter the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from whence he graduated in 1890. After graduation was placed in charge of the architects office, the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. Later, Superintendent of Specifications, Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Lecturer on Architecture, University of Washington, 1911-12. Now practicing architecture in Seattle, Wash. Fellow of the American Institute of Architects. Chi Psi.

ALDWORTH, DONALD—New York, N. Y.; end on the team of 1911-12-13. Captain in 1913. Bor. Lake Benton, Minn. December 5th, 1889. Prepared for the University in the Public Schools of Rochester, Minn. B. S. (F.), 1919. Married Frances Gray, December 31, 1918. Sales Manager, Old Town Woolen Company, Inc. of New York. Captain of Infantry, 91st Division, during the World War. Alpha Tau Omega.

ALLEN, EDMUND P.—Minneapolis, Minn.; halfback on the teams of 1886-87. Manager of the team of 1888. Born Whitehall, N. Y. on January 25, 1868. Married Wealthy M. Petit, October 25, 1893. Prepared for the University in the Public

Schools of Minneapolis, Minn. LL. B. 1907. Member of the House of Representatives in 1906 and 1907. At present time engaged in practice of law. Organizations: Chi Psi, Mason, Elk.

ALDENERFER, FRANKLIN WRAY—Chicago, Ill.; halfback on the team of 1917. Now in the insurance business; Travelers Insurance Company.

ALLISON, BEN. B.—Member of the team of 1925. Born in Fairmont, Minn., June 6, 1902. Prepared for the University at Fairmont High School and Knox College. LL. B. 1926. Died 1927. Beta Theta Pi.

ALMQUIST, HAROLD—Minneapolis, Minn.; halfback on the teams of 1926-27. Prepared for the University at East High School, Minneapolis. Tau Kappa Epsilon.

ANDERSON, PARKER O.—St. Paul, Minn.; halfback on the team of 1916. Born in Hallock, Minn., Sept. 28, 1892. Married Marie Hinderer, November 19, 1919. Prepared for the University in Public Schools of Hallock, Minn., and at Macalester College. B. S. (F.), 1917. Employed in the Minnesota Forestry service 1919-26. Member of the 10th Division, Engineers during the World War. Organizations: Sigma Phi Epsilon, Xi Sigma Pi, Wing and Bow, Forestry Club, Society of American Foresters, Hoo Hoo Club, "M" Club, Masonic Lodge.

ANDERSON, CLIFFORD—Minneapolis, Minn.; student manager of team of 1925.

ARENDSEE, CLARENCE—Aberdeen, So. Dak.; halfback on the team of 1925. Beta Theta Pi.

ARNSTON, NEAL—Lexington, Ky.; quarterback on the teams of 1917-18-19-20. Captain of the 1920 team. Football coach at the University of Kentucky.

ASCHER, HERMAN—Minneapolis, Minn.; halfback on the teams 1923-24-25. Captain of the 1925 team. Born Minneapolis, Minn., December 2, 1902. Prepared for the University at East High School, Minneapolis. B. S. in Business, 1926. In the employ of Butler Bros. Organizations: Alpha Sigma Phi, Grey Friars, "M" Club.

ATKINSON, WILLIAM B.—Sault Sainte Marie, Canada. Quarterback on the teams of 1908-09-10. Born St. Vincent, Minn., December 29, 1885. Prepared for the University in Barnesville, Minn., High School. Married Jack E. Brockbank, December 31, 1910. B. S. in Engineering, 1910. Employed by the Lake Superior Paper Company. Died, 1920. Organizations: Psi Upsilon.

ATWOOD, HENRY—Minneapolis, Minn.; member of the team of 1920. Now in the employ of the First Minneapolis Trust Company.

AUNE, BEYER—Newell, S. D.; guard and end on the teams of 1898-99-1900-01. Born in Norway, December 6, 1873. B. Agr., 1901. From 1901 to 1909 manager of a farm. Farm Superintendent, Belle Fourche experiment farm, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Organizations: American Society of Agronomy.

BAGLEY, HORACE E.—Pacific Grove, California. Born in Melbourne, Ia. on May 28, 1873. Married in 1902 to Belle Cornell. Prepared for the University in the Owatonna, Minn. High School. B. L. 1894. Secretary and President of the Football Associ-



NEW ORIENTAL LIMITED

Finest Train to the Pacific Northwest

To those who know the art of travel this superb **no extra fare** train exceeds all expectations for luxurious comfort and courteous service. Its cafe diner, buffet, library, telegraphic news reports, club smoking room, boudoir lounge, shower baths, maid, hairdresser, manicurist, valet service—and other features one might expect only in a fine hotel—make the 70-hour trip between Chicago and Seattle one of singular delight.

The route of the New Oriental Limited—through the Pacific Northwest Adventure Land—will give you a new conception of scenic America. Write for interesting booklets and detailed information.

A. J. Dickinson
Passenger Traffic Manager
Great Northern Railway
St. Paul, Minn.

GREAT NORTHERN

A Dependable Railway



Abbott



C. Adams



Alden



Aldworth



Allen

ation, 1892-93. One of the organizers of "Football," and member of the Athletic Board of Control, 1899-1900. Formerly a judge of the county court of Towner, N. D.; at present practicing law.

BAGLEY, S. W.—San Francisco, Calif.; member of the teams of 1896-97.

BAILEY, GEORGE—Chicago, Ill.; halfback on the team of 1921.

BALLENTINE, JAMES—Halfback on the teams of 1915-16. Prepared for the University at South High School, Minneapolis. Law 1917. First Lieutenant during the World War. Died of wounds, 1918.

BANDELIN, WILLIAM JOHN—Minneapolis, Minn.; center and guard on the teams of 1905-06-07. Born at Arlington, Minn., on March 26, 1884. Married Margaret Braise, October 8, 1913. Prepared for the University in Public Schools of Arlington, Minn. D. D. S., 1908. Engaged in the practice of Dentistry.

BARNARD, ROBERT TALLOW—Fargo, N.D.; Manager of the team of 1903. Born in Minneapolis, Minn. on January 18, 1881. Married Clara A. Trask, June 29, 1907. Prepared for the University at East High School, Minneapolis. LL. B. 1904. Since graduation, he has been with the Barnard-Cope Company, one year; Leech Lake Lumber Co., two years; Wallace-Ballard Lumber Co. Organizations: Chi Psi, Phi Delta Phi.

BARNHART, HAROLD—Pasco, Wash.; halfback on the teams of 1926-27. Prepared for the University in the Public Schools of Pasco, Wash. Alpha Tau Omega.

BARRON, LAZARUS—Minneapolis, Minn.; tackle on the team of 1913. Born in Minneapolis, 1892. Prepared for the University at St. Paul Central High School. After graduation, secretary and treasurer of the Twin City Fuel and Transfer Co.

BASSETT, FRANKLIN HARLEY—New York, N. Y., member of the teams of 1882-83. Born in Independence, Ia., on December 7, 1860. Married Anna Marie Vetter, June 30, 1891. Prepared for the University at Minneapolis Academy. B. A., 1887. Chicago Theological Seminary, 1892-94. Teacher in the Government Schools, Japan. Congregational pastorate. "Four Minute Man," Liberty Loan Drives during the World War. Member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

BASTON, ALBERT P.—Minneapolis, Minn.; end on the teams of 1914-15-16. Captain in 1916. Selected on Camp's All-American teams in 1915-16. Formerly connected with the Star Baking Company of Cleveland, Ohio; now President, Baston Chevrolet Co., Minneapolis. Organizations: Phi Sigma Kappa, "M" Club.

BELDEN, GEORGE K.—Minneapolis, Minn.; halfback and fullback on the teams from 1888 to 1891. Born at Lyndon, Vt. in 1870. Married Edith H. Knight, January, 1906. Prepared for the University

at Central High School, Minneapolis. B. A., 1892, LL. B., 1897. Practiced law as a member of the firm of Belden, Wallace and Co. In 1903, became associated with the W. I. Gray Co. Later with the Belden, Porter, Gray Co. and Belden-Snyder Co. Organizations: Chi Psi, "M" Club, Minikahda Club, University Club, Minnetonka Yacht Club.

BERNHAGEN, JOHN FRED—Minneapolis, Minn.; halfback on the team of 1898. Born at Waseca, Minn., on January 19, 1878. Prepared for the University at Pillsbury Academy, Owatonna, Minn. LL. B., 1901. Assistant County Attorney, Hennepin county, 1905-09. Married Harriet J. Hutchinson, 1903. Practicing attorney at the present time.

BIDLAKE, JOHN—Member of the teams of 1901-02. Deceased.

BIERMAN, ALFRED—Dallas, Texas; halfback on the teams of 1912-13. Born in Springfield, Minn., on April 7, 1892. Prepared for the University at Litchfield, Minn. High School. B. S., 1914. Consulting geologist. Organizations: Alpha Delta Phi, Sigma Rho, Grey Friars, School of Mines Society.

BIERMAN, BERNARD WILLIAM—New Orleans, La.; halfback on the teams of 1913-14-15. Captain in 1915. Born at Springfield, Minn., on March 11, 1894. Prepared for the University at Litchfield, Minn. High School. Athletic Director at Tulane University. Captain in Marine Corps during the World War. Organizations: Alpha Delta Phi, Grey Friars.

BIERMAN, GEORGE HENRY—Cleveland, Ohio; halfback on the teams of 1917-18. Born in Springfield, Minn., on March 27, 1896. Married Esther Johnson on November 8, 1919. Prepared for the University at Litchfield and Detroit Lakes High Schools. B. S., 1918. Formerly Metallographist for the National Lamp Works of the General Electric Co., at present general foreman in charge of the heat treating at the White Motor Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, 1918-19. Organizations: Alpha Delta Phi, Grey Friars.

BIERMAN, HARLOW—Detroit Lakes, Minn.; halfback on the teams of 1918-19.

BISBEE, EDGAR CHARLES—Philadelphia, Pa.; end on the teams of 1891-92-93. Born at Minneapolis, Minn., on March 15, 1871. Married Matti May Arnold, May 19, 1897. Prepared for the University at Madelia High School. B. A., 1894. For a time after graduation, engaged in the insurance business. Later, Vice-President of the Midland Linseed Products Co., at present, President of the Bisbee Linseed Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Organizations: Phi Delta Theta, Minneapolis Club, Interlachen Club, Minikahda Club, Lafayette Club, Manufacturers Club, Citizens' Alliance.

The new PIONEER LIMITED Everything for Your Convenience

PPRIVATE rooms—and connecting suites if you wish equipped with permanent beds! Many special refinements of unusual distinction. Clocks, writing tables, shoe-lockers, deep, soft, coil-spring mattresses, a new ventilating system.

Even the morning paper is folded beside your place in the dining-car! No train ever built before embodies such luxurious comfort and modernness. The New Pioneer Limited is literally a smart hotel gliding on roller bearings.

The entire train is equally well equipped. New from the rails to ventilators. A masterpiece of the car-builders' art!

The MILWAUKEE Road

3679



When in Our Store Mornings Do You Know You Have the Opportunity

to acquaint yourself with the only store of its kind
in the United States or Canada.

And Now You Ask, Why? "It's not looks—it's not size"
But!!

THE LOWEST AVERAGE PRICE GROCERS IN THE STATES.

HOVE CO.

2923-25 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis

1599-1601 University Avenue, St. Paul



Atkinson



Aune



Barnard



Bandelin



Barron

BISSELL, STANLEY H.—Calipatria, Calif.; member of the team of 1895. Born at Litchfield, Conn., on July 25, 1874. Prepared for the University at Carleton College. B. A., 1896. Since graduation has been engaged in merchandising.

BLANDING, W. B.—Wahpeton, N. D.; member of the teams of 1882-83.

BLUMER, CHARLES D.—Minneapolis, Minn.; end on the team of 1921. Born at Ellendale, N. D., on July 21, 1899. Prepared for the University in the Public Schools of Ellendale, N. D. D. D. S., 1921. During the World War, served in the United States Navy. Practicing Dentistry in Minneapolis at the present time. Organizations: Xi Psi Phi, Cabletow, "M" Club, Mason.

BLUSTIN, SHALLOY SAM—Minneapolis, Minn.; end on the teams of 1926-27. Born in Minneapolis, Minn., on August 7, 1905. Prepared for the University at North High School, Minneapolis. Studying Pharmacy.

BOECKMANN, EGIL—St. Paul, Minn.; halfback and fullback on the teams of 1901-02-03. Born in Bergen, Norway, December 31, 1881. Married Rachel Hill, 1913. Prepared for the University at Baldwin Seminary. Completed medical course at the University of Pennsylvania. Specialist, eye, ear, nose, and throat. Captain in the medical corps during the World War. Regent, University of Minnesota. Organizations: Delta Kappa Epsilon, A. M. P. O.

BROMLEY, GEORGE FRANCIS—Chicago, Ill.; guard on the teams of 1909-10. Born at Redfield, S. D., on July 11, 1888. Married Helen M. Hogan. Prepared for the University at Shattuck Academy and the University of South Dakota. Studied in the Law school. Organizations: Beta Theta Pi, Delta Chi.

BROWER, RIPLEY B.—St. Cloud, Minn.; member of the team of 1889. Born at Round Prairie, Minn., on May 22, 1869. Married Jennie F. Brower, December 11, 1901. Prepared for the University in the St. Cloud Public Schools and the St. Cloud State Normal School. LL. B., 1891. Practicing Attorney, State Senator, 1899-1907. City Attorney of St. Cloud, 1916-1927. Organizations: Delta Kappa Epsilon, Phi Delta Phi, Masons, Elks.

BROWN, HARRY E.—St. Paul, Minn.; member of the teams of 1920-21. In the employ of the Fairbanks-Morse Company.

BRUSH, PERCY PORTER—Tacoma, Wash.; tackle on the 1904-05 teams. Born at Angus, Minn., on September 12, 1880. Married Hazel M. Lauderdale, June 16, 1909. Prepared for the University at Macalester College. B. A., Macalester, 1901; LL. B., Minnesota, 1907. Engaged in the practice of Law. Organizations: Delta Epsilon.

BUCKLEY, EDWARD T.—Minneapolis, Minn.; member of the team of 1916.

BURBANK, DAVID R.—Ridgewood, N. J.; member of the team of 1892. In the employ of the Illinois Central Railway.

BURDICK, USHER L.—Fargo, N. D.; end on the 1903-04 teams. Born at Owatonna, Minn., on February 21, 1879. Married Emma C. Robertson, 1901. Prepared for the University in the State Normal School of Mayville, N. D. LL. B., 1904. Engaged in the practice of law. Speaker of the North Dakota House, 1909. Lieutenant-governor of North Dakota, 1911-1913. Liberty Loan speaker during the World War. Member of the North Dakota Educational Commission, 1911. Organizations: Phi Delta Phi.

BURGAN, FRED PRESTON—Minneapolis, Minn.; end and halfback on the teams of 1903-04-05. Born in Douglas County, Minn., on January 1, 1881. Married Hannah Oren, July 1, 1905. Prepared for the University at North High School, Minneapolis. D. D. S., 1905. Engaged in the practice of Dentistry since graduation. Coached three championship teams at Hamline and at North High School in five successive years. Organizations: Minneapolis Athletic Club, Masons.

BUTLER, BOB—Rutherford, N. J.; tackle on the team of 1919.

BUTTS, EDMUND LUTHER—St. Paul, Minn.; member of the teams of 1884-85. Born at Stillwater, Minn., on August 15, 1865. Married Lillian Stafford Hatic, December 6, 1899. Prepared for the University at Minneapolis Academy, and completed three years work at Minnesota before leaving to enter West Point from which institution he was graduated in 1890. Since graduation, Major Butts has been in the continuous service of the United States, and from 1909 to 1912 was detailed at the University. He has served in the Sioux Indian War, the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, and the World War. Organizations: Chi Psi.

CAMERON, FRANK—Greenan, Sask., Canada; member of the teams of 1898-1899.

CANTIENY, CHARLES P.—Minneapolis, Minn.; member of the team of 1919. Born in Minneapolis, Minn., on April 19, 1898. Prepared for the University at Central High School, Minneapolis. B. A., 1920. Field Auditor for the Washburn Crosby Co. R. O. T. C. at Fort Sheridan during the World War. Organizations: Beta Theta Pi, Grey Friars, White Dragon.

CAPRON, HENRY GEORGE—Long Beach, Calif.; quarterback on the team of 1908. Born in Minneapolis, Minn., on July 28 1887. Married Edna C. Race on July 10, 1909. Prepared for the University at Shattuck Academy. Pursued work

Nash

The best buy in America today

Sales and Service
EVERYWHERE

NORTHWEST NASH MOTORS CO.
DISTRIBUTORS
MINNEAPOLIS

*Compliments of
a Friend*





Belden



Bernhagen



Bassett



A. Bierman



B. Bierman

in the Law School. Member of the track and basketball teams. Engaged in the real estate business under the firm name of the Capron Realty Co. Organizations: Delta Kappa Epsilon.

CAPRON, HARRY T.—Minneapolis, Minn.; halfback on the team of 1908. Born in Minneapolis in 1885. Prepared for the University at St. Thomas Academy. D. D. S., 1909. Member of the basketball and track teams. Since graduation has been engaged in the practice of Dentistry.

CAPRON, RALPH E.—Los Angeles, Calif. Quarterback on the team 1911. Born in Minneapolis in 1890. Prepared for the University at Mercersburg, Pa. Member of the track team. Engaged in the real estate business under the firm name of the Capron Realty Co. Organizations: Delta Kappa Epsilon.

CARLSON, ARCHIE H.—Willmar, Minn.; halfback on the 1916 team.

CARROLL, PAUL—Minneapolis, Minn.; halfback on the team of 1917. LL. B., 1918. Judge of the Municipal Court, Minneapolis. Organizations: Phi Delta Theta, Grey Friars.

CASE, GEORGE—Seattle, Wash.; tackle on the teams of 1906-07. Born November 1, 1882. Married Vienna Neal, September 7, 1911. Prepared for the University in the St. Cloud Public Schools. Pursued a course in the Law School. Connected with the John B. Stevens & Co. Organizations: Delta Chi.

CHESTNUT, EDWARD T.—Minneapolis, Minn.; end on the team of 1907. Born in Minneapolis, Minn., on October 1, 1885. Married Edna T. Burch. Prepared for the University at Minneapolis South High School. B. A., 1910. Formerly, Superintendent of Schools, Windom, Minn., at present practicing law in Minneapolis.

CLAPP, PERCY—Roberts, Wis.; guard on the teams of 1923-24.

CLEMENT, HAROLD F.—St. Paul, Minn.; guard on the 1920-21 teams. Born in Milwaukee, Wis., February 2, 1899. Prepared for the University in St. John's Military Academy. B. A., 1922. Now Personnel Director for Kaufmann & Baer, Pittsburgh. Organizations: St. Paul Athletic Club, Town and Country Club, Campus Club.

COLE, DONALD—San Francisco, Calif.; end on 1920-21 teams.

COLE, GEORGE E.—Quarterback on the teams of 1896-97-98-99, and captain of the 1898 team. Was injured during season and gave way to Scandrett, as captain. Deceased.

COLEMAN, JOHN A.—Glendale, Colo.; member of the teams of 1898-99. Born in Allemaquee County, Iowa, on June 27, 1877. Married Anna Maguire, June 15, 1908. Prepared for the University at St. Thomas College, St. Paul. LL. B.,

1900. Since graduation has practised law. 1904 elected to the Montana State Legislature. Served at City Attorney in Lewistown, Mont., 1910-11. Organizations: Knights of Columbus, Elks.

COOPER, CONRAD R.—Minneapolis, Minn.; center on teams of 1923-24-25. Born June 15, 1903. B. S. in Engineering, 1926. Prepared for the University in the Public Schools of South Dakota. Employed by the Universal Portland Cement Co., as field engineer. Organizations: Kappa Sigma, Iron Wedge, "M" Club, Minneapolis Engineers Club.

COPELAND, EDMUND—Jamestown, N. D.; tackle on the 1921 team. Born in Wabash, Indiana, on January 1, 1896. Married Bernice Boyer, June 3, 1927. Prepared for the University at Winona College, Ind., and Jamestown, N. D., College. D. D. S., 1925. Engaged in the practice of Dentistry since graduation. Member of the 319th Division, Engineers during the World War. Organizations: Alpha Sigma Phi, Masons.

CORLISS, JOHN H.—Sumner, Wash.; left tackle on teams of 1888-89. Born in Chatfield, Minn., March 24, 1867. Married Estelle Wilkins, January 2, 1893. Prepared for the University at Rush Medical College. Member of the Legislature of the State of Washington two terms; member of Sumner, Wash., School Board for seventeen years.

COUGHLAN, EDWARD D.—Mankato, Minn.; member of the teams of 1907-08. Born at Pembina, N. D. Prepared for the University at Mankato High School, Mankato, Minn. Organizations: President Athletic Board of Control, Beta Theta Pi, Grey Friars.

COX, THEODORE—Tackle on teams of 1922-23-24. Captain, 1924 team. Organizations: Kappa Sigma, Grey Friars. Formerly, coach at River Falls, Wis., Normal School. Now head coach, Tulane University, New Orleans.

CRAFTS, LEO M.—Minneapolis, Minn.; halfback on the teams of 1882-83 and 1885. Born Minneapolis, Minn., on October 3, 1863. Married Amelia Burgess, September 4, 1901. Prepared for the University at the Central High School of Minneapolis. Since graduation has been engaged in the practice of medicine, specializing in nervous and mental diseases. Organizations: Medical Advisory Board.

CULLIGAN, JOHN M.—St. Paul, Minn.; halfback on 1918 team.

CURRENT, EARL—Spokane, Wash.; member of the teams of 1903-04-05-06. Captain of the teams of 1905-06.

CURRENT, JOHN R.—Member of the team of 1901. B. A., 1902. LL. B., 1905. Deceased.

For EFFICIENCY *and* ECONOMY

burn

Berwind Genuine
Pocahontas **Briquets**

“The Ideal Fuel for the Home”

COMPACT
and CLEAN

AT LEADING
FUEL DEALERS

COMPLIMENTS
OF A FRIEND



Bisbee



Bromley



Burdick



Blustin

CUTLER, HENRY C.—Reno, Nevada. Fullback on the teams of 1893-94. Born in Red Wing, Minn., May 23, 1873. Married Mary Olive Morris, December 17, 1899. Prepared for the University at the Red Wing High School. B. E. M., 1894 and E. M., 1895. Died 1917.

CUTTING, JOSEPH P.—Williston, N. D.; halfback on the teams of 1905-06. Born Sleepy Eye, Minn., on January 20, 1885. Married Lucile Hildreth on February 17, 1914. Prepared for the University in Sleepy Eye high school, Minn. B. S., 1906. Assistant coach at the University of Washington for three years, 1908-09-10. Since that time he has been interested in the drug business.

DALRYMPLE, JOHN S.—Minneapolis, Minn.; tackle on the teams of 1894-95. Born in St. Paul, Minn., on July 18, 1873. Married Bernice Barber on June 7, 1913. Prepared for the University in the public high schools of St. Paul. Now engaged in the grain business.

DALRYMPLE, WILLIAM—Minneapolis, Minn.; end on the teams of 1891-92-93. Born in St. Paul, Minn., on February 14, 1872. Married Emily H. Noyes, on January 2, 1901. Prepared for the University in the public high schools of St. Paul. Now engaged in the grain commission business.

DONNER, J. LE MOYNE, JR.—New York City, left end on the team of 1893. Born July 14, 1875, East Orange, N. J. Prepared for the University at Central high school, Minneapolis. General contractor. Organizations: Delta Kappa Epsilon.

DAVIDSON, DON R.—Member of the teams of 1882-83. Deceased.

DAVIDSON, MARTIN B.—Joplin, Mo.; member of the team of 1889.

DAVIES, OTTO N.—Minneapolis, Minn.; left halfback on teams of 1901-02-03-04. Born August 30, 1881, Missouri Valley, Iowa. Prepared for the University in the high school of Winona. LL. B., 1905. Practicing Law. Organizations: Zeta Psi, Delta Chi.

DAY, EUGENE H.—Minneapolis, Minn.; left end on teams of 1888-89; manager of team of 1892. Born May 2, 1869, Ohio; married Mabel Conkey, June 24th, 1896. Prepared for the University at Central high school. Lumber dealer. Organizations: Phi Kappa Psi.

DEAVER, CHARLES S.—Minneapolis, Minn.; manager of team of 1892. Born May 2, 1869, Ohio. Married Alberta Ollinger February 10, 1902. Prepared for the University at Ohio Wesleyan and Denver Universities. B. L., Minnesota 1894. LL. B., 1893. Loans and investments. Organizations: Masons, Athletic Club.

DEWEY, RUPERT C.—U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C. Guard and tackle on team of 1891. Born December 7, 1870, Bear Valley, Minn. Mar-

ried Nora Alice Pool, July 4, 1892. Prepared for the University at Lake City, Minn., high school. A. B., Minnesota 1892. Assistant quartermaster of the U. S. Marine Corps. Died 1920.

DIEDRICH, JOSEPH—Bemidji, Minn.; member of 1914 team.

DOANE, WILLIAM C.—St. Cloud, Minn.; left end on team of 1906. Born November 24, 1884, Stearns County, Minn. Married Essie W. Wilkes, June 17, 1909. Prepared for the University at the St. Cloud high school. LL. B., Minnesota 1907. County Auditor of Mille Lacs County, Minn.

DOBIE, GILMORE—Ithaca, N. Y.; quarterback on teams of 1900-01. Formerly, football coach at University of Washington. At present time, head coach at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

DOWNING, LLOYD—St. Charles, Minn.; fullback on team of 1901, left tackle on freshman team of 1900, substitute halfback on team of 1902. Born at St. Charles, Minn. Married Thirsa R. Clark June 13, 1907. Prepared for the University at St. Charles high school. Fruit farmer.

DOYLE, LARRY O.—Minneapolis, Minn.; member of the 1917-18 teams.

DRILL, HERMAN—Minneapolis, Minn.; tackle on team of 1925. Prepared for University in Mankato, Minn., high school and Carleton College. Studying medicine. Organizations: Acacia.

DUNN, NEY L.—Member of the team of 1906. Was elected captain of the team of 1907 but died during the summer preceding the opening of the football season.

DUNNIGAN, MERTON—St. Paul, Minn.; guard on team of 1913. Born January 24, 1894, Bay City, Mich. Prepared for the University at West high school. Organizations: Alpha Chi Sigma.

DVORAK, BEN—Minneapolis, Minn.; member of team of 1920.

EKBERG, GUS—Morganstown, W. Va. Fullback and end on teams of 1918, 1920. Assistant coach, University of West Virginia.

EKLUND, CONRAD L.—Minneapolis, Minn.; member of team of 1917. Connected with Lake Amusement Co.

EKLUND, RAY—Lexington, Ky.; end on teams of 1922-23. Football coach, University of Kentucky.

ENKE, FRED—Tucson, Ariz.; member of team of 1918. Born July 12, 1897, Rochester, Minn. Married Charline Tehon Ollie, June 16, 1923. Prepared for the University at Rochester high school. Since graduation has coached at the South Dakota State College, the University of Louisville, and is now the Athletic Coach at the University of Arizona. Organizations: Iron Wedge, Silver Spur, Phi Kappa Sigma, Theta Tau, Masons, Kiwanis Club, Newcomers Club.

B.S. Chem 1916

THE CURTIS HOTEL

Minneapolis



~

*Largest in the Northwest—
offering excellent guest rooms
and service to satisfy all at
less prices than other
first class hotels.*

~

Every room with bath—at \$2.00 the day up.

THE MINNEAPOLIS GAS LIGHT COMPANY



Burgan



H. R. Capron



R. Capron



Chestnut



Coleman

ERDALL, ARTHUR C.—Minneapolis, Minn.; substitute halfback 1910, right halfback 1912, quarterback 1914. Born February 25, 1891, Madison, Wis. Married Eunice McGilvron, March 30, 1917. Prepared for the University at Mechanic Arts high school, St. Paul, Minn. B. A. 1913, LL. B. Minnesota 1915. Assistant Solicitor C. M. St. P. & P. Railway Co. Organizations: Beta Theta Pi, Phi Delta Phi, Iron Wedge.

ERDALL, LEONARD—Minneapolis, Minn.; right halfback and fullback on teams of 1909-10. Born January 28, 1888, Madison, Wis. Prepared for the University in the Mechanic Arts high school, St. Paul. B. A. Minnesota 1913. LL. B. 1912. Practiced Law. Organizations: Beta Theta Pi, Phi Delta Phi. Died December 22, 1925.

EVANS, GEORGE W.—Seattle, Wash.; halfback on teams of 1897 and 1899. Born at Garden City, Minn. Married Grace Barker, February 18, 1901. Prepared for the University at Central and East high schools. Stock rancher. Organizations: Phi Kappa Psi, Phi Delta Phi.

FAEGRE, JOHN B.—Minneapolis, Minn.; end on team of 1909. Born at Flandreau, S. D. B. A. Minnesota 1911, LL. B., 1913. Attorney at law. Organizations: University Club, Minneapolis Club.

FARNUM, HENRY EARL—Duluth, Minn.; member of teams of 1908-09.

FEE, CHARLES W.—Member of teams of 1900-1901.

FEGAN, ELMER T.—Great Falls, Mont.; end and fullback on team of 1914. Born November 15, 1892, Missouri Valley, Ia. Prepared for the University at Missouri Valley high school. Chemist at the Royal Milling Co., Great Falls, Mont. Organizations: Alpha Chi Sigma.

FINLAYSON, G. A. E.—Duluth, Minn.; member of teams of 1893-94-95-96-97. Born May 2, 1873, Montreal, Canada. Prepared for the University at Crookston high school. B. A. Minnesota 1896; admitted to the bar in 1899. Attorney at law. Organizations: Sigma Chi, Athletic Association, Dramatic Club, Elks, Masons.

FISHER, GORDON R.—Naperville, Ill.; guard on team of 1924. Born July 21, 1895, Cavalier, N. D. Married Dorothy L. Hager, August 20, 1926. Prepared for the University at Cavalier high school and at the Teachers College, Aberdeen, S. D. B. S. Minnesota 1926. Director of Athletics, North Central College. Organizations: Phi Delta Theta, Alpha Sigma Pi.

FLANAGAN, CHARLES GIBBONS—Seattle, Wash.; guard on team of 1891. Born July 4, 1872, Yankton, Dakota territory. Married Gertrude Clemons, August 21, 1902. Prepared for the Univer-

sity at Mankato high school. B. S. Minnesota 1898. Head of History Department in high school in Washington. Organizations: Psi Epsilon.

FLINN, PAUL A.—Minneapolis, Minn.; end on teams of 1916-17. Born September 11, 1895, St. Paul, Minn. Married Ruth Leininger, October 28, 1920. Prepared for the University at Duluth Central high school. B. S. Minnesota 1918. At present time connected with Swift & Co., South St. Paul. Organizations: Delta Tau Delta, Grey Friars, Skull and Crescent, Wing and Bow.

FLYNN, CLARENCE R.—Member of the team of 1921.

FLYNN, JOHN G.—El Oro, Ostodo de Mexico, Mexico; guard on teams of 1900-01-02. Captain of 1902 team. Engineer for the El Oro Mine and Railway Co.

FOLWELL, RUSSELL H.—Chicago, Ill.; halfback on team of 1891 and fullback on team of 1892. Born February 26, 1871, Minneapolis, Minn. Married Irma Glover. Prepared for the University at Central high school. B. S. Minnesota 1893; M. S. Cornell 1894. Chief engineer of James Stewart & Co. Organizations: Chi Psi, University Club, Chicago and Glen View Golf Club.

FOOTE, WILLIAM—Minneapolis, Minn.; member of team of 1924. Organizations: Alpha Sigma Phi.

FOURNIER, JOSEPH O.—New York City and Minneapolis, Minn.; end on the teams of 1912-13. Born May 21, 1890, Dayton, Minn. Prepared for the University at Anoka, Minn., high school. D. D. S. Minnesota, 1914. Practicing dentistry. Organizations: Apollo Club.

FRANK, LEONARD—St Paul, Minn.; end on team of 1910, tackle on team of 1911. Born December 1, 1889, Chicago, Ill. Married Ida Coppe, July 5, 1923. Prepared for the University at St. Paul Central high school. LL. B. Minnesota 1912. President of Leonard Frank Co., manufacturers of food products.

FRASER, CARL—St. Paul, Minn.; member of team of 1921.

FRIBLEY, CARL—Minneapolis, Minn.; quarterback on teams of 1920-21. Born October 11, 1901, Chicago, Ill. Prepared for the University at Lake City high school. B. A. Harvard University 1922. Field representative, Sales department of Cadillac Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich. Organizations: Masquers, Alpha Sigma Phi.

FULTON, JAMES C.—White Bear, Minn.; center on the teams of 1895-96. Physician.

FURST, JOSEPH F.—Minneapolis, Minn.; fullback on team of 1923. Born April 13, 1899, New Prague, Minn. Prepared for the University at New

Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Co.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Manufacturers and Sellers of
Twin City Tractors
Twin City Threshers
Twin City Engines
Structural Steel
Plate Work

Design — Fabrication — Erection
All Kinds of Steel Structures
“Steel Insures Strength and Security”

THE history of great institutions is always a story of advancement—through devotion to a great ideal, be it industrial, public service or education

Backus-Brooks Co.

1100 Builders Exchange
Minneapolis, - - Minn.



Coughlin



Crafts



Cutting



Doane



Downing

Prague, Minn., high school. B. A. Minnesota 1924. Salesman for plumbing supply house. Organizations: Knights of Columbus, United Commercial Travellers.

GALLAGHER, LUKE—Faribault, Minn.; end on team of 1922.

GARY, MITCHELL—Marshall, Minn.; tackle on teams of 1925-26-27. Prepared for University in Marshall high school. Organizations: Acacia, Iron Wedge.

GAY, CHESTER—Moose Lake, Minn.; guard on teams of 1922-23-24. Born January 8, 1900, Moose Lake. Prepared for the University at Moose Lake high school. B. S. Minnesota 1924. Insurance. Organizations: Sigma Nu, Forestry Club, Xi Sigma Pi, "M" Club.

GAY, CLAYTON—Moose Lake, Minn.; end on team of 1927. Prepared for University at Moose Lake high school. Organizations: Sigma Nu.

GEROW, THERON—Minneapolis, Minn.; member of 1919 team.

GERRY, MARTIN B., JR.—San Francisco, Calif.; tackle and halfback on teams of 1888-89. Born October 16, 1868, Boston, Mass. Married Altha Child, September 5, 1900. Prepared for the University in Minneapolis high schools. B. M. E., 1890, B. E. E., 1891, at Minnesota; M. M. E., Cornell. During World War was Federal fuel administrator for Montana. Organizations: Sigma Chi.

GIBSON, GEORGE—Medford, Okla.; guard on teams of 1926, 1927. Captain of 1928 team. Organizations: Sigma Chi, Iron Wedge.

GILBERT, HOLDEN P.—Walla Walla, Wash.; left halfback on teams of 1895 and 1896. Born in 1875 at Mankato, Minn. Married Margaret Bechdolt in 1904. Prepared for University at Minneapolis Central high school. Engaged in wholesale and retail lumber business.

GILLEN, J. H.—Chicago, Ill.; member of team of 1920.

GILSTAD, ARTHUR—St. Paul, Minn.; fullback on teams of 1920, 1921. Born October 26, 1897, Superior, Wis. Married Idah J. Nelson, January 14, 1922. Prepared for the University at Johnson high school, St. Paul. B. S. Minnesota 1923. Mechanical engineer.

GLOVER, FRED S.—Detroit, Mich.; left end and fullback on teams of 1898 and 1899. Born March 18, 1879, Delaware, Ohio. Married Eva Haldeman, November 24, 1902. Prepared for the University at Central high school. Connected with Timken-Detroit Axle Co.

GOODE, JOHN PAUL—Chicago, Illinois; center on teams of 1885, 1886, 1887, and 1888. Born November 21, 1862, Stewartville, Minn. Married Ida Katherine Hancock in 1901. Prepared for the Uni-

versity at Niles School, Rochester, Minn. B. S. Minnesota 1889. Ph. D. Pennsylvania, 1901. Professor of Geography at University of Chicago; map editor, Rand-McNally Co.; President of Gathmy's Research Corporation. Organizations: Delta Tau Delta.

GRAHAM, CHRISTOPHER—Rochester, Minn.; member of the team of 1886. Born April 3, 1856, New York. Married Blanche Brackenridge, January 4, 1899. Prepared for the University at Niles School, Rochester. B. S. Minnesota 1887. He later completed a medical course at the University of Pennsylvania and settled in Rochester where he became affiliated with the Mayos under the firm name of Drs. Mayo, Graham & Co. Organizations: State Board of Health, American Medical Association, Mississippi Valley Medical Association.

GRAHAM, MALCOM—Rochester, Minn.; quarterback on teams of 1923, 1924. Born November 25, 1901, Rochester, Minn. Prepared for the University at Hill School, Pottstown, Pa. B. A. Minnesota 1926. Bond Department, Harris Trust and Savings Bank. Organizations: Psi Upsilon.

GRAY, ROGER—member of the teams of 1897, 1899, 1902.

GRAY, ROBERT—Claremont, Minn.; member of 1916 team.

GREENE, ALFRED—Minneapolis, Minn.; manager of 1923 team.

GROSE, FREDERICK H.—Minneapolis, Minn.; quarterback on teams of 1922 and 1923. Born February 26, 1902, Minneapolis, Minn. Prepared for University at Central high school. B. S. Minnesota 1924. Samson Tire and Rubber Corp., Compton, Calif. Organizations: Treasurer of Junior Ball Association, Delta Kappa Epsilon.

GROSS, LOUIS—Minneapolis, Minn.; tackle on teams of 1922, 1923, 1924. Assistant football coach, University of Minnesota.

GRUYE, RALPH—Wilmot, North Dakota; member of teams of 1919, 1920. Dentist.

GUTHRIE, CHARLES E.—Seattle, Wash.; left end on teams of 1889 and 1890. Born June 19, 1868, York, New York. Married Rhoda E. Hart, July 6, 1895. Prepared for the University at Luverne high school, Luverne, Minn. B. A., Minnesota, 1891; M. D., Minnesota, 1902. Engaged in medical practice. Organizations: Phi Gamma Delta, Nu Sigma Nu, Masons, Medical societies, county, state, and national.

GUZY, PETER—Minneapolis, Minnesota; quarterback on teams of 1924, 1925. Organizations: Alpha Sigma Phi.

HAEDGE, CARL—St. Paul, Minnesota; halfback on team of 1914. Dentist. Former National handball singles champion.

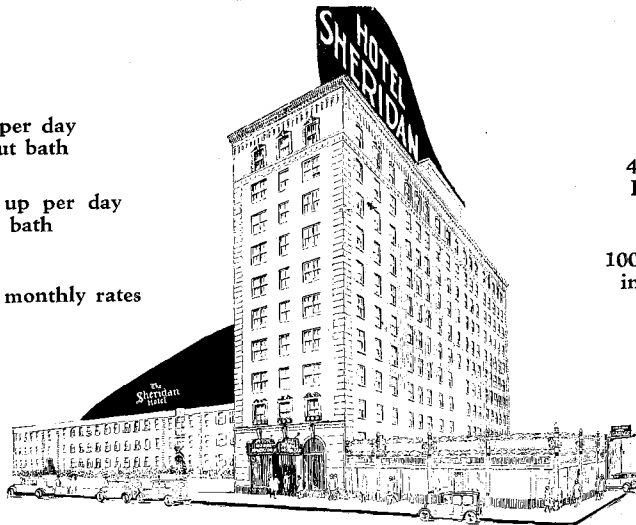
Minneapolis' Newest Transient and Residential Hotel

A hotel that is a beautifully appointed home with every service thoughtfully arranged for the comfort of the guest. Unequaled in convenience and unsurpassed in character.

\$1.50 per day
without bath

\$2.50 and up per day
with bath

Weekly and monthly rates



450 rooms
Fireproof

100 car garage
in building

The New Sheridan Hotel MARQUETTE AVE. AT ELEVENTH ST.

BEDFORD HOTEL

LaSalle and Fifteenth

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

American Plan
100 Rooms

European Plan
\$2.00 and \$3.00 per day

SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES

Excellent Cafe

EITEL HOSPITAL

Located at

Willow and West Fourteenth Street

MINNEAPOLIS



Dunnigan



A. Erdall



Enke



L. Erdall



Faegre

HAERTEL, WALTER G.—Minneapolis, Minnesota; halfback on teams of 1916, 1919. Born March 28, 1896, Minneapolis, Minn. Prepared for the University at Minneapolis, North high school. B. S., Minnesota, 1919. Sales manager Washburn Crosby Co. Organizations: "M" Club, Apollo Club, Phi Delta Theta, Alumni Club.

HALE, CHARLES S.—New York City; fullback on the team of 1891. Born April 1, 1870, Minneapolis. Married Marjorie L. Patterson, June 23, 1897. Prepared for the University at Central high school. B. A., 1892. Organized the Kilgore Machine Company, which soon afterward absorbed the Peteler Portable Railway Manufacturing Company. Organization: Chi Psi.

HAMILTON, WALLACE E.—Minneapolis, Minn.; halfback on team of 1915. Born December 9, 1890, Minneapolis. Married Isabel Boyd, June 27, 1917. Prepared for the University at North high school, and at Carleton College. B. S. Minnesota. Building contractor, Hamilton Construction Co. Organizations: Minneapolis Athletic Club.

HAMMOND, GEORGE—Lake City, Minn.; member of the teams of 1882 and 1883. Born October 16, 1862, Wabasha County, Minn. Married Ida D. Story, October 16, 1890, died Jan. 4, 1927. Prepared for University at Lake City high school. B. A., Minnesota, 1887. LL. B., 1889, LL. M., 1890, Columbia. Lawyer.

HANKE, CHARLES C.—Chicago, Ill.; member of team of 1919.

HANNON, JOHN—Member of the team of 1904.

HANSEN, HARLAN C.—Minneapolis, Minn.; center on teams of 1915 and 1916.

HANSON, HAROLD F.—Minneapolis, Minn.; member of team of 1916. Coach, Ironwood (Mich.) high school.

HANSON, HAROLD—Stewart, Minn.; guard on teams of 1925, 1926, 1927. Prepared for University in Stewart high school. Studying Pharmacy. Organizations: Theta Kappa Nu, Phi Delta Chi.

HARDING, EVERHART P.—Minneapolis, Minn.; right guard on teams of 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897. Born in 1870 at Waseca, Minn. Prepared for the University at Waseca high school. B. A. 1894, M. S. 1895 Minnesota; Ph. D. Heidelberg 1900. Teacher and investigator in chemistry; associate professor in chemistry at Minnesota. Organizations: Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Lambda Upsilon, Phi Delta Theta, American Chemical Society, Fellow A. A. A. S.

HARRIS, ALFRED—Member of the team of 1891. Died in 1908.

HARRIS, SIGMUND—Minneapolis, Minn.; quarterback on teams of 1902, 1903, and 1904. Born July 2, 1883, Dubuque, Iowa. Married Sophia Bearman, June 22, 1911. Prepared for the University

at Central high school. M. E., Minnesota, 1905. Assistant coach of the Minnesota team for many years; connected with Harris Machinery Co. Organizations: Ramshorn.

HARRISON, JOHN M.—Minneapolis, Minn.; left end on teams of 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897. Captain the last two years. All-Western end for the four years of his football career. Born January 30, 1875, Minneapolis. Married Julia Gallup who died in 1921; then married Lucille Davis in 1925. Prepared for the University at Central high. LL. B. Minnesota 1899. General insurance business, resident partner with Marsh & McLennan. Organizations: Psi Upsilon, Minneapolis Club, Minikahda Club.

HARTIG, DR. PAUL CARL—Minneapolis, Minn.; guard on 1921 team. Born May 6, 1899, Minneapolis, Minn. Married Hazel Daggett, November 10, 1923. Prepared for the University at North high school. Dentistry 1922. Practicing dentistry. Organizations: Psi Omega, State President, Allied Veterans of American Legion, Northside Dental Society, Arrow Club.

HARTWIG, JOSEPH I.—Minneapolis, Minn.; member of 1916 team. Born in Farmington, Minnesota. Prepared for the University at Farmington high school and St. Thomas College. Dentistry 1917. Practicing dentistry.

HAUSER, GEORGE W.—Hamilton, New York; guard on teams of 1915, 1916, 1917; captain of 1917 team. Born February 24, 1893, Council Bluffs, Iowa. Prepared for the University at Cedar Falls, Iowa, high school. B. S., Minnesota, 1918. Assistant coach at Minnesota from 1919 to 1923. At present is coaching at Colgate University. Organizations: Phi Kappa Sigma, Grey Friars, Forestry Club, Exchange Club, Masons.

HAWKINSON, ARNOLD—Virginia, Minn.; member of team of 1919. Born March 25, 1893, Tower, Minn. Prepared for the University at Virginia high school. B. S. Minnesota, 1920. Sales Manager. Organizations: Alpha Gamma Rho.

HAYCRAFT, KENNETH—Minneapolis Minn.; end on teams of 1926 and 1927. Prepared for University in high schools of Washington, D. C. Organizations: Zeta Psi.

HAYDEN, JOHN F.—Minneapolis, Minn.; halfback on the teams of 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1889. Born March 31, 1866, St. Peter, Minn. Married Clara Meacham, August 23, 1898. Prepared for the University at Fargo (N. D.) high school. B. C. E., 1890, Minnesota. Formerly construction engineer, Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Soo Line. Managing Editor, Mississippi Valley Lumberman.

HAYWARD, HERMAN ELIOT—River Falls, Wis.; quarterback on teams of 1911 and 1912. Born April 23, 1892, Cambridge, Mass. Married Marlys Wilson, July 3, 1913. Prepared for the University

LISTOE & WOLD MORTICIANS

Satisfactory Service for Every Purse

NO CHARGE FOR USE OF CHAPEL

148-150 WEST FOURTH STREET, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

CEDAR 0508

GARFIELD 1508

**Controlling and Handling Public Utilities
Financing Industrials · Selling Securities of Both**

"For over Ten Years — All Your Money — All the Time — On Time"

W.B. FOSHAY CO.

INCORPORATED AUGUST 31, 1917

FOSHAY BUILDING - MINNEAPOLIS

NEW YORK
BOSTON
CHICAGO

SAN FRANCISCO
PORTLAND, ORE.
SEATTLE

HARTFORD
DENVER
ST. PAUL
DES MOINES

MANCHESTER
PORTLAND, ME.
SPOKANE

SAN DIEGO
STOCKTON
LOS ANGELES

Healy Plumbing & Heating Company

St. Paul, Minnesota

Tel. Cedar 0878

Installed Heating and Ventilating in Mechanic Arts and Shop Building, at the Agricultural College, the Electrical Engineering Building, Law School. The plumbing in the new Millard Hall Anatomy Building, and Ladies' Gymnasium, Biological Building. We are now installing the Heating and Ventilation in the Cyrus Northrop Memorial Auditorium and the plumbing in the new University Hospital.

We have installed this class of work in eighteen different states and are equipped to do this class of work in any state.

Mechanical Equipment Contractors, Steam and Electric Power Plants, Water Works and Sewer Systems installed.



Farnum



Fegan



Fisher



Finlayson



Flanagan

at Mankato high school. B. A. Minnesota 1916. Instructor in Botany, State Teachers College, River Falls, Wisconsin. Organizations: Phi Delta Theta.

HEATH, ELBRIDGE L.—Faribault, Minn.; member of the team of 1896.

HOLEN, O. M.—Chicago, Ill.; tackle on team of 1909. Born in Argyle, Minnesota, in 1888. Prepared for the University in Argyle high school. LL. B. Minnesota 1910. Has been associated with the Credit Clearing House as assistant manager. Organizations: Delta Phi Delta, Thulianian Club.

HOLMGREN, WALTER—Minneapolis, Minn.; halfback on 1917 team.

HOVDE, FRED—Devils Lake, N. D.; quarterback on 1927 team. Prepared for University in Devils Lake high school. Studying chemistry. Organizations: Phi Delta Theta, Grey Friars.

HOYT, CHARLES C.—Member of the teams of 1900, 1901. Died, 1902.

HOYT, WILLIAM HASMER—Duluth, Minn. Member of the teams of 1887, 1888. Born October 13, 1867, at Owatonna, Minn. Most of his early life was spent in Minneapolis where his family moved in 1870. Prepared for the University at Minneapolis high schools, and received degree in civil engineering and a second engineering degree in 1895. After graduation Mr. Hoyt was engineer for several railroads in northern Minnesota, and was closely identified with railroad and mining development in that part of the state. Mr. Hoyt was an especially active member of the General Alumni Association. Organizations: Masons, Sigma Chi, Duluth Commercial Club. Deceased.

HUBBARD, FREDERICK ADAMS—733 Lincoln Ave., St. Paul, Minn. Member of the teams of 1907-8. Born May 24, 1887, at New Ulm, Minn. Prepared for the University at New Ulm high school. C. E., 1909. Married Katherine E. Winston, February 24, 1914. After graduation he was connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad for several years, and later was engineer for the Twin City Rapid Transit Co. Organizations: Tau Beta Pi, Engineering Society.

HULKRANZ, RUDOLPH—Rush City, Minn.; member of team of 1922. Organizations: Alpha Delta Phi, Grey Friars.

HULSTRAND, ANTON—Hibbing, Minn.; center on team of 1926. Prepared for University in Hibbing high school and Hibbing Junior College.

HULTKRANZ, JOEL—St. Paul, Minn.; member of team of 1918.

HUNTER, FRED—Chicago, Ill.; member of the team of 1904.

HYDE, NEAL—Minneapolis, Minn.; tackle on teams of 1925, 1926. Prepared for University in Farview (Mont.) high schools and University of Montana. Organizations: Sigma Nu.

IRSFELD, JAMES B.—Los Angeles, Calif.; right halfback of the teams of 1902, 1903, and 1905. Born May 12, 1881, Long Prairie, Minn. Married Vincentia Hall, June 15, 1910. Prepared for the University at Sauk Centre high school. Was City Engineer of Hollywood, Calif., and is at present practicing law. Organizations: Theta Delta Chi, Phi Delta Phi, Knights of Columbus.

ITTNER, WILLIAM—Darby, Mont.; member of the teams of 1904, 1905, and 1906. Born February 2, 1884, Minneapolis. Prepared for the University at Red Lake Falls high school and at the University of Montana. C. E., Minnesota, 1909. Rancher. Organizations: I. O. O. F., American Legion.

JOESTING, HERBERT—Owatonna, Minn.; fullback on teams of 1925, 1926, 1927. Prepared for University in Owatonna high schools. Married Lora Davidson, December, 1927. Connected with Ten Thousand Lakes Association. Organizations: Sigma Chi, Grey Friars.

JOHNSEN, TRYGVE—Billings, Mont.; member of teams of 1917, 1919, 1921.

JOHNSON, DONALD—Duluth, Minn.; member of team of 1917.

JOHNSON, LAWRENCE EDWARD—Minneapolis, Minn.; tackle on teams of 1926, 1927. Born June 6, 1907, Minneapolis. Prepared for the University at Central high school. Organizations: Pi Kappa Alpha, Arabs.

JOHNSON, PERRY—Minneapolis, Minn.; member of team of 1915.

JOHNSON, REUBEN ALFORD—Minneapolis, Minn.; member of the team of 1911. Born July 30, 1889, Minneapolis. Married Gladys Sievers, July 20, 1918. Prepared for the University at South high school. B. S. 1913, M. D. 1915, both at Minnesota. Practicing physician. Organizations: Nu Sigma Nu, Grey Friars.

JOHNSTON, LISLE A.—St. James, Minn.; halfback on teams of 1908, 1909, 1910. Captain in 1910. Born November 23, 1887, Cresco, Minn. LL. B. Minnesota 1912. Western Intercollegiate wrestling champion for two years, played for two years on the baseball team. All-Western halfback in 1909 and 1910. Organizations: Phi Delta Theta, Delta Phi Delta. Died October 31, 1913.

JONES, FRANK D.—Member of the team of 1886. Died November 23, 1889.

JORDAN, FRANK—Butte, Mont.; member of team of 1918. Born October 25, 1896, Great Falls, Montana. Married Jodie Lee, July 12, 1927. Prepared for the University at Great Falls high school. B. S. 1919, Minnesota. Engineer, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. Organizations: Phi Gamma Delta, Rotary Club, Montana Engineering Society.

*Bank
Here*

We Pay $2\frac{1}{2}\%$
Interest on
Checking Accounts



THE MINNESOTA
LOAN & TRUST CO
405 Marquette Ave
MINNEAPOLIS

HUBERT W. WHITE

Incorporated

Outfitters to Men

Haberdashers

Clothiers

Hatters



Importers :: Shirtmakers



HUBERT W. WHITE

Incorporated

Fourth at Robert
ST. PAUL



*This Space Is Reserved
by*

**Noyes Brothers &
Cutler, Inc.**

*as a compliment to
our many friends
among the Alumni
of the
School of Pharmacy
University of Minnesota*



**M. F. PATTERSON
DENTAL SUPPLY
CO.**

*Serving the Dentists
of the Northwest for
Fifty Years*



J. Flynn



Folwell



Fribley



Fournier



Frank

JUST, FREDERICK—Willmar, Minn.; member of team of 1924, 1925. Organizations: Pi Kappa Alpha, Grey Friars.

KAKELA, WAYNE—Eveleth, Minn.; tackle on team of 1927. Prepared for University in Eveleth high schools. Organizations: Alpha Sigma Phi.

KAMINSKI, WILLIAM—Duluth, Minn.; member of teams of 1925, 1926, 1927. Born November 17, 1905, Duluth. Prepared for the University at Duluth Denfeld high school. B. S. Minnesota 1928. Organizations: "M" Club, Tau Kappa Epsilon.

KEENE, RALPH—531 Old National Bank Bldg., Spokane, Wash. Halfback on the 1893 team. Born June 9, 1868, at Mankato, Minn. Prepared for the University at Mankato high school. M. D. 1897. Post-graduate work at Chicago and New York. Has been engaged in the practice of medicine since graduation. Organizations: A. M. A., Spokane county and Washington state medical societies.

KEHOE, THOMAS M.—Billings, Mont.; right end on the teams of 1894 and 1895. Born July 19, 1870, Bailey's Harbor, Wis. Prepared for the University at the Minneapolis Academy. Ph. D., Minnesota, 1896. In the drug business and a member of the Montana State Board of Pharmacy. Organizations: Elks, Knights of Columbus.

KIENHOLZ, WILLIAM S.—Los Angeles, Calif.; quarterback and halfback on the teams of 1898 and 1900. Born October 22, 1875, Kasson, Minn. Married Maude Fitch, July 8, 1902. Prepared for the University at Bellingham, Minn., high school and St. Cloud Normal. A. B., Minnesota, 1904. Engaged in teaching, coaching, school supervision, administrative school work, civic work. Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. Organizations: President of the Southern Football Association.

KINGSLEY, NORMAN W.—Omaha, Neb.; member of teams of 1916, 1918. Captain of 1918 team. Born August 17, 1897, Spring Valley, Minn. Married Alpha Mo, August 18, 1923. Prepared for the University at Spring Valley High School. Engineering 1920. Northwestern Bell Telephone Company, Employment Supervisor. Organizations: University Club, Omaha, A. F. A. M.

KJELLAND, JOSEPH A.—Winona, Minn.; member of the team of 1907. Born July 27, 1883, Fremont, Minn. Married Merle Thomas, July 12, 1910. Prepared for the University at Winona high school. Organizations: Xi Psi Phi, Masons.

KNOWLTON, WARREN C.—Britton, S. D.; fullback on the teams of 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902. Born in 1878 in Dubuque, Iowa. Prepared for the University at East High school. Died February 4, 1920.

KLEINSCHMIDT, FLORIAN A.—Manhattan, Kan.; member of team of 1918.

KREMER, JAMES EDWARD—Great Falls, Mont.; member of the teams of 1903, 1904, and 1905. Born March 8, 1886, Winona, Minn. Married Janet Smith Graham, November 25, 1913. Prepared for the University at Winona high school. B. A., Minnesota, 1907. Banker. Organizations: Elks, Odd Fellows, Alpha Tau Omega.

LA FANS, W. S.—Minneapolis, Minn.; tackle on team of 1897 and halfback on the teams of 1900, 1901, 1902. Born January 12, 1878. Married Bertha C. Kinnard, December 27, 1906. Entered the University from Duluth high school. Graduated in Dentistry in 1903. Organizations: Sigma Chi.

LARKIN, ARTHUR EDWARD—St. Louis Park, Minn.; quarterback on the teams of 1904, 1905, and 1906. Born December 28, 1882, Emmetsburg, Iowa. Married Lou McCabe, August 15, 1910. Entered the University from Mechanic Arts high school, St. Paul. Engineering, 1908. Republic Creosoting Company. Organizations: Beta Theta Pi, Theta Tau, Rotary Club, Y. M. C. A., Athletic Club, Interlachen Club.

LARKIN, GEORGE—St. Paul, Minn.; member of teams of 1918, 1921, 1922.

LARSON, A. T.—Minneapolis, Minn.; left guard on the teams of 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, and captain on the team of 1895. Born, March 17, 1872, Alexandria, Minn. Married Esther Johnson, September 10, 1897. He came to the University from Carleton College and received his B. A. 1894 and his LL. B. 1896. He is practicing law in Minneapolis.

LARSON, D. G.—Minneapolis, Minn.; member of team of 1920. Prepared for University in Minneapolis high schools.

LARSON, CONSTANT—Alexandria, Minn.; left tackle on the teams of 1892 and 1893. Born in Douglas county, Minnesota. Married Maud E. Merrifield, July 15, 1905. Came to the University from the Alexandria high school. A. B. 1893, LL. B. 1894. Practicing law. Was County Attorney for ten years and has been City Attorney many times.

LAMPI, ERNEST—Eveleth, Minn.; quarterback on teams of 1917, 1918, 1919.

LAWLER, LAWRENCE—Minneapolis, Minn.; quarterback on the team of 1913. Born in Minneapolis, December 8, 1891. Entered the University from South high school, Minneapolis. Elected captain of the team of 1914, but was unable to return to school.



Craftsmen

This name originated about the same time as "Team Work" both resulting in superior accomplishments



Augsburg Publishing House
Minneapolis

*Printers to the 1927 and 1928
Gopher Staffs*

"Qualitybilt"

Envelopes and Filing Devices

MANUFACTURERS OF A COMPLETE LINE OF BANK & BOND ENVELOPES



Quality Park Envelope Co.
Quality Park
St. Paul



Rooting for the Minnesota Team



Republic Creosoting Co.
Arthur E. Larkin ('08), Mgr.
St. Louis Park, Minn.

After the Game

—when the throat is a bit husky and the palate yearns for a *really good* malted milk, there's just one place to go. That's the place where the ice cream is Doubl' Rich, the chocolate is Mild Bittersweet, and the malted milks have a fame that is national.



WALGREEN CO.
"DRUGS WITH A REPUTATION"



Gallagher



Gerry



C. Graham



Goode



Haertel

LEACH, HELON E.—Owatonna, Minn.; football graduate manager for seasons of 1908 and 1912. Born in Spring Valley, Minnesota. Married Mabelle G. King, June 19, 1912. Entered the University from the Spring Valley high school. B. A. 1905, LL. B. 1908. He is now practicing law at Owatonna. Organizations: Theta Delta Chi and Phi Delta Phi.

LEARY, WILLIAM C.—Minneapolis, Minn.; tackle and right halfback on the teams of 1888, 1890, 1891, and 1892. He was captain of the teams of 1891 and 1892. Born August 21, 1869, at Owatonna, Minnesota. He came to the University from South high school. A. B. 1892, LL. B. 1894. Since he graduated he has been practicing law and at present he is District Judge, with headquarters at Minneapolis.

LIDBERG, CARL—Hamilton, N. Y.; fullback on teams of 1923, 1924. Born in Red Wing, Minnesota, August 25, 1900. Entered the University from Hamline University. B. S. 1925. Since graduation he has been in the insurance business, but is now coaching at Colgate University. Organizations: Sigma Chi.

LIGGETT, ROBERT B.—St. Paul, Minn.; halfback and fullback on the team of 1901. He was born in Marysville, Ohio. On October 25, 1910, he married Adele McClaran. He prepared for the University at St. Paul Central high school. At present he is connected with the St. Paul Dispatch.

LONG, CLARE—Minneapolis, Minn.; quarterback on teams of 1915, 1916. Prepared for University in Minneapolis high schools.

LOOMIS, HARRY C.—Minneapolis, Minn.; right halfback on the team of 1895, fullback on the teams of 1896 and 1897. Born at Charles City, Iowa, October 18, 1876. Married Elizabeth Carlin, August 23, 1909. He came to the University from South high school. He had a specialty company for a number of years, was manager for the Pittsburgh Water Heater Co. and is now interested in the Peerless Electric Co. He belongs to the Apollo and Athletic Clubs.

LOOMIS, J. B.—915 Franklin Street, San Francisco, Calif. Member of the team of 1895.

LUBY, M. J.—Spokane, Wash.; was one of the founders of *Football* which was first published in the fall of 1899. When the *Minnesota Daily* succeeded *Football* he was its first manager. Born near Minneapolis, September 4, 1870. Married Clara Poucher, June 4, 1904. He prepared for the University at Minneapolis Academy. B. S. 1898, LL. B. 1902. He is practicing law as a member of the firm of Luby & Pearson.

MacKINNON, GEORGE—Minneapolis, Minn.; center on teams of 1925, 1926, 1927. Prepared for the University in high schools of Grand Junction, Colo. Studying law. Organizations: Delta Tau Delta, Phi Delta Phi.

MacDONALD, HUGH H.—Minneapolis, Minn.; member of teams of 1922, 1924. Organizations: Kappa Sigma.

McALMON, WILLIAM—Minneapolis, Minn.; left halfback on the teams of 1912 and 1913. Born at Dell Rapids, S. D., June 19, 1889. Prepared for the University at Madison, S. D. LL. B., 1914. Attorney. Died, January 4, 1917.

McBEAN, ALAN J.—Omaha, Neb.; manager of athletics during the years of 1912, 1913, and 1914. Born August 4, 1889, at Helena, Montana. He prepared for the University at Minneapolis Central high school. B. A. 1912; LL. B. 1914. Organizations: Phi Delta Theta, Phi Delta Phi, Phi Beta Kappa.

McCLINTOCK, DON—Laurel, Mass.; member of team of 1920.

McCREE, JOHN A.—Chicago, Ill.; right tackle on team of 1909. Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, January 27, 1886. Married Helen F. Flotow, April 27, 1916. Prepared for the University in St. Paul Central high school. B. M. E. 1913. He is at present the Assistant Engineer for the Illinois Steel Co. Organizations: Western Society of Engineers, Chicago Engineers Club.

McCREERY, OTIS C.—Minneapolis, Minn.; member of teams of 1921 and 1922. Born in Cedar Rapids, Ia., of Scotch-Irish parentage. Married Marian Allen in June, 1924. Prepared for the University in the public schools of Cedar Falls, Ia., and attended Iowa State Teachers College. B. S. (F.) 1922. Nickname, "Mac." Organizations: Alpha Tau Omega, Iron Wedge and the Forestry club. Belonged to S. A. T. C. at Fort Sheridan and Cedar Falls, Ia. Formerly dean of men at Drake University, now assistant dean of men at the University of Minnesota.

McGOVERN, JOHN F.—Minneapolis, Minn.; Born at Arlington, Minn., September 15, 1887. Entered the law department of the University from the Arlington schools in 1907 and received his law degree in 1911; was captain of the 1909 team and played quarterback in 1908, 1909, and 1910; was Camp's choice for All-American quarter in 1909. Married Wade Masterman in June, 1928. Is sports editor of the Minneapolis Journal. Organizations: Alpha Tau Omega, Grey Friars.

McLAURY, JOHN—Minneapolis, Minn.; member of teams of 1920, 1921. Associated with First Minneapolis Trust Company. Died February 24, 1926.

SWARTWOOD-NELSON PAPER CO.

FINE PRINTING PAPERS ONLY

425 So. Fifth Street

Telephone Atlantic 2421

Minneapolis



*Plain or Printed Samples and Dummies
Cheerfully Furnished on Request*

THE PAPER SUPPLY COMPANY

WHOLESALE OF

School Supplies, Stationery, Toilet Paper, Towels, Wrapping Paper,
Bags, Twine, and a fine line of high grade Printing Papers.

Office, Sample Room and Warehouse at

240-2-4-6 Sixth Avenue South

Minneapolis, Minn.

Phone—Geneva 7604

BOXING—WRESTLING

WEIGHT REDUCING

JIMMY POTTS

GYMNASIUM INSTRUCTOR

7 So. 6th St.

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN

PHONE ATLANTIC 3034



Hale



S. Harris



Hamilton



Harrison



Hayden

McNAIR, WILLIAM W.—San Francisco, Calif. Lawyer, member of the firm of McNair & Stoker, Merchants' Exchange building. Member of the teams of 1882 and 1883.

MADIGAN, JAMES E.—Maple Lake, Minn.; member of the teams of 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, and captain of the 1893 team. Born Maple Lake November 3, 1868. B. A. 1892, LL. B. 1894. Married Olive B. Desmond September 29, 1896. Prepared for the University in the Monticello, Minn., high school. Belongs to Phi Delta Theta and Delta Chi. Was state representative in 1915 and 1917. Had been state senator since 1919. Engaged in the practice of law. Died, May, 1928.

MAEDER, ALBERT R.—Minneapolis, Minn.; member of the teams of 1925 and 1926. B. S. in B. in 1928. Born January 25, 1906, in Minneapolis. Prepared for the University at East and North high schools, Minneapolis, and St. John's college, St. Cloud. Organizations: "M" club, Alpha Zeta, Tau Kappa Epsilon, Newman Club.

MANN, ARTHUR T.—910 Donaldson building, Minneapolis. Played quarter team of the University of Minnesota. B. S. 1888. Born in New York City of American parentage. Prepared for the University in the Minneapolis and Rochester, N. Y., high schools. Married Winona B. Orff in 1904. Received M. D. cum laude from Harvard in 1896. Is a surgeon. Received The Faculty and the Claudius M. Jones scholarships at Harvard. Is associate professor of surgery at the University of Minnesota. During the war was a major in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, and was chief of the Surgical Hospital, Camp Dodge. Ex-president Western Surgical association, Fellow American College of Surgeons. Nickname, "Art." Organizations: Psi Upsilon, Nu Sigma Nu, Minneapolis Club, Woodhill Country club, and Lafayette club.

MANN, FRED M.—202 Ridgewood Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.; played guard on University team one year, class of 1890 team four years. Born May 1, 1868, in New York City of American parentage. Prepared for the University in the Minneapolis high schools. B. C. E. 1892, C. E. 1898; Mass. Inst. Tech., S. B. in Arch. '94, S. M. in Arch. '95. Married Grace Hitchcock, July 29, 1902. Since graduation has been a civil engineer, student of architecture, teacher of architecture, architect, and is now professor and head of the School of Architecture of the University of Minnesota. Organizations: Sigma Xi, Psi Upsilon, Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, Minneapolis Engineers club, National Conference of City Planning.

MANN, KENNETH—Shakopee, Minn.; student manager, 1927 team. LL. B., 1928. Prepared for University in Blakely (Minn.) high schools. Organizations: Delta Theta Phi, Grey Friars.

MARSHALL, ROBERT W.—Minneapolis, Minn.; end on teams of 1904, 1905, 1906. Manager of a restaurant in Minneapolis.

MARTINEAU, EARL—Kalamazoo, Mich.; fullback on teams of 1922, 1923, 1924. Born August 30, 1897 of French parentage. Prepared for the University at West high school, Minneapolis. Married Margaret Simpson. B. S. (F.) 1924. Served with the Marines during the World War for two and a half years. Football coach at Western State Teachers college, Kalamazoo. Nickname, "Marty." Organizations: Sigma Chi, Tux, Wing and Bow, Grey Friars.

MASON, ELDON—1529 Hillside Avenue N., Minneapolis; member of team of 1925. Born in Minneapolis June 21, 1902 of American parentage. Prepared for the University at North high school. Married Alice Jacobson June 14, 1927. Nickname, "Eldy." Is employed in educational department of Central Y. M. C. A. Organizations: Grey Friars, Sigma Phi Epsilon.

MATCHAN, GEORGE—Minneapolis, Minn.; fullback on teams of 1926, 1927. Prepared for University at West high school, Minneapolis. B. A., 1928. Organizations: Alpha Delta Phi, Tux.

MATHEWS, MARK—Minneapolis, Minn.; member of teams of 1923, 1924. Prepared for University at South high school, Minneapolis, and Hamline University. Organizations: Sigma Chi.

MATTERN, JOSEPH P.—815 W. 24th Street, Minneapolis; member of the team of 1913.

MAYALL, HERSCHEL J.—Member of the team of 1886.

MAYER, FRANK—217 Commerce Bldg., St. Paul, Minn. Member of the teams of 1914, 1916.

MEAGHER, ELDRIDGE—Hopkins, Minn.; student manager of team of 1926. Organizations: Beta Theta Pi.

MEEDS, ALONZO D.—2424 Harriet Avenue, Minneapolis; played fullback on team of 1886. Born December 6, 1864, in Minneapolis of American parentage. Prepared for the University at Stillwater (Minn.) high school. B. S. in 1889. Married Eleanor Park January 5, 1899. Since graduation has been instructor in the University chemical laboratory, City Chemist, and City Gas Inspector, position he holds at the present time. During the World War was a member of the State Motor corps. Organizations: Psi Upsilon, American Chemical society, "M" club, Masons.

MELLI, WILLIAM—2215 Bryant Avenue So., Minneapolis; member of the team of 1925. Prepared for University at West high school, Minneapolis. Organizations: Delta Kappa Epsilon.

MERRILL, CLINTON—2506 Lake Place, Minneapolis; member of the teams of 1921, 1922, and 1923.

MADSEN CONSTRUCTION CO.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

Builders of the University of Minnesota Field House
and Other Campus Buildings

527 Second Ave. So.

Atlantic 5886



MINNESOTA PAINTS

BEST for ALL PAINTING PURPOSES

Sold by Most Dealers

Manufactured by

MINNESOTA LINSEED OIL PAINT CO.
MINNEAPOLIS

Compliments of

DAVIS, MICHEL & YAEGER

LAWYERS

Suite 419-429 Metropolitan Bank Building

Cor. 6th St. and 2nd Ave. South

Office Phone, Atlantic 1451

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



Hayward



W. Hoyt



Hubbard



Irsfeld

MINERS, GEORGE—Deer River, Minn.; member of the team of 1918. Born in England in 1894 of English parentage. Prepared for the University at the Biwabik (Minn.) high school and Carleton college. Married Lula P. Barber in 1920. M. D. 1920. Physician and surgeon. Medical Reserve Corps during the World War. Organizations: Phi Beta Pi.

MITCHELL, W. J.—69 Hudson avenue, Newark, O.; member of the teams of 1882, 1883.

MITCHELL, LLOYD S.—Lake City, Fla.; member of the team of 1922. City engineer of Lake City.

MOLSTAD, ALFRED G.—Domremy, Sask., Canada; left guard on teams of 1907 and 1909. Born May 27, 1883, Clarkfield, Minn. Norwegian ancestry. Married June 9, 1914, to Millie S. Larson. Prepared for the University at Red Wing seminary. LL. B., 1910. Nickname, "Dad." For two years and a half traveled for International Harvester Company. Now member of the North Star Lumber Co., Ltd. Organizations: Thulianian Club, Delta Phi Delta.

MORELL, CLIFFORD F.—Verndale, Minn.; member of the teams of 1910, 1911.

MORRIS, HENRY S.—Sisseton, S. D.; tackle on 1887 team; one of the managers, treasurer, of the 1890 team. Born June 21, 1868, Stirling, Minn., of American ancestry. Prepared for the University at Pierre college. Married Mary Strange-way December 20, 1892. Engaged in banking. Presidential elector 1904. Shriner.

MORRIS, CHARLES K.—Constantinople, Turkey; member team of 1924. Born March 13, 1905, in Fremont, Nebr., of American ancestry. Prepared for the University in West high school, Minneapolis. Employed by State department, U. S. government. B. A. 1926. Organizations: Alpha Delta Phi, Silver Spur, Grey Friars, Garrick club, T. U. K., "M" club, Radio Conference Luncheon club.

MORSE, GUILFORD ALDEN—Empire Building, Boise, Idaho; member of the team of 1914. Born October 23, 1891, Minneapolis of English ancestry. Prepared for the University at East high school, Minneapolis. Also attended Pomona college, Claremont, Calif. B. Chem., 1914, 1915. Married Isabel Barton, November 3, 1920. During World War served in Third Chemical Battalion, U. S. Army. Is plant manager of the Boise Payette Lumber Company, Barber, Idaho. Nickname, "Gilly." Organizations: Phi Kappa Psi, Alpha Sigma Chi, Mitre.

MOUDRY, FRANCIS W.—Minneapolis; member of the team of 1914. Born Feb. 12, 1895, LeSueur Center, Minn., of Bohemian ancestry. Prepared for the University in the LeSueur high school. Married. Engaged in retail drug business with Knowles and Moudry Drug Store. Nickname, "Big Boy." Phm.,

1915. Organizations: Cosmopolitan club, "M" club, Knights of Columbus, Phi Delta Chi.

MOYLE, TED—Minneapolis; member of team of 1921. Born May 27, 1899, Pasadena, Calif., of American parentage. Prepared for the University in the Santa Ana, Calif., high school. B. S. (Ed.) 1923. Attended Pomona college, So. Calif. Married Marcile Pullen, February 14, 1923. Nickname "Ted." S. A. T. C. Is an athletic coach and physical director of the Central Y. M. C. A.

MUELLER, GEORGE F.—La Crosse, Wis.; member of the teams of 1900, 1901. Born July 22, 1879 in West Salem, Wis., of German and English ancestry. Attended LaCrosse high school. Served in the Spanish American war. Ex. 1904 M. D. Salesman with the LaCrosse Rubber Mills Co. Organizations: Zeta Psi, Spanish War Veterans.

MUIR, WILLIAM C.—19 W. Washington St., Ocean Springs, Miss.; member of team in 1890, 1892, and 1893. Born at Berlin, Minn., May 9, 1869. Moved to Hunter, N. D. in 1880. Entered U in 1890, graduating in 1894. Principal of the Hunter high school in 1895-96, later engaged in real estate business at Hunter. Married in 1895 to Myrtle Finch. Organizations: Masons, Shriners, I. O. O. F.

MULVEY, ARTHUR C.—1129 University avenue S. E., Minneapolis. Team of 1925. Born Jan. 4, 1905, Stillwater, Minn., of American parentage. Prepared for the University in the Stillwater high school. Nickname, "Art." Organizations: Phi Gamma Delta, "M" club.

MUNDY, JAMES H.—Olympia Block, Ellensburg, Wash. Member of team of 1914.

MURRELL, JOHN HERHOLD—West Point, N. Y.; halfback on team of 1925. Born Dec. 21, 1905, of American ancestry, at LaCrosse, Wis. Prepared for high school in Cedar Rapids, Ia. Nickname "Hertz." Ex '28. Left to attend West Point. Organizations: Delta Kappa Epsilon.

MYRUM, GEORGE—member of the team of 1921, 1922. Gustavus Adolphus college, St. Peter, Minn. Born in Worthington, Minn., in 1897, of Norwegian ancestry. Graduated from Worthington high school. B. A. 1924. Married Florence Sampson on Nov. 8, 1924. Coach and athletic director at Gustavus Adolphus college. Served with A. E. F. during the World War. Organizations: Phi Kappa Sigma.

NAGURSKI, BRONKO—International Falls, Minn.; tackle on team of 1927. Prepared for University in International Falls high school. Organizations: Sigma Chi.

NICKERSON, F. W.—Elk River, Minn.; member of the team of 1886. Born in 1866 of American ancestry. Ex. 1900. Married Augusta Tarbox in 1891. Civil engineer.



Quality - Service
Dependability
Our Silent
Salesman

FISHER PAPER BOX CO.

221-23-25 No. 1st St. Minneapolis

W. O. HARTIG ELECTRIC CO.

Electrical Construction
Motor Repairing

312 Marquette Ave. Minneapolis, Minn.

Ge. 8044 808 Marquette

**NORTHWESTERN
COSTUME HOUSE**

L. Kopfmann, Prop.

School Plays and Operetta Costume Rentals.

BUSY BEE

Shoe Rebuilding - Dry Cleaning
Hat Renovating

625 Hennepin Ave. - Ge. 6107

Greetings to our University Patrons from Louis
Nathanson. On the Campus since 1907.

Headquarters for

Cigars - Cigarettes - Imported and Domestic
Pipes and Tobaccos

**LOUIS NATHANSON
UNIVERSITY CIGAR STORE**

1322 4th St. S. E.

**G R E A T L A K E S
C O A L & D O C K C O.**

228 Plymouth Building
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Main 5391

**GRANT STORAGE BATTERY
COMPANY**

Manufacturers
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

**OLSON & SERLEY
SASH & DOOR CO.**

Manufacturers of

HIGH GRADE MILLWORK

Office and Factory: Bryant Ave. So. and 29th St.
Dy. 1346 MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

PRINTING

See us before placing that order, it will pay
you. Also full line of Volland mottoes and
cards for all occasions.

"Wholesale to the Student"

ACME PRINTING AND STATIONERY CO.
421 14th Ave. S. E.

Rubber Stamps - Stencils - Seals - Trade Checks
Name Plates - Steel Stamps - Brass Dies

TWIN CITY STAMP & STENCIL CO.
MARKING DEVICES

Phone: Geneva 8179

310 Third Avenue So. - Minneapolis, Minn.

C. H. HOPKINS CO.

Athletic Uniforms - Clothing Specialties

112 So. 5th St.

The Most Popular Cafe on the East Side
We Specialize in Chow Mein

EAST HENNEPIN CAFE

G. Florest - T. Phillipps, Props.

507 E. Hennepin Ave.

Phone Gladstone 2426 Minneapolis

H O K A N S O N

Authorized Duco Service

AUTO PAINTING CO.

Fender and Body Repairing

Three New Departments	Pence Building
Upholstering	800 Hennepin Ave.
Top Repairing	Minneapolis
Seat Covering	Main 8181

COMPLIMENTS

GROSS BROTHERS

Cleaners - Dyers - Launderers

86-90 South 10th Street

M A Y M E H O Y E

This name implies the

BEST IN DRY CLEANING

2817 Hennepin Ave. Ken. 2365-2366

Hardwood and Pine Factory Lumber

BENNETT BAILEY LUMBER CO.

1335 Central Ave.



L. Johnson



Johnston



Keene



Kehoe



Kingsley

NI COULIN, CLAUDE—314 Seaboard Bldg., Seattle, Wash.; born Feb. 16, 1878, Algona, Ia. French and American ancestry. Prepared for U at Algona, Ia., high school. Married Lou Earel, July 20, 1904. Right tackle teams of 1897 and 1898. Substitute in 1896. Engaged in real estate business, bonds and mortgages. Organizations: Theta Delta Chi, Mason.

NILES, OLIVER J.—Grand Rapids, Minn. Born August 26, 1861, at Rochester, Minn., New England ancestry. Married Kittie E. Wardall, June 18, 1886. Entered U from Rochester English and Classical school. Member of football team for three years. Has taught school, farmed, been employed in veterinary work, and is now a merchant.

NOLAN, WILLIAM R.—St Paul Athletic club, St. Paul, Minn.; member of team of 1920. Born October 19, 1898, at Grand Meadow, Minn., of English and Irish ancestry. Prepared for U at Grand Meadow high school and Carleton college. Spent 22 months in the U. S. Army during the World War, 17 of which were overseas, since then has been an officer in the 109th Squadron, Minnesota Natl. Guard. Bank examiner. B. S. in Business, 1921. Organizations: Acacia, Shriners, Jesters, Athletic club.

NYDAHL, MALVIN—Minneapolis, Minn.; teams of 1926, 1927, and 1928. Winner of Conference medal in 1928. Captain of baseball team 1928. Prepared for University at South high school. Organizations: Grey Friars.

O'BRIEN, HENRY B.—Pasco, Wash.; member of the teams of 1901, 1902, 1903.

O'BRIEN, JOHN J.—1118 Adams St. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.; teams of 1925, 1926, 1927. Born August 9, 1899 in Minneapolis of Irish parentage. Prepared for University at De La Salle high school and East high, Minneapolis. Is engaged in the automobile business and is freshman coach at Minnesota. Organizations: Alpha Sigma Phi, "M" club.

OECH, GEORGE—Beach, N. D.; member of team of 1905. Born May 3, 1879, Winona, Minn., of German ancestry. Prepared for U at Winona high. Married Inez Sogan, July 6, 1908. Engaged in farming. Ex. 1907 E.

OHNSTAD, JOHN C.—Clinton, Minn.; member of the team of 1891.

OLSON, CYRIL S.—Goteborg, Sweden. Member of team of 1921. Born October 25, 1902, in Decorah, Ia., of American ancestry. Prepared for U at Central high, Minneapolis. During World War was a member of the U. S. Army Air service, 1918-19. B. S. in B. 1924. Nickname, "Cy." Has been American vice consul at Bluefields, Nicaragua, now at Sweden. Organizations: American Legion, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Sigma Delta Psi, Orgryte Idrott Sallskap (Swedish Athletic Club); Sociedad Sueco Hispano Americana (Sweden), and Tropical club, Bluefields, Nicaragua.

OLSON, RALPH—24 Clover Block, Bellingham, Wash.; member of team of 1921. Born March 26, 1902, Alden, Minn., of Scandinavian ancestry. Prepared for U at St. Cloud (Minn.) high school and Carleton college. LL. B. 1924. Married Louise Moore, Nov. 27, 1924. Nickname, "Stuffy." Is an attorney. Organizations: Beta Theta Pi.

OSS, ARNOLD C.—Minneapolis; halfback on teams of 1919, 1920, 1921. Born Lidgerwood, N. D., August 23, 1899, of Norwegian ancestry. Graduated from Lidgerwood high school. B. A. 1921. Married Mary Frances Supple, August 26, 1925. Engaged in insurance business with Charles W. Sexton Company. Nickname, "Arnie." Organizations: Phi Kappa Psi, Grey Friars, "M" club.

OSTER, FREDERICK—Rochester, Minn.; member of teams of 1922, 1923.

OSTRAND, PETER M.—Crosby, Minn.; member of the teams of 1907, 1908, and 1909. Died Feb. 28, 1927.

OSTRUM, GEORGE E.—Stillwater, Minn.; member of the teams of 1912, 1913. Born April 13, 1893, Stillwater, Minn., of American ancestry. Prepared for University at Stillwater high school. B. A. 1915. Attended Lehigh University. Was with Minnesota Steel Company from 1916 to 1922. Now with Northern Trust Company of Duluth. Nickname, "Whiff." Organizations: Alpha Delta Phi, Grey Friars, Lions club, Masonic order.

OTTE, GEORGE B.—Clark, S. Dak.; left tackle, left half and end on teams of 1898, 1899, and 1900. Born Sept. 11, 1875, Castle Rock, Minn., of American ancestry. Prepared for the University at Pillsbury Academy. B. A. 1901. Married Helen A. Trisko, Aug. 26, 1902. Supt. city schools various places eight years. State's attorney, Clark county, S. D. 1911-1912. State representative S. D. house 1921-1928. Chairman, Appropriations Committee, 1927. Served as captain in World War, part time with 89th Div., Major in reserve corps. Organizations: A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias.

PAGE, IRVING G.—Denison, Wash.

PAGE, LEROY ALBERT, JR.—Minneapolis; Born at Plymouth, Ia., American ancestry. Married Edna May Ripley, June 18, 1902. Prepared for University in public schools of Mason City, Ia. B. S. 1900. Played center on teams of 1898, 1900, and 1901. Officer of Page-Hill Lumber Company. Organizations: Phi Kappa Psi.

PARKYN, HERBERT A.—Chicago, Ill.; full-back in 1894-95. Born Dec. 24, 1870, Goderich, Ontario; English and Scotch-Irish ancestry. Married Mary Arenberg, Dec. 31, 1907. Attended Collegiate Institute at Sarnia, Ont. M. D., C. M. Queens University, Canada, 1891. Entered dental department of the University taking special surgical work. En-

THE COMMODORE

Corner Holly and Western
St. Paul's Finest Residential Hotel
Apartments with or without kitchenet. Garage,
dining room, ballroom, delicatessen, and beauty
salon in connection.

BERGSING CAFE, INC.

22 N. Sixth Street
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Established 1899

Geneva 1186

HIBBARD STUDIO

Commercial Photographers
412 Nicollet Avenue
MINNEAPOLIS

ROY H. BJORKMAN, INC.

Ladies' Wearing Apparel
712 Nicollet Avenue
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

**COMMONWEALTH ELECTRIC
COMPANY**

J. M. Whalen, President
417 Broadway
ST. PAUL, MINN.
Tel. Ga. 1836

TOZER LUMBER CO.

29 Eighth Avenue N. E.
Wholesale Hardwood Floor and
and
West Coast Products

**SPYCO
SMELTING & REFINING CO.**

51 So. Third Street
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

WHEN IN NEED—ORDER OF REED

Frank A. Reed Mfg. Co.
Dental Depot
507 Hamm Building
ST. PAUL, MINN.

MARIGOLD BALLROOM

Dancing Sunday Afternoon
and
Every Nite Except Monday

ALVERDES RESTAURANT

ST. PAUL
"Whenever You're Hungry"

**GLENWOOD-INGLEWOOD CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.****J. T. SCHUSLER, INC.**

Men's Tailors
359 Robert Street
SAINT PAUL

JOHNSON BROS., INC.

Merchant Tailors
Second Floor 112 So. Fifth Street
MINNEAPOLIS

E. E. BACH MILLWORK CO.

Quality Millwork
2694 University Avenue—Midway
Mid. 3415

W. E. MOWREY COMPANY

Gold--Silver--Platinum
1435 University Avenue
ST. PAUL, MINN.

**Dental Supplies Dental Gold
THE DAVID PERRY CO.**

622 Nicollet Avenue
MINNEAPOLIS
We have served the Dental Profession for
forty years



Kienholz



Kjelland



A. Larkin



A. Larson



C. Larson

gaged in practice of medicine for 11 years, later promoted business enterprises, including financing of preliminary investigation, surveys and organization of Southwestern Pacific Railroad.

PARRY, IVAN A.—New Zealand. Born in 1876 at Mankato, Minn. Graduated from Mankato Normal in 1892, entering scientific course at the University in the fall of 1893. Entered College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago in 1899. M.D. 1901. Played football and baseball two years at Chicago; went to Seattle in 1901; city health officer 1907-08. Died, Feb. 8, 1924.

PATTEE, RICHARD S.—Died Sept. 21, 1919; member of the teams of 1902, 1903. Kingcome River, B. D. Via Vancouver. Was with paper manufacturing company.

PATTERSON, EUGENE L.—Born October 15, 1870, at Deerfield, Ohio, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Married Elizabeth McWilliams, in 1898. Entered the University from Shattuck; B. S., 1893. Left half-back in 1890, 1891, and 1892. Was engaged in wholesale grocery business, banking and farming. Died April 23, 1924.

PEPLAW, ROBERT—231 S. LaSalle Street, Chicago. Teams of 1924, 1925, and 1926. Born June 24, 1904, in New Britain, Conn., of American parentage. Prepared for the University in New Britain high school and the Choate School, Wallingford, Conn. B. A. 1927. Nickname, "Bob." Engaged in investment banking. Organizations: Phi Kappa Psi, White Dragon.

PETERSON, LLOYD W.—Willmar, Minn.; member of teams of 1922, 1923, and 1924.

PETTIBONE, GEORGE T.—Detroit Lakes, Minn.; member of teams of 1894 and 1895. Owner of Pettibone Lodge, famous summer resort at Shoreham, near Detroit Lakes, Minn. Formerly engaged in lumber business at Louisiana, Mo.

PETTIJOHN, LYLE—Blue Earth, Minn. Born at St. Peter, Minn., on July 8, 1887, of Irish ancestry. Prepared for University at Central high school, St. Paul. Began study of engineering at University in 1905, continued until June, 1908. He entered night law classes at St. Paul college in 1907. Entered law school of University in 1908. LL. B. 1910. Left end on teams of 1908 and 1909. Captain of baseball team 1910; played first base 1909 and 1910. Nickname, "Petty." Made successful use of the forward pass at Minnesota for the first time in the Carlisle game in 1908. After graduation played professional baseball in South Dakota and "Minny" leagues; coach of football team at Pillsbury Academy fall of 1910; deputy clerk of District Court, Ramsey county, 1910-12. Married Anna Alice LeClaire, Sept. 20, 1911. Member of law firm of Duxbury, Conzett & Pettijohn

in St. Paul. Now practicing in Blue Earth. Organizations: Delta Phi Delta, Delta Theta Phi, A. F. and A. M. and Royal Arch, M. W. of A. S. A. R.

PHARMER, ART—Pasco, Wash.; member of team of 1927. Prepared for University in Pasco high schools.

PHELPS, G. SIDNEY—Tokyo, Japan. Assistant manager 1898, manager 1898-99. Born at Big Rapids, Mich., August 1, 1875, of American ancestry. Prepared for the University at West Denver (Colo.) high school; B. A., 1899. Attended Columbia University. Married Mary Ward, Sept. 2, 1902. Nickname, "Sid." Was secretary of Y. M. C. A., University of Wisconsin three years; now senior secretary for Japan of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. During World War was commissioner of American Red Cross in Siberia and head of Y. M. C. A. in Russia. Organizations: Disciples of Christ, Shakopean literary society.

PHILLIPS, JOHN—U. S. Veterans Bureau, Onamia, Minn. Member of team of 1919.

PICKERING, EARLE T.—Ekalaka, Mont. Born Jan. 6, 1888, at Geneva, Minn., of English ancestry. Married Bessie Yale, Sept. 10, 1913. Prepared for University at North high, Minneapolis, and Pillsbury Academy. LL. B., 1911. Played fullback and end on teams of 1909, 1910, and 1911. Now practicing law. Was athletic director of the University of Vermont and University of Arkansas. Nickname, "Pick." Organizations: Theta Delta Chi.

PILLSBURY, ALFRED F.—302 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis. Born in Minneapolis, Oct. 20, 1869. Son of John S. Pillsbury, "Father of the University." Married Elanor L. Field, May 15, 1899. Entered the University from public schools of Minneapolis, took work in the academic college for some years, then changed to law and graduated in 1894. "Pilly" was one of the earliest and most enthusiastic football men, and brought the first Rugby ball to the campus. He was a member of the teams from 1886 to 1892, inclusive, and was captain of the teams of 1887 and 1889. "Pilly" played quarter, after the first year, when he was in the rush line. Since graduation he has kept up his interest in the game and as one of the heirs of Governor Pillsbury completed the gift of land for the football field, and personally contributed the money to enclose the same with a brick wall. After graduation, he became identified with his father's business and is now secretary and treasurer of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, president of the Minneapolis Milling Company and the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company, and director in a number of other important business concerns.

PLANKERS, ARNOLD F.—315 Hamm Building, St. Paul. Born Jan. 19, 1885, Cologne, Minn., German and American ancestry. Married Marie

Fred B. Snyder
Bergmann Richards

Edward C. Gale

SNYDER, GALE & RICHARDS

Attorneys at Law

800 Security Building Minneapolis

LOUIS SOLEM

Lawyer

912 Andrus Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn.

TODD, FOSNES & GREEN

Attorneys at Law

1115 Merchants National Bank Bldg.

SAINT PAUL

JOHN R. COAN

Law 1911

Attorney at Law

715 Metropolitan Bank Bldg.

MINNEAPOLIS

E. P. Allen, '90, Law '09.

ALLEN & FLETCHER

Attorneys at Law

627-635 Metropolitan Bank Bldg.

Minneapolis

Phones: Office—Ge 4588; Residence—Hy 4446

HYMAN M. JUSTER

Attorney at Law

Collections Bankruptcy and
General Law Practice

648 McKnight Building Minneapolis, Minn.

Frank D. Merchant Harry D. Kilgore

MERCHANT & KILGORE

Patent and Trade Mark Attorneys

Geneva 1727 727 Metropolitan Life Bldg.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

H. S. JOHNSON

Patent Attorney and Solicitor

Graduate Minn. Law 1898

1612 Pioneer Bldg. St. Paul, Minn.

JOSEPH CHAPMAN

L. L. B. 1897

President L. S. Donaldson Co.

HENRY SHERMAN BERGE

L. L. B. 1910

Pres. H. H. Berge Lumber Co.

3233 E. 40th St.

WHITELEY & RUCKMAN

Patent Lawyers

726 First National-Soo Line Bldg.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Geneva 1478

KELLY & MANGAN

Attorneys at Law

410 McKnight Building

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

COMPLIMENTS

of

O. P. BRIGGS

COMPLIMENTS

of

TURNER

Compliments of

H. B. WAITE LUMBER CO.

MINNEAPOLIS

Compliments of

**THE FLOUR CITY
ORNAMENTAL IRON CO.**

Eugene Tetzloff

H. C. Bal



Lawler



Leach



Leary



Liggett



H. Loomis

DeBeaulieu, June 28, 1913. Prepared for the University at the St. Paul Central high school and Hamline University. M. D. 1910. Fullback in 1908. Engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. Has done some football coaching. Organizations: Phi Rho Sigma, Camels, Modern Woodmen.

POWERS, HARRY W.—1126 Biltmore Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Member of team of 1911. Born Dec. 4, 1887, in St. Paul, Minn., of American ancestry. Prepared for the University at Central high, St. Paul, and Annapolis, Md. B. A. 1912. Married Leila Paul, May 25, 1913. Is a flour and sugar jobber in Pittsburgh. During the war was Captain in the air service for two years. Organizations: Eng. Res. Corp., I. O. O. F., Western Conference Association. Is assistant football coach at the University of Pittsburgh. Nickname, "Shorty."

PUTNAM, WILLIAM R.—Idaho Power Company, Boise, Idaho. Assistant manager of football 1895, manager 1896. Born August 17, 1876, at Red Wing, Minn., of American ancestry. Prepared for University at Red Wing high school. B. A. 1897. Married Jessie G. Eaton in July, 1901. Is general manager of the Idaho Power Company. Nickname, "Put." Organizations: Phi Kappa Psi, University Club of Salt Lake City, N. E. L. A., A. E. R. A., American Gas Association.

QUIST, ALBERT—Everett, Wash. Member of teams of 1914 and 1915.

RADERMACHER, WALTER H.—Gilbert, Minn. Right end on teams of 1907, 1908 and 1909. Born in Cameron, Wis., in 1888, of American ancestry. Prepared for the University at the Barron (Wis.) high school. LL. B. 1910. Married Aliene Robinson Oct. 31, 1925. During World War was 1st Lieutenant in 331st Field Artillery, 86th Division. Attorney. Organizations: Delta Phi Delta.

RAYMOND, ARTHUR C.—206 First National Bank Building, Virginia, Minn. Member of the team of 1912. Born August 1, 1891, at Sleepy Eye, Minn., of Scotch and French parentage. Prepared for the University at Sleepy Eye high school. Married Lillian Morell, Oct. 11, 1915. D. D. S. 1913. Was football coach at the Minnesota Agricultural College in 1913. Nickname, "Bugs." Organizations: Xi Phi Psi, Elks club, Kiwanis, Chamber of Commerce.

REED, FRANK E.—Minneapolis. Born at Glencoe, Minn., June 19, 1880. Prepared for University at Glencoe high school. B. A. 1902 and LL. B. 1904. Was graduate manager of athletics of the University from 1904-07 inclusive. Entered practice of law at Minneapolis in 1904 and became associated with S. A. Reed, under the firm name of Reed & Reed, which continued until the death of S. A. Reed in 1908. Member of military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Alpha Delta Phi and Phi Delta Phi.

REED, MELVIN E.—751 Weidler Street, Portland, Oregon. Member of the teams of 1882-83. Civil engineer.

REGNIER, PIERRE N.—1645 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis. Member of teams of 1919, 1920. Born in Marshall, Minn., 1896 of Canadian French ancestry. Prepared for the University in Marshall high school. Married Gladys M. Jameson, Sept. 20, 1924. D. D. S. 1921. Nickname, "Pete." Organizations: Delta Sigma Delta.

RICKER, MAX W.—St. Cloud, Minn. Team of 1904. In employ of N. W. Telephone Company.

RIDDELL, DONALD—Virginia, Minn. Half-back on team of 1927. Organizations: Delta Chi.

ROBERTSON, LYNN S.—Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. Played center on teams of 1912, 1913. Born Jan. 11, 1890, Glenville, Minn., of American ancestry. Prepared for the University at Crookston, Minn., high school, and the Minnesota School of Agriculture. Married Adella C. Pettersen, July 15, 1915. Engaged in farm management extension work at Purdue university since fall of 1914. B. S. (Ag.) 1914. Nickname, "Robbie." Organizations: Alpha Beta, Agricultural Club, Athenian Literary Society.

ROBINSON, CHARLES J.—Minneapolis. Member of the teams of 1910, 1911.

ROBINSON, H. R.—Hayward, Calif. Born July 17, 1862, Dayton, Minn., of American ancestry. Prepared for the University at Minneapolis Academy. Married Jessie L. Robinson, Sept. 27, 1893. LL. B., 1891; LL. M. 1896. Nickname, "Rob." Practiced law for 12 years and since that time has been a real estate broker. Belonged to Home Guard during World War. Organizations: Beta Theta Pi, Delta Chi, Masons, Rotary. Played center on teams of 1889 and 1890; captain of first team to meet teams from other states.

ROGERS, EDWARD L.—Walker, Minn. Born April 14, 1876, Libby, Minn., Indian-Scotch-Irish ancestry. Married Mayme Constance Bullton, Feb. 26, 1906. Prepared for University at Carlisle Indian school and Dickenson college. LL. B. 1904. Played on Carlisle team six years and Minnesota team three; left end; captain Carlisle 1900; captain Minnesota, 1903; has coached at Carlisle and St. Thomas. Practiced law at Mahnomen and Walker, Minn. Judge probate Mahnomen county 1908; county attorney Cass county, 1912; President Chippewas 1913, Elk. During World War was member of county war boards.

ROGERS, GEORGE C.—1018 Pioneer Building, St. Paul, Minn. Lawyer. Born June 24, 1877, in St. Paul, Irish ancestry. Married Martha L. Guey, April 30, 1907. Prepared for University at St. Paul Central high. LL. B. 1900. Played at end, half and quarter, on teams of 1897, 1898, and 1899. Nickname, "Young." Engaged in practice of law.

Office Phone
Geneva 7867

Residence Phone
Drexel 6591

Established 1884

JOHN M. GLEASON

Funeral Director

111 South 9th Street Minneapolis, Minn.

COMPLIMENTS
of
NICOLLET HOTEL
Minneapolis

The Leading Hotel of the Northwest.

GEO. V. B. HILL & CO.

Insurance, Real Estate, Loans
307-308-309-310 Globe Building
Telephone Atlantic 0307
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Phone Midway 4400

SIMONSON-ORENDORFF CO.

Lumber Dealers
665 Raymond Avenue
Minnesota Transfer, Saint Paul

MILLER-DAVIS COMPANY

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Complete Office Outfitters

Legal Blanks

Conveyancing, All Courts and Bankruptcy

MCCUNE STUDIOS

Hennepin at 28th Street

INTERIOR DECORATORS

Curtains, Draperies, Upholstering
Odd Pieces of Furniture
Lamps, Shades, Pillows, etc.

For appointment call Kenwood 6435

JAMES C. MELVILLE

Lawyer

716 Metropolitan Bank Bldg.
Atlantic 4438
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

PAGE & HILL CO.

Cedar Poles and Posts
Plymouth Building
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

WARREN & COMPANY

The Old Reliable Grocers

Established 1912

Warren Stores Save You Money

Convince Yourself

CENTRAL SOAP CO.

Industrial Soapmakers

Manufacturers of Soaps for Institutions,
Hospitals, Railways, etc.

At Minnesota Transfer, Minn.

Minneapolis—Geneva 6412
St. Paul—Nestor 1812

ALBINSON MORTUARY

CHICAGO AVE. AT 17TH

LARGE BEAUTIFUL CHAPEL

Slumber Rooms

PIPE ORGAN SERVICE

LADY ASSISTANT
Telephone

GENEVA 4500



Luby



McAlmon



McBean



McCree



McGovern

ROLLIT, C. MANNING—Faribault, Minn. Member of teams of 1922, 1923. Born June 21, 1902, at Red Wing, Minn., of American ancestry. Prepared for the University at Shattuck school. B. A. 1925. Married Madeline C. Wagner Feb. 25, 1925. Salesman for the Minneapolis Milling Company. Organizations: Chi Psi.

ROOS, DOUGLAS—2439 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis. Member of teams of 1918, 1919, 1921.

BOLES, ALBERT (formerly Boles Albert Rosenthal)—Oakland, Calif. Teams of 1912, 1913, 1914. Captain in 1914. Born Feb. 7, 1892, at St. Paul, Minn., of Polish ancestry. Prepared for the University at St. Paul Central high school. B. A. 1915, M. D. 1917. Married Julia Marie Herzog, Dec. 31, 1923. Won Conference Medal 1914. U. S. Navy from 1917 to 1920. Is line coach at the University of California, and eye, ear, nose and throat specialist at Oakland. Nickname, "Rosy." Organizations: Phi Beta Pi, Iron Wedge.

ROSENWALD, JOHN P.—Killed in action May 6, 1918. Cited for bravery, D. S. C. and C. d'G.

ROSENWALD, REUBEN M.—1419 West Broadway, Minneapolis. Born Nov. 1, 1888, at Plato, Minn., of German-American ancestry. Prepared for University at Stevens Seminary, Glencoe, Minn. B. S. 1912, M. D. 1913. Left halfback for three years, 1909, 1910, 1911; acting captain in 1911. Won "M" in basketball. Married Grace A. Smith March 30, 1921. Is physician and surgeon. Nickname, "Rosy." Organizations: Phi Rho Sigma, Grey Friars, Hennepin County Medical Society, State Medical Society, American Medical Association.

ROSSMAN, GRANT B.—Member of the teams of 1888, 1889, and 1891.

RUBEN, EDDIE—4052 Colfax Ave. So., Minneapolis. Teams of 1919 and 1920. Connected with firm of Finkelstein & Ruben, theatre owners.

RUSH, JAMES H.—129 Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis. Team of 1913. Born May 7, 1891, of Scotch-English parents. Prepared for University at Minneapolis Central high. B. A. 1916, studied law at night school in the Minnesota College of Law. Admitted to the bar August 30, 1926. Married Genevieve Blanche Nov. 17, 1920. Engaged in railroad work. Organizations: Delta Tau Delta.

SAFFORD, ORREN—826 First National-Soo Line Building, Minneapolis. Played center on teams of 1905, 1906 and 1908; captain 1908 team. Managing editor 1908 Gopher. Born Richland county, N. D., of New England ancestry, March 7, 1882. Married Annie Virginia Wetherby, April 2, 1914. Prepared for University at Aitkin and Duluth high schools. B. A. 1908, LL. B. 1910. During the World War was with the Fourth Company, First Officers Training Camp at Fort Snelling. Captain 350th Infantry, 88th Division. Is an attorney at law and

Belgian consul for Minnesota. Organizations: Phi Gamma Delta, Phi Delta Phi, University Club of Minneapolis, Minneapolis Athletic Club, Minikahda, State Teachers College Board; Minnesota, Hennepin County, and American Bar Associations.

SANBORN, COURTLAND R.—Bemidji, Minn. Physician; member of team of 1905.

SAWYER, EMMONS—Bank of Italy, 1 Powell Street, San Francisco, Calif. Born Dec. 31, 1892, in Minneapolis, English ancestry. Entered University from North high. B. A. 1914. Played left tackle for two years, also played on second team and freshman team. Organizations: Phi Gamma Delta.

SCANDRETT, HENRY ALEXANDER—1416 Dodge Street, Omaha, Neb. Played right end on teams of 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899. Captain in 1898 and 1899. Born April 8, 1876, at Faribault, Minn., of American ancestry. Prepared for University at Shattuck. B. L. 1898, LL. B. 1900. Nickname, "Buzz." Claim Adjuster Union Pacific railroad 1901, assistant general attorney Union Pacific at Topeka, Kans., and member firm of Loomis, Blair & Scandrett and Blair, Scandrett & Scandrett, 1902-1911; assistant interstate commerce attorney Union Pacific, Southern Pacific system at Chicago in 1911. Promoted in 1912 to interstate commerce attorney of same companies. Became in 1928 president of reorganized Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad.

SCHACHT, FRED—Died March 1, 1907. Member of the teams of 1900, 1901, 1902, and 1903.

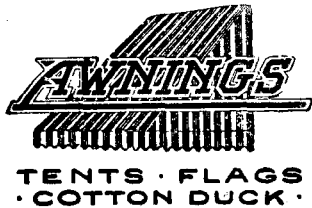
SCHAIN, GEORGE A.—1309 W. 24th Street, Minneapolis. Member of the team of 1909.

SCHJOLL, CARL G.—627 Twelfth Avenue S. E., Minneapolis. Member of teams of 1922 and 1923. Born Dec. 29, 1900, at Zumbrota, Minn., of Scandinavian ancestry. Prepared for the University at Northfield high school. B. S. in Business 1924. Salesman for Northrup, King & Co., A. G. Spalding's, Standard Oil Company, display advertising department, Minneapolis Tribune. Organizations: Sigma Delta Psi, Theta Chi, Baptist Union, Illinois Athletic Club, Y. M. C. A., "M" Club, Minneapolis Speakers Club, Minneapolis Advertising Club.

SCHMITZ, B. J.—Member of team of 1918.

SCHOLTES, HENRY J.—Lieutenant Medical Corps, U. S. N. U. S. Ship Canopus. Member of team of 1914.

SCHROEDER, ALFRED C.—Miller, S. Dak. Member of team of 1917. Born May 7, 1896, at Sanborn, Minn., of American parentage. Prepared for University at Miller high school and Huron college. B. A. 1918. Married Ann McKay, June 20, 1922. During World War served in the U. S. navy for 18 months. Is a football coach and merchant.



H. G. NEAL

370 Jackson

St. Paul, Minn.

Compliments of
"SIG" HARRIS

Compliments of
RED DIAMOND LUMBER CO.
1200 Central Ave. - Minneapolis

Compliments of
LAWRENCE LAUNDERERS
& CLEANERS

LOVERING-LONGBOTHAM CO.

605 Builders Exchange Bldg.

St. Paul, Minnesota

The discerning prospective building owner appreciates the desirability of selecting a contractor who can and will construct the building at a low price, in quick time, and in a manner that will endure.

We Solicit Consideration.



Builders of
Daily News Bldg., St. Paul
Builders Exchange Bldg., St. Paul
First National Bank Bldg., Fargo, N. D.
Flori-de-Leon Apartments, St. Petersburg,
Florida
U. of M. Women's League Building,
Ann Arbor, Michigan

WINNIPEG



**A Soo Line Ticket
Gives More Than
a Ride**

Go to Winnipeg on "The good meals, compartments, Pullmans, berths, an observation car with roomy back platform—always a good night's sleep."

"The Winnieper" leaves St. Paul at 5, and Minneapolis at 5:45 P.M., arriving in Winnipeg at 8:15 A.M.

The ticket offices are located in Minneapolis at 109 South Fifth Street, First National-Soo Line Bldg.; in St. Paul, at Robert and Fourth.

*The Soo is the Line of
Friendly Service*



Maeder



A. Mann



Mattern



Moudry



Moyle

SCHUKNECHT, JOHN—4220 Upton Avenue S., Minneapolis. Born April 12, 1882, Tripoli, Ia. Entered the University from the Fort Dodge, Ia., high school. B. A. 1908. Right halfback on teams of 1905, 1906, and 1907, and captain of the 1907 team. Married Marie V. Schaetzel, Jan. 11, 1913. Since graduation has been engaged in the banking business. Organizations: Alpha Tau Omega.

SCHUTTE, CLARENCE—Santa Barbara, Calif. Member of team of 1924. Born April 6, Hecla, S. Dak., of German-American ancestry. Prepared for the University at Aberdeen Normal and South Dakota State College. B. S. (Ed.) 1925. Married Edna May Riley, July 15, 1925. Nickname, "Shoot." Is head of physical education department, Santa Barbara high school. Organizations: Kappa Sigma.

SHAUGHNESSY, CLARK—New Orleans, La. Member of teams of 1912, 1913. Coach at Loyola University.

SHEPLEY, CHARLES R.—Minneapolis, Minn. Right end on the team of 1897, fullback in 1898, coach in 1899. Born at Minneapolis, August 1, 1879. Prepared for the University at South and Central high schools in Minneapolis. Married Laura A. Pearson, Sept. 18, 1913. Was a member of track teams. C. E. 1902. Nickname, "Shep." Is a general contractor and construction engineer. Organizations: American Society of Civil Engineers, Chi Psi.

SIKES, GEORGE CUSHING—Chicago, Ill. Born June 4, 1868, at Dodge Center, Minn. Married Feb. 6, 1897, to Madeline Wallin, '92. As a boy Mr. Sikes learned the printers' trade and was able to make his own way while a student in the University by working part time as a compositor on the Minneapolis Tribune. He served one term as president of the Minneapolis Typographical Union. His printer friends gave him the nickname of "Bill," by which he was known in the University. B. S. 1892. He played on the football team four years, 1889, 1890, 1891, and 1892, three years as an undergraduate and one year as a graduate student. In the fall of 1893, when he was a graduate student at the University of Chicago, he played on Stagg's team, being thus the holder of a "C" from the University of Chicago as well as of an "M" from Minnesota. He served as secretary of the Chicago Street Railway Commission and of its successor, the Council Committee on Local Transportation. For several years he was secretary of the Municipal Voters' League. After that he was engaged as an expert investigator for the Chicago Harbor Commission. Was an editorial writer for Chicago Daily news. Died July 21, 1928.

SINCLAIR, GILBERT—1027 North Sycamore Street, Los Angeles, Calif. Member of the teams of 1914, 1915, 1916. Born July 17, 1894, in Minneapolis of American ancestry. Prepared for Univer-

sity at West high school. Served six months in the French ambulance service during the World War and two years in the American aviation service. Three years in a geological survey in Texas, Oklahoma, and Bolivia. In marble and tile business at present. Organizations: Sigma Chi.

SMITH, AUTHOR MASON—814 Southeast Fourth Street, Minneapolis. Born Sept. 21, 1879, in Philadelphia, Pa., of Danish ancestry. Married Anna L. Bittorf, June 1, 1904. Entered medical department of the University, leaving to enter business; afterwards attended St. John's school at Manlius, N. Y. Nickname, "Big Smith." Teams of 1896, 1897, 1898, as guard, tackle and center. Organizations: Elks, Masons.

SMITH, DANIEL D.—Ventura, Calif. Member of team of 1903.

SMITH, FRANK J.—Died 1912. Member of the teams of 1882 and 1883. LL. B., 1889.

SMITH, FRANK R.—Minneapolis, Minn. Insurance business. Teams of 1882, 1883.

SMITH, GEORGE W.—3 Rue Taitbout, Paris, France. Member of the team of 1896.

SMITH, LEON G.—Montevideo, Minn. Born Sept. 27, 1887, at Benson, Minn., of American ancestry. Prepared for the University in the country district school and Benson high. B. S. 1909, M. D. 1910. Substitute fullback and halfback in 1908 and 1909; served as interne in the Minneapolis City hospital for a year, practiced medicine at Buffalo, Minn., a year and a half and has since been engaged in the general practice of medicine at Montevideo. Organizations: Phi Beta Pi, Camp Release District Medical Association, State Medical Society, Mason, Odd Fellow, K. P.

SMITH, LUCIUS A.—Faribault, Minn. LL. B. 1912. Teams of 1908, 1909, 1910.

SMITH, PAUL S.—Box 15, Strathmore, Calif. Born March 21, 1879, Red Wing, Minn., of American ancestry. Married Marjorie M. McGuckin, Dec. 16, 1911. Entered University from Red Wing high school. B. S. 1901, C. E. 1903. Left half and right tackle on teams of 1900 and 1902. Pursued student course in structural steel shops, Chicago, Ill.; draftsman, same place; erection of structural steel—general civil engineering work; was assistant engineer with the erecting department of the American Bridge Company when he left the structural steel work and at present time owns and is managing a tract of orange land under development. Organizations: Sigma Xi, Alpha Delta Phi.

SNYDER, FRED A.—708 Exchange Bank Bldg., St. Paul, Minn. Born at Austin, Minn., November 25, 1882, of English-Dutch parentage. Married Vee Katherine Morrison, May 14, 1914. Prepared for

A. C. Paul Richard Paul
 Maurice M. Moore
PAUL, PAUL & MOORE
 Established 1884
 Patent Attorneys and Solicitors
 854 Security Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn.

FACTORY AND FUEL WOOD
 KINDLING (3 to 4 inches thick), per large
 load, delivered \$6.50
 MILL ENDS (4 to 6 inches thick—blocks), per
 large load, delivered 6.50
 MILL ENDS (large, 12 inches long), per large
 load, delivered 9.00
Minneapolis Manufacturing Co.
 Tel. Dinsmore 0488 - 3200 East Hennepin Ave.

H. K. STAHL COMPANY
 Compounders of
**HIGH GRADE LUBRICATING OILS
 AND GREASES**
 Minnesota Transfer, Minnesota
 2314 Wycliff Street Phone Nestor 1878

JAS. F. WILLIAMSON CHAS. C. REIF, M. E.
Forty Years Practice Twelve Years Examiner
Formerly Examiner U. S. U. S. Patent Office
Patent Office
Williamson, Reif & Williamson
 Patent and Trade Mark Lawyers
 925-935 Metropolitan Life Bldg.
MINNEAPOLIS
 GEO. F. WILLIAMSON RALPH E. WILLIAMSON
Law '23 Law '25



The New
NORTH WESTERN
Limited

Finest Train in the World

Containing many luxurious travel features found in no other train, the New NORTH WESTERN Limited now offers the finest over-night service to Chicago without extra fare charge.

Individual bedrooms, an exquisite Club Lounge, a real soda fountain, ray-glass enclosed Solarium and the quiet service of skilled attendants are among the features you will enjoy.

E. L. Pardee, General Passenger Agent

F. A. Brown, A. G. P. A.
 Second Ave. So. at Sixth St.
 Minneapolis, Minn.

W. L. Mansfield, A. G. P. A.
 Fifth at Minnesota
 St. Paul, Minn.



Mulvey



Muir



Nickerson



Nicoulin



O'Brien

the University at Austin high. Took two years of graduate work at Harvard. LL. B. 1907. Left halfback in 1906. Since graduation has followed commercial lines, real estate, bonds, mortgages and investments. Organizations: Acacia Fraternity, Mason, Shriner, Hillcrest Golf Club, Athletic Club, State Board of Parents and Teachers, Advisory Committee of Sunshine Federation.

SOLEM, OSCAR M.—Drake University, Des Moines, Ia. End and tackle, 1912. Born Dec. 13, 1891, in Minneapolis. Entered University from South high school, Minneapolis. Nickname, "Ossie." Coach at Drake University.

OLON, LORIN—1334 Terry Avenue, Seattle, Wash. Member of teams of 1914, 1915.

SOUTHWORTH, W. N.—Shakopee, Minn. Member of teams of 1913 and 1914. Lawyer.

SPRAFKA, JOSEPH—St. Paul. Member of teams of 1915, 1916.

START, SAMPSON S.—Notius, Idaho. Left tackle 1888, 1890. Born May 3, 1866, Green county, Wis., of English and Scotch ancestry. Married Jennie E. Tarter. Entered the University from Luverne (Minn.) high, and left in sophomore year when he was elected county superintendent of schools of Rock county, Minn. Has been engaged in real estate business at Baker, Ore.

STEVENS, LEWIS C.—Chinook, Mont. Member of the teams of 1909, 1910, 1911.

STEWART, EARL W.—Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. Member of the team of 1906.

STRATHERN, MOSES L.—More Hospital, Gilbert, Minn. Born at Rich Valley, Minn., of Scotch ancestry. Married Anna A. Ellis, Nov. 24, 1910. Prepared for University in high school of Hastings, Minn. B. A. 1904, M. D. 1907. Pursued advanced work at the University of Bonn, Germany. Center in 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904; captain, 1904; All-Western team in 1903 and 1904. Was given a place on All-American team by some critics. Physician and surgeon. Organizations: Alpha Tau Omega, Nu Sigma Nu, treasurer of Junior Ball Association, 1904.

STRAND, LIEF—Two Harbors, Minn. Member of team of 1926. Born Jan. 6, 1899, Two Harbors, Minn., of Norwegian ancestry. Prepared for University at Two Harbors high school. Before entering University worked as paymaster for A. Guthrie & Co., Inc., engineers, in St. Paul. During the war served overseas with the 125th F. A., May 26, 1917, to Jan. 22, 1919. D. D. S., 1929. Nickname, "Life." Organizations: Beta Theta Pi, Delta Sigma Delta, "M" Club, American Legion Post No. 109.

STOUT, W. OAKLEY—618 Fairmont Avenue, St. Paul, Minn. Born April 5, 1872, Lake City, Minn., of Scotch and English ancestry. Married Lilian DeCoster June 10, 1908. Sales and advertising manager for Gordon & Ferguson, St. Paul.

SWANBECK, HERB—Minneapolis, Minn. Member of team of 1924. Prepared for University in South high school, Minneapolis, and Hamline University. Organizations: Sigma Chi.

TANNER, ROBERT—Minneapolis, Minn. End on team of 1927. Prepared for University in Marshall high school. Organizations: Phi Delta Theta.

TEBERG, LAWRENCE—1707 Stanford, St. Paul, Minn. Member of teams of 1920 and 1921. Draftsman for the Great Northern Railway, St. Paul.

TEIGEN, MARTIN—Newburg, N. Dak. Tackle in 1895, halfback, 1896. Born at Medo, Blue Earth county, Minn., of Norwegian ancestry. Married Mathilda Wollan Nov. 16, 1905. Entered the University as a special student from Luther College, Decorah, Ia. Is a Lutheran pastor, having organized and served 20 congregations on the frontiers of North Dakota, serving as many as 15 congregations at one time for three years.

TENHOFF, CHARLES J.—Balaton, Minn. Member of team of 1915.

THORP, WALTON WILLARD—Britton, S. Dak. Tackle, halfback, fullback and guard on the teams of 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904; unanimous choice for All-Western guard in 1904. Born Jan. 3, 1882 in New York City of English ancestry. Married Florence Schuyler, Nov. 24, 1906. Attended Central high school of Washington, D. C., East high of Minneapolis, and Pillsbury Academy at Owatonna. LL. B., 1904. Nickname, "Sunny." For six years was county judge of Marshall county, S. D. At present time is engaged in automobile business.

TIERNEY, FESTUS—30 Thirteenth Avenue, N. St. Paul, Minn. Member of teams of 1919, 1920, and 1921.

TIFFT, J. FLOYD—Cobb Building, Seattle, Wash. Born June 23, 1877, Sycamore, Ill., of American ancestry. Married Laure E. Kupper, June 4, 1907. Prepared for the University in the high school at Hutchinson, Minn. D. M. D., 1902. Played right guard in 1899, right guard and right end, 1900, right end, 1901, injuring shoulder and hip in the middle of the season. Served several terms as mayor of Colfax, Wash., and in 1911 and 1912 was chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Whitman county. Is practicing dentistry. Organizations: Delta Sigma Delta, Elks, A. F. & A. M., Knights of Pythias.

TIMBERLAKE, BYRON—312 Andrus Building, Minneapolis. Was secretary of the Football Association 1889, and president in 1890. Brought the first outside team into the state and collected the first admission fee. Born Aug. 17, 1861, at Salem, Ind., of English ancestry. Married Emma Kemp, June 9, 1891, the mother of his three children. She died and Mr. Timberlake married Lillian Chatterton, Jan. 12, 1901. Prepared for the University at Minne-

Try
WONDER BREAD

"The all purpose loaf"

RANGES COFFEE URNS BAKE OVENS SINKS
 STEAM TABLES STEAMERS COOLERS COUNTERS
 SODA FOUNTAINS AND STORE FIXTURES

Our
 Catalogue
 Shows Our
 Complete
 Line



Our Monthly
 Outfitter
 Shows
 Seasonable
 Specials

HOTEL CHINA
 GLASSWARE

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

SILVERWARE
 LINENS
 KITCHEN UTENSILS

CUTLERY
 FURNITURE

K. ASLESEN

Manufacturer and Jobber

Hotel - Hospital - Restaurant

Bakery Equipment

Wholesale—Grocer

501-511 WASHINGTON AVE. SO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

KREMER MOTOR COMPANY

1518 Hennepin Avenue
 MINNEAPOLIS

Distributors

OAKLAND and PONTIAC SIXES

Products of General Motors



Ostrum



Otte



Page



Parkyn



Patterson

apolis Academy. B. A., 1891. Since graduation has been engaged in the life insurance business. Deputy commissioner of insurance 1897 to 1899, and member of the state legislature from 1905 to 1907. Organizations: Phi Kappa Psi and Delta Sigma Rho. Member of the 1891 Gopher Board and Ariel Board.

TOLLEFSON, RUSSELL I.—Minneapolis, Minn. Member of teams of 1912 and 1913. Born Sept. 27, 1891, Minneapolis. Prepared for the University at East high, Minneapolis. Attended Northwestern law school. Married Lillian M. Tollefson, Oct. 12, 1915. Nickname, "Tolly." B. A. 1915. Is a practicing attorney at law. Organizations: Delta Kappa Epsilon, Odin Club, Minneapolis Athletic Club, "M" Club.

TOMASEK, ANTHONY—239 Hamm Building, St. Paul. Member of team of 1919. Born Nov. 9, 1892, St. Paul, Minn., of Bohemian parentage. Prepared for the University at Central high. Also attended University of Wisconsin. D. D. S. 1920. During the World War attended the Artillery Officers school at Camp Taylor. Organizations: Phi Gamma Delta.

TOWNLEY, JOHN L.—Fergus Falls, Minn. Member of teams of 1914, 1916. Born in St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 8, 1894. Prepared for the University at Fergus Falls high school. Married Madeline V. Guttererson, June 14, 1919. Served with the 90th Division at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives and in the Army of Occupation. At present, attorney of Ottertail county. Organizations: Alpha Tau Omega, Phi Delta Phi, Iron Wedge, Mason.

TRASK, BIRNEY E.—3820 Aldrich Avenue So., Minneapolis. Played in every football game during his college course; started at tackle, moved to end and then to halfback; captain of the 1888 team. Born at Springfield, Me., of English ancestry, June 3, 1868. Married Fanny Shuey, Aug. 15, 1895. Prepared for University in Minneapolis public schools. B. C. E. 1890, C. E. 1894. Upon graduation went to work in the civil engineering department of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company; returned to the University in 1893-94 instructing in the civil engineering department and working for C. E. degree. Was commandant of cadets at N. W. Military Academy, Highland Park, Ill., several years; leaving there he entered the employ of the C. M. & St. P. Ry., as assistant

engineer; later he accepted the chair of civil engineering at Denis University, Granville, O., and in 1910 returned to Minneapolis as superintendent of the Puffer-Hubbard Mfg. Co. From 1918 to April, 1919, he was production officer of the U. S. Ordnance department. At present he is a civil engineer and contractor. Organizations: Mason, Beta Theta Pi, Ohio Society of Engineers, Minnesota Society of Civil Engineers, and American Association of Engineers.

TOBIN, PAUL H.—Cloquet, Minn. Left end on team of 1911, and captain and fullback in 1912. Born April 12, 1888, of Irish ancestry. Entered the University from the Minneapolis Central high school. B. S. 1913. Engaged in lumber business. Organizations: Iron Wedge.

TRENCH, MARTIN E.—Died March, 1927. Born Nov. 30, 1869, in Goodhue county, Minn., Irish and American ancestry. Married Helen Talbot Schenck, July 2, 1895. Entered the University from the Cannon Falls (Minn.) high school with the Class of 1892. Gave up his university course to accept an appointment to the U. S. Naval Academy from which he graduated in 1893; was a member of the football team of 1888 at Minnesota and of the teams of 1889, 1890, 1891, and 1892 of the Naval Academy, playing right guard. After graduation Mr. Trench was assigned to duty as a naval officer in various parts of the world, and also had some shore duty, both at the Naval Academy and in the department at Washington, D. C. He served on the battleship Iowa during the Spanish-American war. This ship was at that time commanded by Captain Robley D. Evans, afterwards Rear Admiral. He was in the battle of Santiago and in all the engagements of the fleet at that port, also in the attack on San Juan, P. R.

TURNQUIST, AXEL—4410 Cook Street, Duluth, Minn. Member of team of 1915. Born Feb. 26, 1893, at Tower, Minn., of Swedish ancestry. Married Marian J. Gerth, Dec. 29, 1923. Prepared for the University at Eveleth high school; Engr. 1916. Taught school and coached football for three years, and for the past three years has been engineer with the Minnesota Power and Light Company at Duluth. During the World War he served as First Lieutenant with the 313th Engineers for two years. He was in France for 10 months. Organizations: Theta Xi, Mason, B. P. O. E., and Lions Club.



Pettijohn



Phelps



Pickering



Pillsbury



F. Reed

The **LUND PRESS** *Inc.*
Printers  *Binders*

406 SIXTH AVENUE SO.

MINNEAPOLIS

G. F. OLSON, Pres. & Treas.
CHAS. G. STRAND, Vice Pres.

FRANK BEDDOR, Vice Pres.
H. S. FALL, Secretary

JAPS-OLSON CO.

PRINTING - STATIONERY

Loose Leaf Devices - Binders - Lithographing

Main 1421

Minneapolis, Minn.

Office and Factory 417 Seventh Street South
Stationery Store 316-318-320 Fourth Avenue So.

THE NATIONAL ENGRAVING CO.

STEEL ENGRAVERS

Diplomas - Certificates - Announcements

Tailor Made Business Stationery

307-311 Sixth Avenue South

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

McCARTHY BROS. CO.

Grain Commission Merchants

MINNEAPOLIS - DULUTH - CHICAGO - MILWAUKEE



G. Rogers



E. Rogers



Regnier



Boles



Rosenwald

TUTTLE, GEORGE—3040 Minnehaha Avenue, Minneapolis. Member of teams of 1925, 1926. Prepared for University at South high school, Minneapolis. Organizations: Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

TWEET, H. C.—Member of the teams of 1899, 1900. Deceased.

TWICHELL, L. L.—Fargo, N. Dak. Member Minnesota Board of Athletics and in 1898 was manager of the football team. Born at Hastings, Minn., Sept. 13, 1872, of Scotch-English-Irish descent. Prepared for the University at East high, Minneapolis. During McKinley campaign was director, member of the executive committee and treasurer of the National League of College Republican Clubs. LL. B. 1898. Since 1900 has lived in Fargo and engaged in the practice of law there. Member of North Dakota legislature since 1913; speaker of the House; past several sessions as floor leader of independent majority of that body, made up of Republicans and Democrats opposed to radicalism; at present member of House, and chairman state executive committee and state campaign manager of Independent Voters Association, the state organization of opponents of radicalism. Organizations: Phi Delta Theta.

UKKLEBERG, EDGAR—Battle Lake, Minn. Member of teams of 1926, 1927. Prepared for University at Battle Lake high school. Studying Agriculture.

VAIL, JAMES B.—Henning, Minn. Member of team of 1918. Born May 13, 1896, Chaffee, N. Dak., of American parentage. Prepared for University at Forest Lake high school. M. D. 1921. Married Verley Wheadon Jan. 1, 1924. Nickname, "Jim." During the World War belonged to the S. A. T. C. at the University, and the Medical Corps. Is on the staff of the Wesley hospital at Wadena, Minn. Organizations: Phi Beta Pi, Alpha Omega Alpha, Incus, American Medical Association, Minnesota State Medical Association, vice president Park Region and District County Medical Society.

VAN CAMPEN, CHARLES H.—337 Security Building, Minneapolis. Substitute end in 1892 and quarter in 1893, 1894. Born Sept. 29, 1872, at Chicago, Ill., Holland-Dutch ancestry. Married Jeannette Slaughter. Entered the University from

Rochester (Minn.) high school. LL. B. 1894. Since graduation engaged in law and insurance business with Fred L. Gray Company. Married Cora Taney, Dec. 9, 1919. Organizations: Minneapolis Club, Minikahda Club.

VAN DUZEE, EVERETT—Dallas, Texas. Teams of 1924 and 1925. Born Aug. 19, 1900, in St. Paul, Minn., of American ancestry. Prepared for University at South and Central high, Minneapolis. During the war served with the Air Force in the U. S. from March 4, 1918, to Dec. 19, 1918. Is petroleum engineer with the Roxanna Petroleum Corporation. Nickname, "Van." Mines 1926. Organizations: Grey Friars, Sigma Xi, Sigma Gamma Epsilon, "M" Club, School of Mines Society.

VAN NEST, LELAND S.—Windom, Minn. Member of team of 1916. Insurance business.

VAN SANT, GRANT—St. Paul, Minn. Substitute halfback on the 1894 team, captain of the second team, manager of the team of 1895, making a remarkable record for successful management, starting with a deficit, the season ended with a balance of \$4,200; was a member of the University baseball team. Born Oct. 20, 1872, LeClaire, Ia., of American ancestry. Married Marian Sanborn, May 11, 1904. Entered the University from Northwestern Prep school. B. A. 1895, LL. B. 1896. Amherst, 1895. Located at Morris, Minn., where he practiced law three years. When his father was elected governor in 1900, he went to Winona to look after business there, handling farm mortgage investments and practicing law. In 1902 moved to St. Paul where he has since lived and practiced law. Organizations: Delta Kappa Epsilon, Phi Delta Phi.

VAN VALKENBERG, HARRY J.—Lakeville, Minn. Left halfback from 1900 to 1902. Born Dec. 12, 1880, Canby, Minn., of Dutch ancestry. Prepared for the University at Canby high school and Mankato Normal school. LL. B. 1903. Married Agnes M. Marks, May 10, 1911. Engaged in banking and law. Member Minnesota Commission of Public Safety. Organizations: Sigma Chi, Masonic including Osman Temple Shrine.

VARCO, RAY—Miles City, Mont. Physician. Member of the famous 1904 team. Made touchdown from kickoff in the first game of the season against the St. Paul high school team.



Rush



Safford



Schjoll



Sawyer



Scandrett

George B. Webster, President

Paul D. Webster, Secy. and Treas.

WEBSTER LUMBER CO.

2522 Como Ave. West

ST. PAUL

Compliments of

STANDARD STEEL CAR CO.

STEEL CAR FORGE CO.

SIEMS-STEMBEL CO.

DIE CASTINGS

TWIN CITY DIE CASTINGS CO.

TALMAGE and 33rd AVES., S. E.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

The S. S. WHITE DENTAL MFG. CO.

608 NICOLLET AVENUE

MINNEAPOLIS



Schutte



Schuknecht



Shaughnessy



Shepley

VIDAL, JAMES H.—Fargo, N. D. Member of the team of 1909.

VITA, THEODORE—Independence, Calif. Member of teams of 1904 and 1905. Born March 11, 1884. Prepared for University at Faribault high school. Married Irene V. Litzenberg, June 24, 1925. E. E. 1909. Nickname, "Ted." Has been engaged in electrical construction with the Southern California Edison Company. For the past three years has been master mechanic for the city of Los Angeles. Organizations: Mason.

VON SCHLEGELL — Hale & Kilburn, New York, N. Y. End on team of 1899. Born March 9, 1879, St. Louis, Mo., son of Judge and Mrs. Frederick von Schlegell. Prepared for the University in Minneapolis schools; played football several years on the South high team. Since 1900 has been engaged in the railway business, as shop engineer and assistant engineer of tests for the Great Northern. Has been with F. B. Howell & Co., railway supplies; salesman for the Griffin Car Wheel Co.; manager of Northwestern Car and Dock Co.; mechanical engineer and salesman with the Pressed Steel Car Co. For the past 10 years or more has been with Hale & Kilburn, in an executive capacity.

WAGNER, WILLIAM—Member of team of 1886.

WALKER, JAMES CLOUDSLEY, JR.—920 Fidelity Building, Dayton, O. Born March 22, 1890, in Minneapolis, of American parentage. Prepared for the University at Los Angeles high school, graduated in 1914 from the medical college of the University of Virginia, Richmond, Va. Played guard on the Los Angeles high school team for four years, tackle on the Minnesota team for two years and the Medical College of Virginia team for two years. Physician. During the World War was engaged in reconstruction work in the orthopedic division of the medical corps. Is a fellow in Orthopedics of the Mayo Clinic. Organizations: Psi Upsilon, Nu Sigma Nu, county, state and national medical associations.

WALKER, CLINTON LEE—65 Highland Ave., Piedmont Station, Oakland, Calif. Substitute end in 1895, first team 1896 and 1897. Born August 6, 1876, Minneapolis, son of Thomas B. and Harriet G. Walker. Married Della E. Brooks. Entered the

University from Minneapolis Central high school. E. M. 1898. Engaged in lumber business in California since graduation.

WALKER, WILLIS J.—2 Groveland Terrace, Minneapolis. Right tackle 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896. Born Nov. 6, 1873, in Minneapolis of American ancestry. Married Alma Bennett Brooks, Oct. 27, 1897. Entered the University as special engineer from Hamline. Lumberman.

WALLACE, DON C.—Long Beach, Calif. Member of teams of 1918 and 1921. Born Belleview, Minn., July 10, 1898. Is 6 feet, 4 inches tall. Prepared for University at Long Beach (Calif.) polytechnic high, Hamline university, and U. S. Navy. Married Bertha Lindquist, Thanksgiving Day, 1921. They have three children: Billy, Don Junior, and Betty Jean. During the war spent two years, three months on U. S. submarine 0-16, and President Wilson's ship, U. S. S. George Washington, doing radio work, including voice, code, and high power long wave arc. For four years was manager of the radio department of the Peerless Electric Company, Minneapolis. At present is western manager of the National Company, Inc., Arthur H. Lynch, Inc., and the Day-Fan Electric Company, all radio manufacturers. He is president of the N. W. Radio Trade Association, division manager of the American Radio Relay League, vice chairman of the Institute of Radio Engineers, director of the Southern California Radio Trade Association, and manager of official wave length stations. Organizations: Delta Kappa Epsilon, "M" Club, 9XI Radio Club.

WALLINDER, ARTHUR—Kamloops, B. C., Canada. Member of the team of 1911.

WALSH, LEONARD—Superior, Wis. Member of teams of 1925, 1926. Prepared for University at Superior high schools and Superior normal school. Organizations: Delta Tau Delta.

WARREN, JOHN B.—Ogema, Minn. Born June 8, 1877, at White Earth, Minn., of Indian and white ancestry. Married Stella St. John, Feb. 11, 1911. Entered the law school from the Indian State Normal of Pennsylvania; played guard and tackle, Carlisle, 1898, 1899. Minnesota team 1902 and 1903. Nickname, "Moose." Engaged in cruising and farming.



Sikes



A. M. Smith



L. G. Smith



Solem



Solon

GAMBLE-ROBINSON COMPANY

220-222-224-226 SIXTH STREET NORTH

Wholesale Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables

Associate houses at all prominent wholesale centers throughout this territory.

A complete line at all times of seasonable goods
both domestic and foreign.

Most complete refrigeration facilities.

With our fleet of new International trucks most expedite delivery service.

RAFERT BAKING CO.

A Minneapolis Owned Concern

Di. 3405

OCCIDENT FLOUR

FLEISCHMANN YEAST

PURIFIED SALT

PURE SHORTENING

8% BUTTER FAT MILK

PURE GRANULATED SUGAR

RICE COUNTY MILK CO.

Pure Pasteurized Milk and Cream

910-912 MARQUETTE

Phone Geneva 8216

COMPLIMENTS

OF A

FRIEND



Tift



Timberlake



Trask



Tollefson



Tomasek

WARNOCK, RALPH—914 Lowry Building, St. Paul, Minn. Member of team of 1918. Born March 29, 1891, at Altoona, Ill., of American parentage. Prepared for University at Drake University, Des Moines, Ia. M. D. 1922. Married Viola McLain, June 28, 1923. Physician S. A. T. C. Organizations: Grey Friars, Nu Sigma Nu.

WEBLEN, RUSSELL—2730 Ninth Avenue So., Minneapolis. Member of team of 1920.

WEBSTER, GEORGE—1729 Morgan Avenue So., Minneapolis. Member of teams of 1924, 1925, 1926. April 19, 1879, Anoka, Minn. American ancestry. Married Helen Marie Holton, June 24, 1914. Entered the University from Minneapolis Central high school. Nickname, "Punk." Engaged in lumber business. Organizations: Theta Delta Chi.

WHEELER, ROGER—2701 Minnehaha Parkway, Minneapolis. Member of teams of 1924, 1925, 1926. Captain, 1926. Prepared for University at South high school, Minneapolis. Organizations: Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Grey Friars.

WHITE, HARRY E.—Minneapolis. Two years substitute lineman, 1890-92; played left tackle until Capt. Leary injured his knee and was then sent to right half to take his place. Born Nov. 16, 1869, American ancestry. B. L. 1893. Married Maude J. Galley, Dec. 26, 1895. Prepared for University in high school of Monticello, Minn.

WICKERSHAM, PRICE—917 Commerce Building, Kansas City, Mo. Born in Harrodsburg, Ky., Dec. 25, 1877, of American ancestry. Prepared for University at Leavenworth, Kansas, high school. LL. B. 1900. Married Ruth Atwood in 1905. Is a lawyer and was a four-minute speaker during the World War. He was the last student manager of the football team in 1900, and the first graduate manager in 1901. Nickname, "Wick." Organizations: Delta Tau Delta, Phi Delta Phi.

WILLIAMS, HENRY L.—Minneapolis. Born July 26, 1869, in Hartford, Conn.; English ancestors who came to this country in the early Colonial days and founded the town of Taunton, Mass., in 1642. Prepared for college at the Hartford public high school and entered Yale University in the fall of 1887, graduating in the class of 1891. In high

school played halfback on the football team for two years; in college kept up an active participation in track athletics and football throughout the course and for four years received a "Y" in each of these branches of sport. In track athletics received the medal for the all-around championship at Yale in junior year and in senior year was captain of the Yale track team. At the time of graduation held the world's record of 15 4/5 seconds in the high hurdles and the intercollegiate record of 25 1/5 seconds in the low hurdles. In football played halfback on the same team with "Pudge" Heffelfinger. During junior and senior years was one of the editors of the Yale Daily News.

After graduation taught school for one year at Siglar's Preparatory School at Newburg on the Hudson, ten miles above West Point. At the request of the officers went down each Saturday during the season and coached the West Point cadets in football. This was his first experience in coaching. It was the second year of football at West Point and the cadets won their game from Annapolis for the first time. The score was 32 to 16. During the summer vacation of 1892, while at Chautauqua, wrote a book on football jointly with A. A. Stagg, entitled, "A Treatise on the American Game of Football for Schools and Colleges," published by D. Appleton & Co.

In the fall of 1892 entered the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania and graduated with honors in 1895, receiving the D. Hayes Agnew prize for dissection. On entering the medical school took at the same time the position of instructor in football and track athletics at the William Penn Charter School in Philadelphia. This position was held for eight years, during which time the school won the championship of the inter-academic league each year in track sports and five times in football. In the fall of 1895 entered the Howard Hospital and served one year as interne. Three months each summer of the years 1895, 1897 and 1899 were spent in Germany pursuing post graduate studies in medicine at the hospitals and clinics in Berlin. Began the practice of medicine in 1896, in Philadelphia. Was a quiz master for four years, 1896-1900, in the Medical Institute in Philadelphia, two years in physical diagnosis and pathology and two years in gynecology and obstetrics.

In 1898 was appointed instructor in gynecology at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1899 was made



Trench



Twichell



Van Sant



von Schlegell



Old Trails of Memory

Your Kodak and Our Finishing Department are a Combination for results.

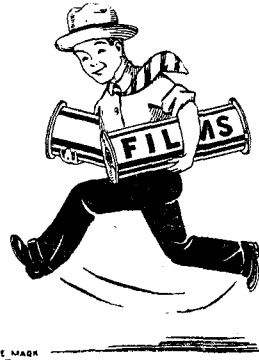
BRING IN YOUR FILMS

We have an agent in your neighborhood.

Developing - Printing
Enlarging

U. C. E. PHOTO SERVICE

Minneapolis - Minnesota



TOUCHDOWN!

In the game of life the man who saves a part of his income

IS SURE TO WIN

7% DIVIDENDS have always been paid on our shares.

Twin City Building & Loan Association

Minneapolis

(a state association)

St. Paul

MUN HING MANUFACTURING CO.

NORTHWEST'S GREATEST CHOW MEIN AND NOODLE MFGR.

719 Hennepin - Minneapolis - Phone At. 3377

MUN HING Special Cafeteria Lunch.....20c

Chicken Chow Mein—For Two—To Take Home.....50c

25 Blocks — FREE DELIVERY — 25 Blocks

THREE CONVENIENT LOCATIONS

Store No. 1—719 Hennepin Ave., Phone At. 3377

Store No. 2— 1304 Fourth St. S. E., Phone Di. 6047

Store No. 3—2936 So. Lyndale Ave., Phone So. 2040

Ge. 4924

Ma. 9419

Established

1883

YUEN FAUNG LOW

Better Known as "John's Place"

C. H. WOO
Mgr.

28-30 So. 6th St.
Minneapolis, Minn.



J. C. Walker



C. Walker



W. Walker



Warren



Webster

a member of the staff at the Philadelphia Maternity Hospital and was given the position of pathologist to the Howard Hospital. In the spring of 1900 Professor F. S. Jones, of the University of Minnesota, began a correspondence which finally resulted in giving up the Philadelphia positions and removing to Minneapolis to accept the Directorship of Athletics at the University of Minnesota, with a position on the faculty, and the privilege of practicing medicine in Minneapolis at the same time.

Came to Minneapolis in August, 1900, and began coaching at Minnesota that fall. For eight years coached both football and track athletics and after that time football only. In 1905 upon the organization of the American Intercollegiate Athletic Association, was appointed chairman of the football rules committee and has continued to hold that office ever since. As a member of the rules committee proposed the rule which introduced the forward pass into the American game of football. In 1913 was appointed a member of the Olympic Games Committee for the meet which was to take place in Berlin in 1916. Was married in 1897 to Nina Meadows Boyd of Richmond, Va., and has one son, Henry L. Williams, Jr., who is now preparing for Yale at the Penn Charter School in Philadelphia. In 1902 was made an instructor in gynecology in the University of Minnesota medical school. In the spring of 1904 went abroad for six months on leave of absence and spent this time in medical studies in Vienna. In 1912 was advanced to the position of assistant professor of gynecology in the medical school, but resigned this the following year to devote all spare time to practice.

After the organization of the health service, Dr. Williams devoted a portion of his time to clinical work with students until 1921 when he was retired as head football coach. Dr. Williams is now chief of the medical staff of the United States Fidelity Company, in the northwest section with headquarters at Minneapolis. For the last five years, he has written analytical football stories about the Minnesota team for the Minneapolis Journal and he has also been on the staff of St. Thomas college as physical director, and advisory football coach.

WILLIAMS, HENRY L., JR.—Minneapolis. Member of team of 1917.



Wickersham



Willard



Williams



Winchell



Winkjer

WILLIAMS, VERNON—Minneapolis. Member of teams of 1917, 1919. Born at Mora, Minn., of American ancestry. Prepared for the University at Mora high school. B. A. 1917, B. S. (Ag.) 1921, M. S. 1922. Married Lillias Hannah, Jan. 2, 1926. Taught at Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, Kansas State Agricultural College, North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. Has been assistant dean of student affairs, University of Minnesota. Now field secretary for Sigma Nu fraternity, at Indianapolis, Ind. During the World War enlisted in the U. S. Naval Aviation Corps. Nickname, "Vern." Organizations: Sigma Nu, Alpha Zeta, Sigma Xi, Gamma Sigma Delta, American Dairy Science Association, North Carolina Academy of Sciences, American Society for the Advancement of Science.

WILLARD, WILLIAM D.—Mankato, Minn. Halfback on team of 1888. Born Dec. 17, 1867, at Mankato, Minn., of American ancestry. Married Louise A. Robbins, June 24, 1890. Prepared for the University at Mankato high school. B. A. 1888. From 1890 to 1901 was engaged in manufacturing. Since then has been in the banking business. During World War was chairman of Liberty Loan organization, county and district.

WIEST, MICHAEL A.—311 Phoenix Building, Minneapolis. Member of 1906 team. Born Dec. 25, 1882, at Chaska, Minn., of German-American ancestry. Prepared for the University at Henderson, Minn. Mines, 1907. Married Anna H. Wiest, Oct. 5, 1912. Nickname, "Mike." Was consulting mining engineer at Goldfield, Nevada, and Ray, Arizona, from 1907 to 1911. Has been district manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York from 1911 to date. Organizations: School of Mines Society, A. F. & A. M., Shrine, Country Club, Mutual Life \$250,000 Field Club since 1915, Trojan Club, Browndale Club.

WILSON, LEONARD—Mahnomon, Minn. Member of team of 1916.

WINCHELL, HORACE V.—Fullback in 1882 and 1883, member of first Rugby team of Minnesota, organized by Peebles and Jones. Born Nov. 1, 1865, at Galesburg, Mich., son of Professor N. Y. and Charlotte S. Winchell. Married Ida Belle Winchell,

SIEMS, HELMERS & SCHAFFNER, INC.
GENERAL CONTRACTORS

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA
SPECIALIZING IN
STEAM POWER PLANTS :: HYDRO-ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS
INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS
PAVING :: HEAVY GRADING

FLAX-LI-NUM

The Correct Insulation for Your Home

FLAX-LI-NUM INSULATING CO.
St. Paul

PROTECTS HEALTH
SAVES FUEL
Sold by All Lumber Dealers

Hydraulic Hoist Manufacturing Co.

Incorporated
292 Walnut Street
Saint Paul, Minnesota

Manufacturers of

—St. Paul—
VERTICAL AND UNDERBODY
HYDRAULIC HOISTS

FRANK T. HEFFELFINGER, President FRED'K B. WELLS, Vice President
CHARLES F. DEEVER, Secretary and Treasurer

F. H. PEAVEY & COMPANY

Minneapolis, Minn.

Jan. 15, 1890. Prepared for the University in Minneapolis public schools. Entered as a special student, leaving to enter the University of Michigan. Consulting mining geologist. Was member many mining and geological societies. Deceased.

WINKJER, JOEL G.—U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Born Jan. 31, 1870, Moe, Douglas county, Minn., of Norwegian ancestry. Married Helga Elizabeth Eggen, Aug. 7, 1898. Prepared for University at Willmar Seminary; graduated from the school of agriculture in 1893. Guard on football team of 1897. Nickname, "Shorty." Since leaving college has been employed as butter maker, state creamery inspector, assistant dairyman in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Minnesota dairy and food commission. Now dairy husbandman, U. S. Dept. of Agr. Organizations: Twin City Quartet Club, Mason, American Dairy Science Association.

WISE, EDWARD—1914 Portland Avenue, Minneapolis. Member of team of 1916.

WOODWORTH, RICHARD—2420 First Avenue South, Minneapolis. Member of team of 1896. Born Jan. 9, 1877, at Warren, Ill. Prepared for University at Minneapolis Central high school. 1900 Engineering. Married Theodora Alfreda Bronson in 1905. Nickname, "Tub." Employed by Pillsbury Flour Mills Company. Served in the Philippines during Spanish-American war. Organizations: Delta Kappa Epsilon.



Young



Woodworth

WYMAN, ARNOLD—129 Southeast Eighth Street, Minneapolis. Member of teams of 1915, 1916. Born in Minneapolis in 1895 of American ancestry. Prepared for the University at East high school, Minneapolis. B. A. 1918. Married Ellen Catlin in 1921. Nickname, "Pudge." During World War was Capt. 5th F. A. First Div., May 12, 1917, to May 1, 1919. Member firm of Smith & Wyman Sash and Door Company. Organizations: Delta Kappa Epsilon, Sigma Delta Psi, Adelpian, "M" Club, President of Athletic Board of Control, 1916; captain of the 1917-18 basketball team, Kable Klub, Hoo Hoo Club, Minneapolis Athletic Club.

YOUNG, JOHN PAUL—520 Third Avenue West, Seattle, Wash. Member of teams of 1908, 1909, 1910. Born August 14, 1886, at Janesville, Minn., of American ancestry. Entered the University from Mankato high school. Took one year of academic work and four years of forestry. B. S. (F.) 1911. Has been developing and managing a fruit ranch in Oregon since graduation. Organizations: Y. M. C. A., State Horticultural Society.



THE publishers wish to acknowledge their indebtedness to the Minneapolis Journal, the Minneapolis Tribune, the University of Minnesota News Service, the Alumni Weekly, and the Gopher of 1929 for many of the pictures which are reproduced on the pages of this book. They also wish to thank individuals who aided in correcting and revising copy, the Bureau of Engraving, printers and engravers, and their representative, Arthur O'Shea, for co-operation in the production of this volume.



No Home Is Lonely That Has Music



Beautiful High Grade Pianos Only and Always Found at

Metropolitan Music Co.

THE COMPLETE MUSIC STORE

37 to 43 South Sixth Street, Minneapolis

For real dependable highest quality pianos be sure to see our entire stock.
You may buy what you will, but see and hear the

*Steinway — Ivers & Pond — Kurtzmann — Ludwig
Steck and famous Weber*

Their quality is unquestioned—the prices are startling—terms of payment
easy. No regrets will follow your purchase from such world famous high
grade names.

This is the complete Music Store and the place where every musical wish
is realized.

SHEET MUSIC—Largest Assortment in the City—VICTROLAS—
ORTHOPHONICS—RECORDS—QUALITY RELIABLE RADIO
PLAYER PIANO ROLLS

No more musical worries by following the crowd to
METROPOLITAN MUSIC CO.

37 TO 43 SOUTH SIXTH STREET NEAR NICOLLET

The Record of Minnesota Teams Season by Season

(Continued from page 186)

Peplaw missed the kick for extra point. Minnesota started another dash for the goal on the kickoff, and carried the ball 65 yards to the Michigan 14 yard line, but the time was short, and Lovette intercepted a hasty pass as the half ended. The team battled in mid-field during most of the third quarter. Michigan tried her pass attack but could make no headway. Nydahl intercepted one on his 15 yard line, thrown from the Michigan 45 yard mark, and another from the Michigan 30 yard line, was knocked down behind the Gopher goal line. The fourth quarter got under way, and Minnesota carried the ball to the Michigan 41 yard line, where Nydahl fumbled in starting an off tackle smash, the ball rolling to the 45 yard line where Oosterbaan scooped it up and ran 55 yards for a score, with Haycraft making a valiant effort to catch him. Friedman kicked the winning point from placement. Minnesota then opened up with an aerial assault, but it was expected and unsuccessful. Michigan intercepted one for a long gain, just as the final gun cracked.

How badly Michigan was outplayed is revealed in the statistics which show that Minnesota made 18 first downs to Michigan's 3, and gained 314 yards by rushing the ball against 50 for Michigan. Minnesota completed one pass on interference for 19 yards out of 10 attempts. Michigan completed 2 out of 11 for 21 yards. Each team fumbled twice and averaged the same on kicks. Herb Joesting played one of his greatest games, driving through the line for consistent gains, and playing superbly on the defense. Nydahl and Peplaw cracked the Wolverine tackles and ran ends very successfully. Haycraft and Wheeler outplayed their Michigan opponents, while the work of Hyde, Gary, Hanson, and Strand, on the line calls for favorable comment. Barnhart's punting and running of interference had a great deal to do with the Gopher showing.

The Minnesota lineup: Haycraft, Tuttle, *left end*; Hyde Johnson, *left tackle*; Hanson, Kaminski, Meili, *left guard*; MacKinnon, *center*; Strand Gibson, Walsh, *right guard*; Gary, Ukkelberg, *right tackle*; Wheeler, Blustin, *right end*; Almquist, Nydahl, Hovde, *quarterback*; Peplaw, Geer, *left half*; Barnhart, O'Brien, Matchan, *right half*; Joesting, *full-back*.

THE SEASON OF 1927

The football season of 1927 was one of the most successful ever experienced by a Minnesota team, and the eleven that carried the Maroon and Gold through the arduous campaign deserves to be ranked with the best teams in Gopher history. Indiana and Notre Dame held the Gophers to a tie, but all the other games were won in a decisive fashion. Illinois was the only other "Big Ten" team to finish the season undefeated, but she, too, was tied—by Ames. On the traditional percentage basis, Minnesota and Illinois had the right to share the Conference title, but President L. D. Coffman withdrew Minnesota's claims, announcing that the reputation established by the Gophers was sufficient honor.

The team started fast and won the two opening games with an impressiveness that augured well for future Conference tussles. Then came the tie struggle with Indiana—a disappointing surprise to the Gopher followers—but the team came back strong in the remaining games of the season. The Notre Dame game was the most bitterly fought tussle of the year, and a different score would have been an injustice to either team. The real power of the Gopher attack was not clearly manifested until the final game of the season with Michigan, when the Minnesota eleven showed a repertoire of plays that surpassed any exhibition previously given.

Never in the history of Minnesota football has a team met with greater popular acclaim than did the eleven of 1927. The players and coaches were feted at innumerable banquets, and to complete the festivities, the City of Minneapolis was hostess to the team at a mammoth celebration in the new Municipal Auditorium. Over two thousand football fans attended the dinner and joined in singing the praises of the Gophers.

The Team

Captain Herb Joesting, Harold Almquist, Harold Barnhart, Sholley Blustin, Clayton Gay, Mitchel Gary, George Gibson, Harold Hanson, Kenneth Haycraft, Fred Hovde, Lawrence Johnson, Wayne Kakela, William Kaminski, George MacKinnon, Albert Maeder, Bronko Nagurski, Malvin Nydahl, Arthur Pharmer, Donald Riddell, Bob Tanner, Edgar Ukkelberg, Leonard Walsh, Kenneth Mann, *student manager*.

The Home of



*Results
for the
Dentist*

HENRY P. BOOS
DENTAL LABORATORIES
~ MINNEAPOLIS ~

JOBBERS SUPPLY CO.

Electrical Construction Material

Cross Arms
Pins and Brackets
Insulators
Porcelain

(Midway)
(8824)

Construction Tools
Line Hardware
Iron wire
Strand

H. A. BOOMER, St. Paul

The Team

Drinks

CHIPPEWA

*Natural
Spring
Water*

CHIPPEWA SPRINGS
CORPORATION
CHIPPEWA FALLS, WIS.

"The Purest and Softest in the World"
To keep in condition
Why don't you?

232 Nicollet Ave.—177 Colfax Ave. No. MINNEAPOLIS

Home Movies are the Talk of the Town

AND our name is usually mentioned when the subject is discussed. The reason, of course, is plain—this is the home movie headquarters, where a complete stock of Cine-Kodak equipment is always on hand, and experienced salesmen are ever ready to give you a demonstration.

EASTMAN KODAK STORES, INC.

112-114-116 S. Fifth Street
Minneapolis

The Schedule

Oct. 1—Minnesota 57, North Dakota 10
 Oct. 8—Minnesota 40, Oklahoma Aggies 0
 Oct. 15—Minnesota 14, Indiana 14
 Oct. 22—Minnesota 38, Iowa 0
 Oct. 29—Minnesota 13, Wisconsin 7
 Nov. 5—Minnesota 7, Notre Dame 7
 Nov. 12—Minnesota 27, Drake 6
 Nov. 19—Minnesota 13, Michigan 7
 Totals—Minnesota 209, Opponents 51

Minnesota 57, North Dakota 10

Before an opening day crowd of 22,000, the largest on record, Minnesota defeated North Dakota, 57 to 10, on October 1st. The Minnesota regulars showed a powerful offense during the first two periods, and the half ended with the score 45 to 0 in their favor. Joesting, Almquist, Nydahl, and Barnhart romped through the Flickertail defense almost at will, Almquist scoring four times in the first two periods. Early in the contest, Dr. Spears began sending in his reserves, and the greater part of the game was played by men who were not classed as regulars; the reserves added twelve more points in the second half. North Dakota scored 10 points, more than she ever made against the Gophers before. Shepard, Flickertail end, picked up the ball, after a Gopher drop-kick was blocked, and raced down the field for a score. The remaining three points came as the result of a neat drop-kick from the Minnesota 16 yard line. Joesting injured his knee during the contest.

The Minnesota lineup: Haycraft, *left end*; Ukkelberg, *left tackle*; Gibson, *left guard*; MacKinnon, *center*; Hanson, *right guard*; Gary, *right tackle*; Nagurski, *right end*; Almquist, *quarterback*; Barnhart, *right half*; Nydahl, *left half*; Joesting, *fullback*. *Substitutes*: Knoerr, Kakela, Tanner, Kaminski, Maeder, Walsh, Blustin, Riddell, Hovde, Gay, Westin, Damberg, Pulkrabek, Matchan, Mulvey, Stark.

Minnesota 40, Oklahoma Aggies 0

Showing amazing improvement, Minnesota swamped the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, champions of the Missouri Valley the previous year, by a 40 to 0 score, on October 8th. Captain Herb Joesting watched the game from the sidelines because of his injured knee, but his mates proceeded famously without him and ran up a 27 to 0 count before the whistle blew for the half. While the team continued its good offensive work of the previous game, the defensive department came in for the most improvement. During the early part of the contest,

the defense was almost perfect, and only, near the end of the game, when the reserves were playing, were the Aggies able to make their passing attack work to any extent.

Harold Barnhart made the longest run of the game, when he ran 52 yards for a touchdown after catching an Oklahoma punt. "Duke" Johnson, Gopher tackle, made the most spectacular score of the game, when he intercepted an Aggie pass in the last quarter and carried the ball 18 yards to the goal line. The Gophers' reserve strength showed up much better in this game than in the contest with North Dakota, while the Minnesota pass attack showed greater smoothness in completing four out of six attempts for a gain of 72 yards. Minnesota scored 18 first downs to Oklahoma's three.

The Minnesota lineup: Haycraft, *left end*; Maeder, *left tackle*; Gibson, *left guard*; MacKinnon, *center*; Hanson, *right guard*; Gary, *right tackle*; Tanner, *right end*; Almquist, *quarterback*; Nydahl, *left half*; Barnhart, *right half*; Knoerr, *fullback*. *Substitutes*: Nagurski, "Duke" Johnson, Blustin, Kakela, Damberg, Riddell, Walsh, Kaminski, Gay, Hovde, Matchan, L. Johnson.

Minnesota 14, Indiana 14

Displaying an alarming lack of punch when needed the most, Minnesota was held to a tie by Indiana, on October 15th, at Bloomington. Although the Hoosiers presented a powerful team, the score of 14 to 14 does not indicate the relative merits of the two elevens. The result of the game was as surprising as it was disappointing, for the Gophers had been picked to have an easy afternoon with the Indiana team, but the latter aggregation played as if inspired before a homecoming crowd and managed to stave off defeat. The Gophers began the scoring early in the game, when "Shorty" Almquist returned a punt 50 yards to the Indiana 10 yard line, and carried it the rest of the way on the second play. The kick for the extra-point was missed, but Indiana was offside, and Minnesota was given the point. Soon after, Indiana got the ball in midfield, and a pass, Byers to Bennett, carried it to the Minnesota 25 yard line. On the third play, another pass, Byers to Harrell, took it the rest of the way to tie the score. For the remainder of the first half, the Gophers kept the ball continuously in the Hoosiers' territory, threatening time and again to score, but lacking the final punch to put the ball over. Once the Gophers were stopped on the one foot line, and again on the eight yard mark.

JOHN DEERE

Farm Implements and Tractors

DEERE & WEBBER CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

ESTABLISHED 1886

The St. Anthony and Dakota Elevator Company

Dealers in Grain, Lumber

Best Facilities for Handling
Every Branch of the
Grain Business

and Fuel

We Solicit Your
CONSIGNMENTS
Correspondence Invited

MINNEAPOLIS

DULUTH

DUNHAM SCOTT CO.

Stove, Furnace and Boiler Repairs

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EQUIPMENT

Owners of

U. S. STOVE REPAIR CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Ge. 8671

ESTERLY-HOPPIN CO.

(INC.)

Insurance Specialists

Plymouth Building

F. C. ESTERLY ('02), Pres.

MINNEAPOLIS

When the second half opened, Dr. Spears sent Captain Joesting, who had until this time been on the sidelines, to his place at fullback. But the added punch in the Gopher backfield did not make itself felt until the end of the third quarter, when Minnesota had the ball on the Hoosier 25 yard mark. On the second play of the last period, Almquist circled end for a score. A few plays after the kickoff, Indiana punted to Nydahl on the Minnesota 29 yard line. Nydahl was tackled as he caught the punt and dropped the ball; McCracken, Indiana end, scooped it up and ran for the tying score. Thereafter, Minnesota played desperately and tossed passes with abandon, but to no avail, and the game ended with the ball in Minnesota's possession on the Indiana 13 yard line. The Gophers were undoubtedly handicapped by the poor condition of Captain Joesting, while Haycraft was also on the sidelines with injuries. Statistics show that Minnesota made 17 first downs for 226 yards, while Indiana made 5 first downs and 72 yards from scrimmage. The Indiana pass attack completed four out of nine attempts for 51 yards.

The Minnesota lineup: Tanner, *left end*; Maeder, *left tackle*; Hanson, Kaminski, *left guard*; MacKinnon, *center*; Gibson, Walsh, *right guard*; Gary, Johnson, *right tackle*; Nagurski, *right end*; Almquist, *quarterback*; Barnhart, *left half*; Nydahl, Hovde, *right half*; Knoerr, Matchan, Joesting, *fullback*.

Minnesota 38, Iowa 0

Before a Homecoming crowd of 50,000, Minnesota crushed Iowa, 38 to 0, on October 22nd, giving a brilliant exhibition of football and fighting with a spirit that would not be denied. Herb Joesting, who had spent the previous day in the University Health Service, joined the team just before the game and led his mates to a glorious victory. The Gophers displayed their power early in the game, when they began a march in the first period, after receiving an Iowa punt, that ended with Joesting going over for a touchdown. A few minutes later, the Gophers began another parade. Upon reaching the Iowa 39 yard line, Almquist passed 10 yards to Hovde, who raced the rest of the way for the second score. A pass, Hovde to Tanner, for a 19 yard gain played an important part in the third score, which came during the second period, Joesting making the final lunge from the one yard line.

Like the first two sessions, the third period found most of the play raging in Iowa territory, but it was not until near the end of the period that the Gophers threatened seriously. The fourth period opened with the ball on the Hawkeyes' five yard line, and on the first play, Hovde slipped through the right side of the Iowa line for a score. The next two scores came in rapid succession chiefly as the result of forward passes. With the ball in Minnesota's possession on the Iowa 33 yard line, Pharmer passed 24 yards to Walsh, who was stopped on the 8 yard line. Pharmer made two yards, after which Matchan went the rest of the way for a touchdown. The Gophers successfully completed four passes to take the ball to Iowa's five yard line, to pave the way for the last touchdown. On the second play, Almquist scored. The Iowa team's best chance to score came in the final minutes of play, when the Hawkeyes recovered a fumble on the Gophers' 16 yard line. Then, as the teams were lining up, the game ended.

Minnesota gave a wonderful exhibition of team play, and the perfection of the Gophers' pass attack completely fooled the Iowans, who expected a line-smashing and end-running offense. The air attack was as effective as seen in many years upon a Minnesota gridiron, completing 11 out of 26 passes for a total of 168 yards. The Gophers gained 196 yards by rushing and totaled 16 first downs to Iowa's 45 yards and four first downs. Captain Joesting was the outstanding ground gainer, netting 103 yards in 22 plays. The entire Minnesota team played remarkably good football at all times.

The Minnesota lineup: Haycraft, Walsh, Gay, *left end*; Maeder, Johnson, Kakela, *left tackle*; Gibson, McQuoid, *left guard*; MacKinnon, Mulvey, *center*; Hanson, Kaminski, *right guard*; Gary, Johnson, *right tackle*; Tanner, Blustin, Gay, *right end*; Almquist, Pharmer, Damberg, *quarterback*; Hovde, Nydahl, Almquist, *left half*; Barnhart, Riddell, *right half*; Joesting, Matchan, *fullback*.

Minnesota 13, Wisconsin 7

Continuing in the tradition of bitterly fought games, the Minnesota-Wisconsin battle on October 29th resulted in a 13 to 7 triumph for the Gophers, before 58,000 wild-eyed spectators. Early in the first quarter, the Badgers stopped a Minnesota march on the one yard line, but Minnesota was not to be denied. A poor punt by Wisconsin gave the Gophers the ball on the 27 yard line, and Joesting, Almquist, and Hovde pushed it to the four

THE FINEST GARAGE IN THE
TWIN CITIES



DINS. 2882

UNIVERSITY AT 13TH AVE. S. E.

This is YOUR GARAGE
USE IT!

The Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company
Saint Paul, Minn.

Over \$145,000,000 insurance in force. At age 60 or 65 as you prefer we will put you on our payroll for any amount desired.

For particulars call or write—

The Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company

DEMAND—

Westeeco Steel

for Commercial Castings

Westeeco Dipper Teeth

for Steam Shovel Buckets

Westeeco Tractor Parts

for Artillery Type Tractors

Manufactured Exclusively By



Western Crucible Steel Casting Company

2833 Grand Ave.

MINNEAPOLIS

ROLAND C. SCHMID

Importer British
SPORTSWEAR

Imported Overcoats
English Hose
Scotch Pullovers
Collar Attached Shirts



Downtown—119 Baker Arcade
Campus — 1407 4th St. S. E.



New Haven Clothes
Whalley Ford Shoes
Chase Hats and Caps
Imported Neckwear

yard line, where Joesting tossed a pass to Haycraft for a score. Minnesota had a decided advantage for the remainder of the half, until Captain Crofoot of Wisconsin intercepted a pass on Wisconsin's 45 yard line and sprinted down the sidelines for a touchdown. The Gophers came back with vengeance in the third period and steadily battered the Wisconsin defense, until near the end of the quarter, they completed a march, begun on the 37 yard line, for the final score, Joesting making the final two yards. The last period was largely a repetition of the first three, with Minnesota keeping the fight in Wisconsin's territory, until the Badgers gave the Minnesota rooters many tense moments with a desperate, last-minute pass attack. The game ended soon after Blustin stopped the rally by intercepting one of the heavens.

The statistics of the game show that Minnesota made 19 first downs, gained 243 yards by rushing, and completed 7 of 15 attempted passes for 35 yards. Wisconsin made four first downs, netted a three yard loss by rushing, and completed four of ten attempted passes for 60 yards. Nydahl, Almquist, and Joesting accounted for the majority of Gopher gains.

The Minnesota lineup: Haycraft, Blustin, *left end*; Maeder, Nagurski, *left tackle*; Hanson, Kaminski, *left guard*; MacKinnon, *center*; Gibson, Walsh, *right guard*; Gary, Johnson, *right tackle*; Tanner, Walsh, Gay, *right end*; Hovde, Almquist, *quarterback*; Barnhart, Riddell, *left half*; Almquist, Pharmer, Nydahl, *right half*; Joesting, Matchan, *fullback*.

Minnesota 7, Notre Dame 7

On November 5th, Minnesota and Notre Dame battled to a 7 to 7 tie, in the most fiercely fought game of the season, at South Bend. Contrary to Coach Rockne's custom, the Notre Dame first team started the game, with two exceptions, while Dr. Spears sent in the majority of his second team. Minnesota kicked off and Notre Dame carried the ball back to midfield, but here was stopped. The two elevens struggled back and forth near the center of the field, until a 20 yard pass, Matchan to Blustin, put the ball on the Notre Dame 10 yard line and another pass was incomplete over the goal line. Several punts were exchanged, and Hovde fumbled the last, Notre Dame getting the ball on the Gophers' 18 yard line. On the first play, Niemic swept around end for a touchdown. After this, Spears injected the first string lineup into the game and the remainder of the half was fought on even terms, neither team threaten-

ing seriously to score, although the play was almost entirely in Notre Dame territory.

The beginning of the second half saw Minnesota deliberately handing Notre Dame the offensive. Time and again, the Gophers punted on the first down, and Barnhart's remarkable kicking worked the ball well into Notre Dame territory. Near the close of the third period, Minnesota received a punt on the Notre Dame 35 yard line and fought the ball to the 22 yard mark before the quarter ended. After three short gains, Almquist was run out of bounds on the 9 yard line. Joesting made one yard, Nydahl was held for no gain, and Almquist was stopped on the 5 yard line on the fourth down. Notre Dame punted out of danger and the game appeared to be lost. But Minnesota stubbornly pounded the ball back to midfield and punted to Notre Dame on her 19 yard line. On the fourth down, Nagurski broke through as Notre Dame fumbled a pass from center and recovered for Minnesota on the 15 yard line. Almquist made one yard off tackle, Hovde added four yards, Joesting failed to gain on the next play. Then, on the last play, Joesting threw a pass to Walsh, who got it just over the goal line. Art Pharmer was called from the sidelines to kick the tying point, in the tensest moment of a Gopher football game since Ed Rogers performed a similar feat in the Michigan game of 1903. Notre Dame tried desperately to score with a barrage of long passes during the remaining four minutes of play, but the game ended in midfield.

The Minnesota team played without stars, yet the wonderful kicking of Harold Barnhart should not pass without comment. Barnhart, suffering from an injured leg, outpunted Niemic, the Notre Dame kicker, and averaged 51 yards. On one occasion, he booted the ball 78 yards over the Notre Dame goal line, paving the way for the Minnesota touchdown. The game was a terrific battle between two strong lines, and neither backfield showed to as good an advantage as in other games. For the most part, the game was played in Notre Dame territory, and except for Niemic's run the 40 yard line was the farthest Notre Dame advanced toward the Gopher goal. The statistics of the game show that Minnesota gained 127 yards by rushing, made nine first downs, and completed three out of eight attempted passes for 32 yards. Notre Dame gained 142 yards by rushing, made six first downs, and completed two out of six attempted passes for 20 yards.

LA PALINA

CIGARS - *made good*

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS
MINNEAPOLIS DRUG COMPANY
DOERR-ANDREWS & DOERR

F. E. SATTERLEE CO.

Minneapolis - Minnesota

Wood and Iron Working Machinery
Mechanical Tools

DODGE POWER TRANSMITTING EQUIPMENT

A
Minneapolis
Owned
Institution
for Over
a Quarter
of a Century

Watson's


**BABY
LABEL
BREAD**



"Taste Tells"

FRESH
DAILY
AT
ALL
GROCERS

STOTT BRIQUETS



THE PERFECT FUEL

© 1921 S. B. CO. ST. P.

The Minnesota lineup: Blustin, Haycraft, *left end*; Maeder, Nagurski, *left tackle*; Pulkrabek, Hanson, *left guard*; Kakela, MacKinnon, *center*; Kaminski, Gibson, *right guard*; Johnson, Gary, Ukkleberg, *right tackle*; Walsh, Tanner, *right end*; Hovde, Almquist, *quarterback*; Pharmer, Nydahl, *left half*; Barnhart, Riddell, *right half*; Matchan, Joesting, *fullback*.

Minnesota 27, Drake 6

Minnesota defeated Drake, 27 to 6, in the final game of the year at the Memorial Stadium on November 12th. Dr. Spears withdrew the regulars from the game in the second period after Minnesota had a 13 to 0 lead, and the remainder of the game was played by the second eleven. Minnesota scored first shortly after the kick-off, and continued the pounding at the Drake defense until the half, when the score stood 27 to 0. The fourth touchdown came as the result of a beautiful pass, Pharmer to Hovde. During this part of the game, Minnesota made 10 first downs to Drake's two. Against the reserves in the second half, the Bull Dogs made a better showing and managed to push the ball over for a touchdown, after a determined resistance by the Gophers. Drake made 12 first downs during the second half to Minnesota's three. The Bull Dogs, coached by Solem, a former Gopher, showed a fast charging offense during this part of the game.

The Minnesota lineup: Haycraft, *left end*; Nagurski, *left tackle*; Hanson, *left guard*; MacKinnon, *center*; Gibson, *right guard*; Gary, *right tackle*; Tanner, *right end*; Almquist, *quarterback*; Barnhart, *left half*; Nydahl, *right half*; Joesting, *fullback*. *Substitutes*: Pharmer, Hovde, Matchan, Riddell, Kaminski, Walsh, Kakela, "Duke" Johnson, Gay, Angvik, Knoerr, McQuoid, Ukkleberg, Pulkrabek, Blustin, Damberg, Weston.

Minnesota 13, Michigan 7

Bringing to a fitting climax, an undefeated season, Minnesota handed Michigan a 13 to 7 defeat at Ann Arbor on November 19th. The victory was the first over Michigan since 1919 and brought back the "Little Brown Jug" to Minnesota. The score is not an accurate criterion of the strength of the two teams. For the Gophers outplayed the Wolverines by a much wider margin. Michigan scored soon after the game opened, when Gilbert received a punt on the Minnesota 35 yard line and returned it 30 yards. On the first play, Puckelwartz threw a pass to Oosterbaan

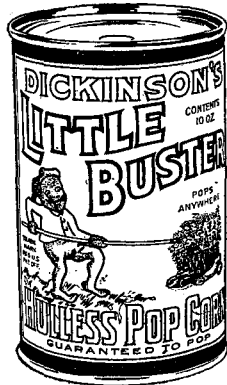
behind the Gopher goal line. Spurred by the handicap, Minnesota fought hard to score, but for the remainder of the first half, Michigan managed to stave off the Gopher rushes, and Minnesota never progressed beyond the 30 yard line, although her own goal line was never threatened.

Minnesota kicked-off to open the second half, and after returning the ball nearly to midfield, Michigan punted. The Gophers got the ball on the 12 yard line and began a march which, aided by a 20-yard run by Nydahl, took the ball to the Michigan 10 yard line, where the Wolverines stiffened. Michigan kicked, and the Gophers came right back, a pass, Joesting to Tanner, finally putting the ball on the one yard line, from where the former carried it over. Near the end of the third period, MacKinnon intercepted a pass on the Michigan 45 yard line to start another march to the Wolverine goal. Nydahl made 25 yards on the second play, and the fourth quarter began with the ball on the Michigan 19 yard line. Almquist and Joesting alternated in carrying the ball to the six yard mark, where Almquist tossed a pass to Haycraft for the second touchdown. Thereafter, Minnesota threatened to score time and again, once carrying the ball to the four yard line, but Michigan fought desperately and averted another touchdown.

After the first half, the game was all Minnesota, especially during the final period, when the Gophers were continually threatening to score. With the exception of the opening minutes of play, Michigan never advanced nearer than the 35 yard line toward Minnesota's goal. The statistics show that Minnesota scored 15 first downs and 313 yards by rushing, while Michigan made but 72 yards and no first downs by rushing. Michigan made two first downs by passing, Minnesota three. Minnesota displayed the most deceptive and effective attack of the year; Nydahl, Joesting, and Almquist ripped off yard after yard through the line and around ends. The inability of Michigan to score a single first down by rushing shows the calibre of the Gophers' line play.

The Minnesota lineup: Haycraft, *left end*; Nagurski, *left tackle*; Hanson, *left guard*; MacKinnon, *center*; Gibson, *right guard*; Gary, Johnson, *right tackle*; Tanner, Pharmer, Walsh, *right end*; Almquist, Hovde, *quarterback*; Barnhart, Riddell, *left half*; Nydahl, *right half*; Joesting, *fullback*.

*It's the Sweetest,
Tenderest Popcorn
You Ever Tasted.*



Buy It In Sealed Cans
At Your Grocer

Packed by
THE ALBERT DICKINSON CO.
Minneapolis :: Chicago

HENNEPIN
ORPHEUM

Hennepin at Ninth Street
MINNEAPOLIS



Showing

**KEITH-ALBEE—ORPHEUM
SUPREME VAUDEVILLE**

and the Best of

FEATURE PHOTOPLAYS

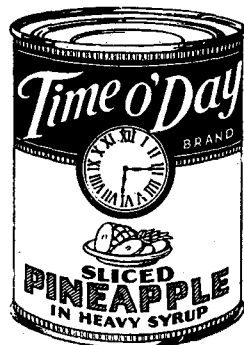


"Entertainment at Its Best"

There's a Treat

In Store for the Housewife
Who Has Yet to Try

**TIME O' DAY
BETTER FOODS**



More Than 100 Kinds of Fine
Food Products

JORDAN STEVENS CO.

MANUFACTURING
WHOLESALE GROCERS



Since '71

**North Western Fuel
and Service**

Phones—Cedar 2660
Main 5177



**NORTHWESTERN
FUEL COMPANY**

St. Paul
Duluth

Minneapolis
Superior

(Continued from page 220)

Eddie Lynch, "Potsy" Clark, Harold Bergman, and Louis Gross have been assistant coaches during the past ten years.

The assistance of loyal alumni, who have devoted an immense amount of time to aiding the Minnesota teams and who have been ever ready to serve when needed, has been an un-failing source of strength in the development of strong elevens. In addition to many names in the above list, the following, and doubtless many others, deserve mention: L. A. Page, George K. Belden, W. C. Leary, John M. Harrison, E. P. Harding, A. T. Larson, Edward L. Rogers, "Babe" Loomis, Robert Marshall, George Mueller, George C. Rogers, Otto Davies, C. H. Van Campen, "Pinky" Hayward, Clifford Morell, Earl Luce, Clark Shaugnessy, "Biggie" Robinson, Albert Baston, Orren Safford, John Schuknecht, John Mc Govern, John Fitzgerald, Fred Hunter, William McAlmon, George Bromley, and Rueben Rosenwald.

No mention of Minnesota coaches would be complete without the names of two Yale men, W. W. ("Pudge") Heffelfinger and Thomas Shevlin, who have been invaluable aids in training the Gopher elevens. "Pudge" Heffelfinger has been, almost from the very first, a sort of ministering angel, devoting his time in a large measure to help the team.

Minnesota has had few trainers. In the early days, "Dad" Moulton served in that capacity for a few years, and later his assistant, "Shorty" Wirtenson, assumed the place of trainer to the Gophers. With the advent of Dr. L. J. Cooke, the job of supervising the physical condition of the players was turned over to him, and he filled the post capably for many years. After the athletic reorganization in 1922, Dave Woodward came to Minnesota as trainer, after serving in the same capacity at the University of Rochester. Rivalling Dr. Cooke as the most familiar landmark of the athletic department, is Oscar Munson, custodian of equipment, who has served in that capacity since the early years of the century, when he first came to Minnesota as custodian of the newly erected Armory.



Football and Sport News

Every Week in the
*Minnesota Alumni
Weekly*

Now that you've gotten the background of Minnesota football, you'll want to continue and keep up-to-the-minute on all sporting events that take place at your old alma mater. Faithfully, each week, the Minnesota Alumni Weekly tells you all the sport news, whether football, baseball, swimming, tennis, track, basketball or cross-country!

Read the Weekly; 32 big issues for \$3 A
only Year

Be Cozy
Line your home with
Balsam-Wool

[[It Tucks In]]

SOLD BY LUMBER DEALERS

DRAKE MARBLE CO.

¶ Fine Interior *¶*
 Marble and Tile

605 Second Ave. So.
 MINNEAPOLIS

58 Plato Ave.
 ST. PAUL

C. H. JOHNSTON
ARCHITECT

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Architect for 24 buildings on the University Campus and buildings on the Agricultural Campus, as well as many important civic and private buildings throughout the Northwest.

ESTABLISHED 1858

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

COTTON MILLS

St. Louis
 Indianapolis
 Bemis, Tenn.

BLEACHERY
 Indianapolis
 PAPER MILL

Peoria

Manufacturers

BURLAP, COTTON, PAPER BAGS
 BURLAP IMPORTERS



BAG FACTORIES

St. Louis, Minneapolis,
 Omaha, New Orleans,
 San Francisco, Indianapolis,
 Memphis, Kansas City,
 Seattle, Winnipeg, Houston,
 Peoria, Brooklyn, Wichita,
 Buffalo, Ware Shoals

"There's quality about where the cat creeps out"



Everywhere

Your ~

NATIONAL TEA

and

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Stores



Feature Quality Foods

**MUSIC AND MUSICAL
INSTRUMENTS**

The Best of Everything
in Music

Paul A. Schmitt Music Co.
(Cable Corner)
729 Nicollet Avenue
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Compliments of
CROWN IRON WORKS CO.

O. N. DAVIES
Attorney at Law
1040 Builders Exchange
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

STEEL DE SOTO ICE CREAM CO.

"The Cream of Them All"

92 Nicollet St. Nicollet Island

ACCURATE **TIMELY**
DEPENDABLE
SPORT **NEWS**
Minnesota Alumni Weekly

MERCHANT & KILGORE
Patent and Trade Mark Practice
Suite 727 Metropolitan Life Bldg.
MINNEAPOLIS

Compliments of
**LIBERTY CLEANING & DYEING
COMPANY**

The BEST

In STAGE, VITAPHONE, SCREEN and MUSICAL
FEATURES in the TWIN CITIES
and the NORTHWEST

*When in Minneapolis
alumni are invited to the*





Do You Want Another Copy?

If you have enjoyed this copy of "History of Minnesota Football," we hope that you will show it to your friends, that they too, may revel in the discussion of America's great national pastime.

Additional copies of this book may be secured by sending orders to the General Alumni Association, 119 Administration Building, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, on the receipt of

\$2.00

GENERAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
119 Administration Building
University of Minnesota Minneapolis, Minnesota

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS AND PATRONS

In presenting this index of advertiserers and patrons, without whose aid the publication of this volume would have been impossible, the publishers solicit for them the consideration and patronage of the reader. To the individuals and firms who have so generously supported this publication, sincere thanks are extended.

	PAGE		PAGE
Acme Printing & Stationery Co.	262	Gamble-Robinson Co.	280
Albert Dickinson Co.	296	Gleason, John M.	268
Albinson Mortuary, The	268	Glenwood-Inglewood Co.	264
Allen & Fletcher.	266	Grant Storage Battery Co.	262
Alverdes Restaurant	264	Great Lakes Coal & Dock Co.	262
American Dry Cleaning Co.	300	Great Northern Electric Appliance Co.	
Aslesen, K.	274		REAR COVER
Augsburg Publishing House, E. F.	256	Great Northern Railway Co.	238
Bach Millwork Co., E. E.	264	Gross Bros.	262
Backus-Brooks Co.	248	Harris, Sigmund	270
Balsam Wool	298	Hartig, W. O., Electric Co.	262
Bedford Hotel.	250	Healy Plumbing & Heating Co.	252
Bemis Bro. Bag Co.	298	Hennepin Orpheum Theatre	296
Bennett & Bailey Lbr. Co.	262	Hibbard Studio	264
Berge, H. S.	266	Hill, Geo. V. B., Co.	268
Bergsing's Cafe	264	Hokanson Auto Painting Co.	262
Berwind Fuel Co.	244	Hopkins, C. H., Co.	262
Bjorkman, Roy H., Inc.	264	Hove Co.	240
Boos, Henry P., Dental Laboratories	288	Hoye, Mayme	262
Briggs, O. P.	266	Hydraulic Hoist Manufacturing Co.	284
Bureau of Engraving	304	Japs-Olson Co.	276
Busy Bee Renovators.	262	Jobbers Supply Co.	288
Central Soap Co.	268	Joesting & Schilling Co.	274
Chapman, Joseph	266	John's Place	282
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co.	240	Johnson Bros., Inc.	264
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway	272	Johnson, H. S.	266
Chippewa Springs Corporation	288	Johnston, C. H.	298
Coan, John R.	266	Jordan Stevens Co.	296
Commodore Hotel	264	Juster, H. M.	266
Commonwealth Electric Co.	264	Kelly & Mangan	266
Crown Iron Works Co.	300	Kremer Motor Co.	274
Curtis Hotel	246	Lawrence's Launderers & Cleaners	270
Davies, O. N.	300	Liberty Cleaning & Dyeing Co.	300
Davis, Michael & Yeager	260	Listoe & Wold	252
Deere & Webber Co.	290	Lovering, Longbotham Co.	270
Drake Marble Co.	298	Lund Press	276
Dunham Scott Co.	293	McCarthy Bros. Co.	276
East Hennepin Cafe	262	McCune Studios	268
Eastman Kodak Co.	288	Madsen Construction Co.	260
Eitel Hospital	250	Marigold Ballroom	264
Esterly-Hoppin Co.	290	Matson Bakery	294
Finkelstein & Ruben	300	Melville, James C.	268
Fisher Paper Box Co.	262	Merchant & Kilgore	266
Flax-li-num Insulating Co.	284	Metropolitan Music Co.	286
Flour City Ornamental Iron Co.	266	Miller-Davis Co.	268
Foshay, W. B.	252	Minneapolis Drug Co.	294
		Minneapolis Gas Light Co.	246

	PAGE		PAGE
Minneapolis Manufacturing Co.	272	Spyco Smelting & Refining Co.	264
Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co.	248	Stahl, H. K., Co.	272
Minneapolis Tribune Co.	INSIDE FRONT COVER	Standard Steel Car Co.	278
Minnesota Garage, Inc.	292	Steel Car Forge Co.	278
Minnesota Linseed Oil Paint Co.	260	Steel De Soto Ice Cream Co.	300
Minnesota Loan & Trust Co.	254	Stott Briquet Co.	294
Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Co.	292	Swartwood-Nelson Paper Co.	258
Mowrey Co., W. E.	264	Todd, Fosnes & Green	266
Mun Hing	282	Tozer Lumber Co.	264
Nash Coffee Co.	240	Turner, Lloyd	266
Nathanson Co., Louis	262	Twin City Building & Loan Association	282
National Engraving Co.	276	Twin City Die Casting Co.	278
National Tea Co.	299	Twin City Iron & Wire Co.	REAR COVER
Neal, H. G.	270	Twin City Stamp & Stencil Co.	262
Nicollet Hotel	268	United Camera Exchange	282
Northern Pacific Railway Co.		Walgreen Co.	256
	INSIDE BACK COVER	Waite, H. B., Lumber Co.	266
Northland Transportation Co.	I	Warren & Co.	268
Northwest Nash Motors Co.	242	Webster Lumber Co.	278
Northwestern Costume House	262	West Hotel, Inc.	I
Northwestern Fuel Co.	296	Western Crucible Steel Casting Co.	292
Noyes Bros. & Cutler, Inc.	254	Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.	236
Occident Bakery	274	Weyerhaeuser Forest Products	298
Olson & Serley Sash & Door Co.	262	White, Hubert W., Inc.	254
Omaha Railway	272	White, S. S., Dental Mfg. Co.	278
Page & Hill Co.	268	Whiteley & Ruckman	266
Paper Supply Co.	258	Williamson, Reif, Williamson	272
Patterson Dental Supply Co., M. F.	254	Wonder Bread	274
Paul, Paul & Moore	272	Yuen Faung Low	282
Peavey & Co., F. H.	284		
Perry Co., David	264		
Piggly Wiggly Co.	299		
Pittsburgh Coal Co.	REAR COVER		
Potts, James E.	258		
Quality Park Envelope Co.	256		
Rafert Baking Co.	280		
Red Diamond Lumber Co.	270		
Reed Manufacturing Co., Frank A.	264		
Republic Creosoting Co.	256		
Rice County Milk Co.	280		
St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Co.	290		
Satterlee, F. E., & Co.	294		
Schmid, Roland C.	292		
Schmitt Music Co., Paul A.	300		
Schusler, Inc., J. T.	264		
Sheridan Hotel	250		
Siems, Helmers, Schaffner, Inc.	284		
Siems-Stembel Co.	278		
Simonson-Orendorff Co.	268		
Snyder, Gale & Richards	266		
Solem, Louis	266		
Soo Line Railway	270		
Spalding Bros.	REAR COVER		

PATRONS

Anderson, J. O.
Conklin-Zonne-Loomis Co.
Dayton Co.
Electric Storage Battery
Hudson Mfg. Co.
International Sugar Feed Co.
Janney, Semple, Hill & Co.
Long's Mineral Water
Midland National Bank & Trust Co.
Physicians Exchange
Rand, H. A.
Regan's Bakery
Twin City Scenic Co.
Wabash Screen Door Co.
White Eagle Oil & Rfg. Co.
Wolfson, W. L.



19,28 --- 19,29 --- HIP!

Signals are called!

The ball is snapped!

With a deafening roar, the game is on!

Will the runner gain; or will he be thrown for a loss?

That all depends on a lot of things—condition of the field—strategy—aggressiveness and advertising.

A skillfully planned attack will pile up a score in football, or in business!

Here's where the Bureau Team comes into play with a husky backfield of copy and layout men and a strong line of Photographers, Artists, Engravers and Printers—more than ability enough to win your game against the toughest competition.

This book is a product of our skill—skill that you can put into play.

—————Just call our signal—Main 1591, and see!—————

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING, *Incorporated*

Artists, Engravers and Printers

500 SOUTH FOURTH STREET

MINNEAPOLIS

Great Northern Electric
Appliance Co.

Minneapolis - St. Paul - Duluth - Fargo



Westinghouse



Wholesale Distributors
MAZDA LAMPS
VENTILATING APPARATUS
MOTORS and CONTROLS
(Industrial and Commercial)
LIGHTING FIXTURES
ALL WIRING DEVICES

Laird Elec. Co. Division, Minneapolis
St. Paul Elec. Co. Division, St. Paul

CHAMPION
COALS

Guaranteed

Delivered Anywhere,
Anytime—Blizzard,
Rain or Shine

Pittsburgh Coal Co.

Minneapolis :: St. Paul
Duluth

TWIN CITY IRON & WIRE CO.

St. Paul, Minn.

Manufacturers of
WOVEN WIRE CLOTH
in all Meshes and Metals

for any kind of Screening Purpose

ORNAMENTAL IRON
AND WIRE WORK

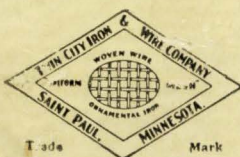
of all descriptions

Hardware Specialties

Steel Stampings, Wire Forming
Die and Press Work of All Kinds

Manufacturers of the "Northland" Xmas
Tree Holder, best made—used through-
out the U. S. Write for circular and
prices.

In
Business
Since
1896



Incor-
porated
in
1918



Sweater
Weather
Now

For these cool snappy days when the
stands are filling, a Spalding Sweater
feels fine.

Of light, soft, closely knitted wool, it has
that air of sportsmanlike smartness that
everybody wants.

=====
All Styles—All Colors
=====

A. G. Spalding & Sons

52 Seventh Street So.