



THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

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No. 35

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Objects

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To Serve the University

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E. B. JOHNSON, '88, Editor.
HARRY WILK, '12, Advertising Manager.

COMING EVENTS.

May 25th—School of traction engineering opens.
May 26th—Freshman-Sophomore meet on Northrop field.
May 28th—3 p. m. and 8:15 p. m. Chapel, "Comedy of Errors."
June 5th—Greek club picnic.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK PROGRAM.

Friday, June 4th, 8 p. m. Reception to the graduating class at the home of President and Mrs. Cyrus Northrop.
Saturday, June 5th, Senior class picnic.
Sunday, June 6th, 3 p. m. Baccalaureate service in the University

Armory. Sermon by John E. Bushnell, of the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

Monday, June 7th, 2 p. m. and 8:15 p. m. Class play at the Metropolitan Theater.

Tuesday, June 8th, Senior class day exercises.
8 p. m. Sigma Xi address.

Wednesday, June 9th, Alumni day.
10 a. m. Meeting of the Board of Regents at office of the President.
12 m. Alumni picnic on campus knoll. Those who desire to do so can secure lunch on the grounds.
8 p. m. Senior promenade at The Plaza.

Thursday, June 10th, 10 a. m. Commencement exercises in the University Armory. Address by the Honorable Amos P. Wilder, Consul General at Shanghai. Picnic luncheon served by the Woman's League at the close of the exercises.

THE COMMENCEMENT WEEKLY.

The Commencement number of the Weekly will be issued immediately after Commencement exercises June 10th. This number will contain at least 64 pages and will be devoted to a review of President Northrop's 25-year administration and to the setting forth of the work and worth of Dean Frederick S. Jones, Dr. Jabez Brooks and Professor Maria L. Sanford, who sever their connections with the University on Commencement Day. This is to be an exceedingly valuable issue of the Weekly and will be well illustrated.

Alumni who would like to have extra copies of this number should place their orders at once as only a very limited additional number will be published. The price of this number will be ten cents, or fifteen cents if ordered sent by mail. It will be in magazine form and on a high grade book paper.

Dr. Folwell has consented to write the article on Dr. Brooks and Miss Helen Whitney of the department of Rhetoric, will write the article on Professor Sanford and Professor John Zeleny the article upon Dean Jones.

THE ALUMNI PICNIC.

As usual the Alumni Picnic will

be held on the knoll in front of the Library Building and Shevlin Hall at noon, Wednesday June 9th, the day before Commencement. The alumni will gather by classes and coffee can be obtained on the grounds. Arrangements have been made so that alumni who desire to do so, can obtain their lunches on the ground. The regents, who are to hold their meeting the morning of this day, are to be the guests of the alumni at dinner and Dr. Brooks and Professor Sanford will be the guests of honor of the alumni on this occasion.

It is planned to have the alumni gather, at some convenient point, after the picnic for the purpose of honoring these two veterans of the teaching profession who are to retire at the close of the present college year.

All alumni and former students of the University of all departments are invited to attend the picnic. No personal notices will be sent out but the alumni are urged to take the notices in the public press as a personal invitation to be present.

NOT A CITY INSTITUTION.

The following statement attributed to a prominent politician has been going the rounds of the state press recently.

"Nobody ought to complain of the state supporting these [agricultural high] schools. Why shouldn't the farmers get \$500,000 a year for educating their children, when the cities get \$1,000,000 for the state university?"

The Duluth Herald quotes it and devotes considerable space to an editorial comment upon the same. We quote from this editorial:

"If the state university is a city institution, it should be credited to Minneapolis, where it is located, and not to the three large cities. But it isn't a city institution at all; it is a state institution, and its attendance comes from the country as well as the city. . . . The state university is a credit to the entire state, and its graduates are doing their part in the development of every community of the state. It is not a city institution, any more than it is a Minneapolis institution. The whole state is proud of it, and glad to support it; but that pride and support will not interfere with the fullest encouragement of

agricultural education that the penny-wise economy of the farmer legislators will permit."

In order to be able to get at the exact facts an investigation was made of the matriculation cards of the students enrolled in the University last year. The students were counted as coming from the place where they received their high school training, it being thought that a person could fairly be claimed as coming from the place where he received his high school course, though, as a matter of fact, this does not show the story in its completeness, for a great many families move to the twin cities for the purpose of being near their children while they are attending the high school and going through the University. Some of these families of course stay in the city after their children have completed their schooling, others return to their old homes, though their children are naturally catalogued as living in Minneapolis or St. Paul while students at the University, thus adding materially to the showing of students coming from the twin cities. The facts ascertained by this investigation are as follows:

Twin city students.....	1,593
Minnesota students outside of twin cities.....	2,139
From outside the state	470

This makes a total of 4,202 students which does not include the registration of the summer school. Thus it will be seen that about 39 per cent of the students in the University come from the twin cities and 61 per cent from outside the twin cities.

PROFESSOR RASTALL GOES TO WISCONSIN.

Professor Rastall, who has been at the University a single year but who made his influence felt during that year, has accepted a call to the University of Wisconsin. His successor has not yet been chosen. The University authorities showed their high regard for Mr. Rastall and his work by offering him three hundred dollars more than he is to get at Wisconsin in order to keep him. Mr. Rastall did not accept this offer simply because the offer at Wisconsin was exactly the sort of work he wanted to do.

UNRELIABLE REPORTS.

It is getting to be so in this city that if you see any item in the daily papers concerning the University, you can be practically certain that it is not so. The reporters complain that they cannot get hold of University news and so have to do the best they can. The professors know, from sad experience, that if they give out any news it will appear in such garbled form that it will be anything but a credit to them or their departments. Twice this year a city daily has published an interview with the writer of this article concerning a University press agent. Once the interview was not held at all, though the editor of the Weekly was quoted as saying certain things which were included in quotation marks when he had not been interviewed upon the subject at all. Last week a reporter appeared to ask questions about the same matter and when the report appeared in the papers the editor was quoted as saying exactly opposite of what he did actually say. No harm in particular came from this report but it is exasperating to feel that nothing ever gets into the papers straight. The plan which Michigan has adopted for dealing with student reporters who furnish false reports, discreditable to the University, mentioned in the Weekly a few weeks ago, is the only feasible way to deal with the matter.

There is a field for a man who shall dig up items of news about the University that really represent University, ideas, ideals and progress and we believe that such news would be of greater interest to the general public than the garbled reports of unimportant matters that so often gain currency through the use of the name of the University. The difficulty of this solution arises from the fact that if such items were furnished in typewritten form, the chances are that they would be so garbled that the writer would not recognize them when they appeared in print,—as actually happened recently.

A NEW DEPARTMENT.

The members of the graduating class and their relatives will be pleased to learn that the committee on University functions has decided this year to reserve the main floor of

the Armory for the members of the class and their immediate families. Admission to the main floor up to the time the class enters the Armory on Commencement morning, will be by ticket only, each member of the senior class being allowed two tickets. The galleries of course will be open to the general public as in previous years and any seats remaining on the main floor after the class enters, will also be thrown open to the general public. This action was taken to provide for the parents and friends of the graduating class, who frequently come from a distance only to find themselves relegated to a rear corner of the gallery because they did not reach the Armory early enough Commencement morning.

REGENTS' MEETING.

Saturday, May 15th, the regents held an adjourned meeting at the office of President Northrop.

There were present Regents Rice, Northrop, Lind, Schulz, Nelson, Butler, Smith and Wilson.

Attorney Larrabee appeared before the Board urging the settlement of claims against the Athletic association on account of injuries received by clients of his during the football game on November 7th, 1907.

The supreme court has held that the association is not liable for damages since it is a department of the University.

The regents felt that, in the interests of justice, the association should pay what Mr. Larrabee said his clients were willing to accept in full settlement of claims against the association, and so advised.

Professor Shepardson was authorized to secure an assistant at \$75 a month.

A. S. Cutler was raised from the rank of instructor to assistant professor in railway engineering.

S. C. Shipley was made superintendent of shops with the rank of assistant professor in mechanical engineering.

Assistant Professor Comstock, dean of women, was raised to full professorship in rhetoric.

W. J. Ryan was raised to the rank of assistant professor in electrical engineering.

Anthony Zeleny from assistant professor to full professorship in the department of physics.

E. P. Burch was made special lecturer in electrical railway engineering.

A. N. Gilbertson was appointed scholar in anthropology for the coming year.

P. A. Sveggen was appointed assistant in English in the college of engineering.

"The question of making a professor who retires on the Carnegie Foundation, professor emeritus was referred to the University Council to recommend a plan which will be appropriate and fair to all concerned."

Dr. James Davies, Ph. D., Leipzig, was appointed instructor in German.

The executive committee was given power to appoint an instructor in geology at a salary not to exceed \$1,400.

The president of the university, dean of the college and head of the department of rhetoric, were authorized to name a well trained man as an instructor in the department of rhetoric at a salary not to exceed \$1,500.

The departments of histology and embryology and of anatomy were merged and will hereafter be known as the department of anatomy.

The title of Dr. Erdmann was changed to professor of gross and applied anatomy.

Dr. Beard's title was changed to professor of physiology and director of the department of physiology and pharmacology.

Dr. S. Marx White's title was changed from associate professor of bacteriology and pathology to associate professor of clinical medicine.

Dr. Geo. D. Head was changed from professor of microscopy and medicine to assistant professor of medicine.

Dr. H. E. Robertson's title was changed from senior demonstrator in pathology and bacteriology to assistant professor of pathology and bacteriology.

Dr. Edward Fidler's title was changed by dropping the word senior, leaving his title demonstrator in pathology and bacteriology.

A number of changes in the payroll were made.

An assistant professor to succeed A. W. Meyer was authorized at a salary not to exceed \$1,500.

Three instructors at a salary of not to exceed \$1,000, each were

authorized for the department of chemistry.

The proposed course in journalism was referred to a committee consisting of Regents Butler, Schulz and Northrop, to report at the June meeting.

The committee on grounds and buildings was directed to investigate and recommend the material to be used for the exterior appearance or style of architecture for the new buildings to be erected on the campus.

The heating and lighting plant was located at the northwest corner of the campus between the Great Northern railroad and the river.

It was voted that the Elliott hospital be located west of Union street and south of Delaware street, and that the two medical buildings be located just north of the hospital.

It was voted to appropriate the two full blocks and two part blocks bounded by Church, Washington and Union and the old campus to the department of engineering, the new engineering building to be erected facing Church street and between Beacon and Washington.

THE HOMEOPATHS' DECLARATION.

The faculty of the college of homeopathic medicine and surgery recently made public the following statement as expressing their convictions concerning the recent action of the regents in abolishing the college of homeopathic medicine and surgery as an independent college. This statement has since been endorsed and adopted by the State convention of homeopathic physicians and surgeons which convened in St. Paul last week. We are glad to give space to this authoritative declaration of the faculty and alumni of the college of homeopathic medicine and surgery.

In reference to the recent appropriation by the state legislature of \$50,000 for the erection of a building for the homeopathic department of the University of Minnesota, there have been so many misleading and untruthful statements that we believe it a duty to our 300,000 patrons throughout the state, to the legislators who supported us, and to the students, graduates and teachers, who

mostly without compensation have worked faithfully under most discouraging conditions to present briefly to the public a truthful statement of the situation.

The homeopathic college at the university was established in 1888 when, with two other colleges, it gave up its already established school and united to form the medical department of the state university, since which time it has graduated 92 students and until 1906 had an average yearly attendance of 21.

When the standard of admission was raised above that required by the national medical organizations, both schools were lowered in attendance about 50 per cent. With this drop in the homeopathic college, came persistently the rumor that it was about to be discontinued, with the result that during the last three years many of its students have gone elsewhere and still others are enrolled in the old school department pending developments.

For 19 years the college of homeopathic medicine has existed at the University of Minnesota; for 19 years the college authorities have repeatedly told the board of regents that conditions as they existed did not admit of growth and have asked assistance; for 19 years the board of regents has repeatedly refused such assistance. This last year they appealed to the board again, and again their requests were ignored—then they went to the legislature, they told the members of that body, as they had told the board of regents, their exact condition; the exact number of students that they had; they told them the reasons for lack of growth. The legislature appropriated \$50,000 for a building for the college, to give it a home, a place to do business in. Upon the strength of that action of the legislature passed April 22, 1909, by May 1, 15 students had pledged themselves to take the course in the homeopathic college next year.

The homeopathic colleges of Michigan and Iowa Universities have had similar experiences and when they secured separate buildings of their own, the attendance rapidly increased. Iowa has now 54 enrolled and Ann Arbor 92.

It is not contended that the present number of students justifies any large expenditure of the state funds,

but it is contended that the general educational policy of the state has been to allow its institutions sufficient appropriations to provide means of growth and equipment. In 1902 the allopathic college had 362 students; now their enrollment, exclusive of the Hamline students, who are not a part of and do not receive their medical degrees from the university, is 166, one more than last year; in spite of this great decrease (54 per cent) the board of regents asked and obtained for them from the legislature \$440,000. We make no objection to this, as we believe it good policy for the state to give her sons the best educational advantages possible, but we insist that what is right for the allopathic college is also right for the college of homeopathic medicine and surgery.

In 1893 a free dispensary, supported by state funds, was maintained in the basement of the medical building on the campus under impossible conditions. The homeopaths called the attention of the board of regents to this and the board graciously allowed them to establish and maintain at their own individual expense a dispensary for the benefit of the university at the present location. This was so maintained for a number of years with gratifying success.

The allopathic dispensary on the campus failed, and because of its failure, not because of its growth, this same board of regents requested the legislature to appropriate funds for a building near our location, and gave us sufficient room in the building to continue the dispensary we had already established.

The prosperous agricultural department was conducted for years without success until buildings and proper conditions of growth were given them. There is every reason to believe that with the assistance given by the recent legislature the growth of the college of homeopathic medicine and surgery would be assured.

On May 6 the board of regents met, and without consulting the college authorities, without giving them a hearing, abolished this college, and established two elective didactic chairs in homeopathy.

It is hard to explain the reason for this action of the board, but some facts pertinent to it may well be stated. The allopathic fraternity

had been making an active and virulent campaign against the college and the use of the appropriation, though why this matter should so concern these self-styled, broad-minded gentlemen it is hard to understand.

Upon the morning of the meeting of the board of regents a committee of five, three of whom were allopaths, and two homeopathic graduates, whose opinions in regard to the college were at variance with the homeopathic faculty and the homeopathic profession of the state and country, and were known by the regents to be so at variance, appeared before the president of the university and though they represented nobody and nothing were granted an audience before the board of regents and theirs was the only audience granted.

We appeal to the fair-minded people of this commonwealth: Is this justice?

The present so-called compromise will work disaster to our school; clinical teaching is the great necessity of a modern medical college, the compromise says there shall be no clinical teaching, only two didactic chairs; no dean; no one to look after the interests of homeopathy.

The majority of the homeopaths believe, with Dr. Mayo, that there should be one broad school of medicine, that its graduates should be compelled to have a knowledge of all that pertains to medicine, regardless of school; this idea will not be secured by the appointment of two optional chairs in the course of an antagonistic college.

We believe that the regents should utilize the gift of the state for the advancement of the school which has given to the world the only scientific method of determining the value of drugs, by studying their actions upon the normal healthy body, and has taught for 50 years the only system of therapeutics which rings true to all the modern advances in pathology, bacteriology and microscope findings.

THE FACULTY.

The physicians who took a part in preparing this appeal formed a committee from the faculty and homeopathic state society; St. Paul—Dr. E. L. Mann, dean; Drs. A. E. Comstock, B. H. Ogden, H. O. Skinner, secretary state society. Minneapolis—Dr. O. K. Richardson, Dr. A. E. Booth, Dr. H. C. Aldrich, Dr. R. D. Matchan.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Last Monday evening the Board of Directors of the General Alumni Association held their regular May meeting at the office of Director Mercer, 510 Security Bank building.

The secretary submitted estimates covering income and expenditures for the fifteen months ending July 31st, 1910, showing a probable income of \$5,150.00 and probable expenses amounting to \$5,100.00.

A new contract was made with the secretary, to serve for the fifteen months specified, on the basis of a salary of \$3,500.00 a year. Miss Marjorie Sloane was employed as stenographer to the secretary for the same period of time.

An expression of grateful appreciation was voted to the Honorable James T. Elwell for his services to the University as a member of the legislature of 1909.

A committee consisting of the president, secretary and directors Moody, Carroll and Richardson was appointed to wait upon the State Board of Control and urge the granting of the request of the Board of Regents, that Cass Gilbert be employed to design and superintend the construction of the next building to be erected on the campus in order to set a style for future buildings at the University.

Current bills, amounting to \$56.49, were audited and ordered paid.

The secretary was authorized to make the usual arrangements for the picnic on Alumni Day, June 9th.

HOMEOPATHIC ALUMNI MEETING.

The alumni of the college of held their annual meeting in connection with the state meeting of the homeopathic physicians and surgeons, last Wednesday and Thursday in St. Paul. The old officers were re-elected for another year. This includes Dr. J. F. Beck, '96, president; Dr. Conrad W. Wilkowske, '04, vice-president; Dr. Annah Hurd, Pharm. '06, '00, secretary and treasurer; Drs. O. K. Richardson and A. E. Booth were re-elected to the board of directors of the General Alumni association. The annual banquet of the homeopathic alumni was held in connection with the banquet of the state association. A communication to the Board of Regents was adopted

and will be presented to the board at its next meeting, June 9th. The officers of the state association and those who took part in that meeting were largely graduates of the homeopathic college of the University. The first vice-president, W. A. Beach, '09, Hom. '93; second vice-president G. E. Page, '01, Hom. '03; Glenn R. Matchan, '99, secretary, Margaret Koch, '95, treasurer. Among others who took part in the program were A. J. Hammond, '91, Hom. '96; C. A. Dawson, '03; J. F. Beck, '96; C. M. Cooper, '92; H. D. Newkirk, '99, Hom. '03; H. C. Leonard, '78, Eng. '75; A. E. Booth, '99; R. R. Rome, '92; and W. B. Roberts, '98.

DEPARTMENTAL MEETINGS.

Pharmacy Alumni.

The Pharmacy alumni will meet with the other alumni for their picnic at twelve o'clock June 9th, and at 3:30 p. m. will gather in the Pharmacy building for their business meeting. The same evening they will hold a banquet some place down town, the place of the banquet has not yet been definitely settled.

Medical Alumni.

The alumni of the college of medicine and surgery will attend clinics in St. Paul hospitals on the 9th of June. They will gather at Field, Schlick and company's tea rooms at 6:30 for their business meeting and the banquet will be held at 7:30 at the same place. The graduates of the college who attend the American medical association meeting at Atlantic City will hold a reunion on the 8th of June. Those who expect to be present at this meeting are urged to correspond with Dr. J. I. Durand, 1616 Pacific Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

The Law Alumni.

The graduates of the college of law will gather for their annual banquet at Donaldson's tea rooms on the evening of June 9th at eight o'clock. They will be addressed by the Honorable James B. Weaver, Jr., of Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Weaver is recognized as one of the leading lawyers of Iowa and an exceedingly brilliant and able speaker and he will speak upon "The Lawyer: his relation to the modern life."

The Dental Alumni.

The dental alumni will hold their annual meeting June 9th, the business meeting will probably be followed by a banquet. Arrangements are not yet complete and further announcement will be made in the next issue of the Weekly and notices will be given to the dental alumni.

College of Education Alumni.

The alumni of the college of education have not yet made any definite announcements for Commencement week. They will doubtless hold a business meeting and a dinner at some place in the city on the night of Alumni Day.

CLASS REUNIONS.

1891.

The class of 1891 will meet Thursday evening, June 10th, at the home of Joseph O. Jorgens, secretary of the class, and will spend the evening with Mr. and Mrs. Jorgens having a good time as the members of this class always do. Mr. Jorgens' address is 75 North 15th St., and every member of the class is urged to be present at this meeting or to send a letter to be read in case they cannot be present personally.

1893.

The class of 1893 will celebrate the sixteenth anniversary of graduation on Alumni Day, Wednesday, June 9, 1909. The members of the class will meet on the campus at noon for the Alumni Picnic, after which they will take the trolley to the end of the Sixth avenue north car line, reaching there at half past three. From there they will be conveyed to the summer home of Jessie McG. Anderson at Medicine Lake where they will be entertained at dinner by the "McGregor Girls."

1907.

The class of 1907 have planned an elaborate reunion this year. Last year nearly sixty "naughty sevens" showed up for the feed given in Alice Shevlin Hall.

This year a better spread than ever has been planned, the price to the individual members remaining the same. The old '07 tent will furnish headquarters for the class and all '07's will report there to register in the "reunion books." Athletics, speeches, and reproduction of parts of the class play, will be the features of the day.

Remember the day, '07's, Wednesday, June 9th, Alumni Day.

All who are certain of being present at the luncheon, notify Claude D. Randall at 1728 4th St. S. E., Minneapolis. All who cannot come write a line anyhow, so that we can report you alive.

—Claude D. Randall.

1889 Reunion.

The class of 1889 is planning for a celebration of the 20th anniversary of its graduation. Announcement of definite plans will be made next week.

1905 Guest of its President.

Milo D. White invites the members of 1905 to meet with him at 1776 South Dupont Avenue, on the evening of alumni day, June 9th.

NORTH DAKOTA DENTISTS.

Mention was made in the last issue of the *Weekly* of Dr. Owre's attendance at the meeting of the North Dakota dental association. A program of that meeting has recently come into our hands and we note that W. J. Brownlee, Dent. '01, of Devil's Lake, is vice president of the association. Thomas Spence, Dent. '97, of Crookston, is president of the Red River Valley dental society which met with the North Dakota dental association. And H. W. Whitcomb, Dent. '03, of Rollis is vice president of the same association. Dr. Orton of the University dental faculty read a paper before the meeting on "Pyorrhea due to malocclusion."

FACULTY CLUB'S LAST MEETING.

The faculty club's last meeting for the year was held last Saturday night at Donaldson's tea rooms. As usual the last meeting was ladies' evening. President Northrop presided and Professors Comstock, Peck, Blair and Phelan spoke upon various topics of University interest.

THE GOPHER UP TO EXPECTATIONS.

The Gopher of 1910 has appeared. It is one of the best of the long series that now numbers twenty-three. Its number, however, appeared to be no hoodoo as it is filled from cover to cover with things of interest to all interested in the University. There

are an unusual number of snap shots of beautiful scenes about the University and the book will be treasured for years to come on account of the memories which it will bring up.

THE COMEDY OF ERRORS.

The "Comedy of Errors" will be presented by the University dramatic club in the University chapel next Friday afternoon and evening.

THE "MIKADO" A GREAT SUCCESS.

The Woman's League gave the "Mikado" at the Princess theater last Saturday afternoon and evening. The evening audience was large and enthusiastic, the afternoon smaller but not lacking in enthusiasm. The play was well put on and a great credit to those who had part in its production. While the net financial returns were next to nothing, the occasion was voted a great success by all who were privileged to attend it.

Last Wednesday's *Daily* contained a write up of the "Mikado" as seen by one of the Japanese students at the University. The write up is nearly as good as the play itself. The last sentence is particularly rich. He says, "I shared, possibly the more, as much pleasure as the American audience because the things were new to me as much as it was to Americans."

THE MAY FETE A SUCCESS.

The Young Woman's Christian Association gave a May fete last Thursday afternoon and evening. In the afternoon "A box of monkeys" was given in the University chapel at four o'clock and in the evening Helen Riheldaffer was crowned Queen of the May and the May pole dance formed a beautiful feature of the entertainment. The historic pageant, which started from the armory and marched to the improvised theater on the campus in front of the Library building, was very striking and very much enjoyed. The pageant included Hiawatha's wooing, the coming of the French, the treaty of Traverse des Sioux, Norwegian bridal procession, St. Nicholas eve in Germany, Irish peasant scene.

Refreshments were served from booths in various parts of the campus and there was a concert by the University band.

ATHLETIC ITEMS.

Seven track men were awarded "M's" at the regular meeting of the athletic board of control last Wednesday afternoon. They were Captain Smiley, Hull, Connolly, Harmon, Strane, Rathbun, and Gadsby. These men will accompany Coach Grant to Chicago and represent Minnesota in the intercollegiate meet, June 4th. Coach Grant was awarded the compliment of re-election for another year by a unanimous vote. "Sig" Harris was engaged as assistant coach.

OFFICIAL FOOTBALL SCHEDULE.

- Sept. 25—Lawrence on Northrop field.
 Oct. 2—Iowa on Northrop field.
 Oct. 9—Ames on Northrop field.
 Oct. 16—Nebraska at Omaha.
 Oct. 30—Chicago on Northrop field.
 Nov. 13—Wisconsin at Madison.
 Nov. 20—Michigan on Northrop field.

BIRTHS.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dignan, Glasgow, Montana, April 25th, a daughter. Mr. Dignan, Law '02, is county attorney of Valley county. Mrs. Dignan was Nellie M. Cashman, ex-'05.

To Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Nelson, December 16th, a boy.

DEATHS.**Alice A. Morris, '06.**

Alice Anne Morris was born at Canova, South Dakota, May 28, 1885 and died at Meeker, Colorado, Nov. 24, 1907. In September 1904 she entered the University of Minnesota and graduated in June 1906.

new home in Denver. The following December Miss Morris was engaged to teach at White River, Colorado, and the following year accepted a position.

Soon after her graduation she and her sister joined their father at their situation in Meeker, Colorado, where she was eminently successful.

She was a noble, well-balanced character, and an earnest Christian. Her short illness and unexpected death, from an exposure and complication of Bright's disease and a weak

heart, was cause of deep sorrow among her many friends.

Theodore Clark, '94.

Theodore Clark, '94, died in San Antonio, Texas, April 2, 1909. The cause of his death was typhoid fever. Mr. Clark was salutatorian of his class and after graduation from the University attended the Columbia University for three years, taking the architectural course and entered into the practice of his profession in New York City, continuing there until 1905 when he removed to San Antonio, Texas. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Beta Theta Pi at the University. In 1902 he was married to Sallie Warfield of Fergus Falls, Minn.

PERSONALS.

Ernest G. Alsop, Eng. '06, has recently removed from Tacoma, Washington to Marble Mt., Washington. His address is care H. P. Healy.

Ward H. Benton, Law '08, has recently removed to Great Falls, Montana. He is with the Royal Milling co.

Fred W. Carpenter, Law '07, private secretary to President Taft, was tendered a banquet by the members of the Georgetown active and the Washington alumni chapters of the Delta Chi fraternity, May 12th. Mr. Carpenter responded to the toast "Reminiscences."

Theodore Christianson, '06, who is completing his law course this spring, has purchased a weekly newspaper at Dawson, Minnesota and expects to take charge of it in the near future. Mr. Christianson will practice law and edit his paper.

Arthur N. Dallimore, Eng. '08, has recently removed from St. Paul to San Jose, Costa Rica. His post office box address is 267.

J. I. Durand, '02, Med. '05, of Atlantic City, N. J., was at the University last week, having come back to Minnesota to accompany a patient who could not travel without medical care. Dr. Durand reports a growing practice and satisfaction with his surroundings in the East.

Cassius E. Gates, Law '08, has recently removed from Mankato where he was practicing law as a partner of Mr. Young and has gone to Seattle to settle. He is special adjuster of

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the International Mercantile and Bond co., and is enjoying his new work very much. His address is 1729 Broadway, Seattle, Washington.

M. E. Reed, '88, has accepted a position with the United States Reclamation Service and is stationed at Huntley, Montana as Irrigation Manager of the Huntley Project.

O. B. Robbins, Eng. '05, recently moved from St. Paul to Superior, Wisconsin. His address is 2302 Tower avenue.

C. B. Smith, Eng. '05, of Helena, Montana, who has been connected with the electrical power companies in Montana since graduation, has recently resigned his position as assist-

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ant to the superintendent of the United Missouri River Power co., and after a short visit to Minneapolis early in June, expects to establish himself at Seattle, Washington in electrical construction work. After visiting Minneapolis he will visit some of the leading Colorado, Utah and Washington power systems. His address will be 1629 14th Ave., Seattle, Washington.

Elliott Smith, '03, has recently changed his Cincinnati address and is now at 3384 Erie Ave.

Roy H. Smith, '06, recently removed from Minneapolis to St. Paul. His St. Paul address is care Y. M. C. A.

Percy G. Sturtevant, Eng. '08, has recently moved from Harrison, N. J., to Roseville the same state. His address is 16 Humboldt St.

Louis Yager, Eng. '07, has recently moved from Duluth to Glendive, Montana.

Dr. A. M. Brandt, '05, is associated with Drs. Quain and Ramstad at Bismarck, N. D. He is absent temporarily in the East, pursuing a three months' graduate course at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore.

Burt A. Dyar, Med. '05, who is located at De Smet, S. D., is with Dr. Brandt in Baltimore at the present time pursuing graduate work.

Dr. L. J. Johnson, Dent. '04, is located in Roswell, New Mexico.

Dr. A. C. Nelson, Dent. '04, was operated on a few months ago for appendicitis, Dr. E. P. Quain, '98, performing the operation, assisted by Drs. O. N. Ramstad, '99, A. M. Brandt, '05, and B. W. Foster, '07.

John F. Sinclair, '06, who has been secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association since graduation, has accepted a position as assistant secretary of the Minneapolis Young Men's Christian Association and will take up his work almost immediately. The statement in the Weekly a few weeks ago to the effect that he was to go to Central America was a mistake.

Lawrence E. Dennis, Law '11, who has served so efficiently as treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association of the University during this past year, has just accepted the position of secretary of the city association at Brainerd.

Lewis Gilman, Law '05, "Cheerful Charlie," has just issued volume one, number one, of "The Open" a weekly newspaper published in the interest of the sportsman of the Northwest. The first issue gives promise of being exceedingly useful and interesting to those specially interested in out-door sports.

Marion I. Jones, '04, visited the University one day last week, Miss Jones's father has been very ill for the past three months but is now on the road to recovery.

Ralph Kerns, Eng. '07, has changed his address from Anaconda, Mont., to 385 E Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, where he is employed as draftsman with the International Smelting & Refining co.

PALMER SIGNALLY HONORED.

A. H. Palmer, '08, who graduated from the University last year with distinction, has spent the year at Harvard University enjoying a scholarship that was awarded him last spring. He has been pursuing graduate work in meteorology and expects to make that line of work his life work. He has recently been appointed meteorologist of Blue Hill observatory which is a part of Harvard University and is the largest and best equipped meteorological observatory in the United States. This advancement of Mr. Palmer has been earned through sheer force of merit and hard work and we congratulate him on his prospects.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

"The Gray Friars" is the name of a society which has been organized among the men of the senior class. It is similar to senior societies organized at other universities and is made up of fifteen seniors chosen from leaders in student activities. It was organized at the suggestion of members of the faculty.

The baseball team's first trip was not a complete success. The Chicago hoodoo still seems to hang over all meets of athletic teams representing the two institutions. Up to date the Gopher boys have won nine out of fourteen games, two being tied and three lost.

The Varsity baseball team is taking its second trip.

Remember to mention the Weekly when you patronize those who advertise in it. 15

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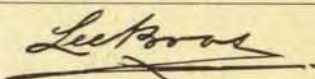


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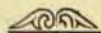
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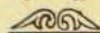
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THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

HOW DID YOU DIE?

Did you tackle that trouble that came your way
With a resolute heart and cheerful?
Or hide your face from the light of day
With a craven soul and fearful?
Oh, a trouble's a ton, or a trouble's an ounce,
Or a trouble is what you make it,
And it isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts,
But only how did you take it?

You are beaten to earth? Well, well, what's that?
Come up with a smiling face.
It's nothing against you to fall down flat,
But to lie there—that's disgrace.
The harder you're thrown, why the higher you bounce;
Be proud of your blackened eye!
It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts,
It's how did you fight—and why?

And though you be done to the death, what then?
If you battled the best you could,
If you played your part in the world of men,
Why, the Critic will call it good.
Death comes with a crawl, or comes with a pounce,
And whether he's slow or spry,
It isn't the fact that your dead that counts,
But only how did you die?

—Edmund Vance Cooke.

VOL. VIII



No. 36

AN INTERESTING INVESTIGATION.

Joseph O. Maland, a member of the senior class, has been pursuing work in economics calling for an investigation of the expense accounts of the University students. Mr. Maland has made a very careful study of the matter and his figures are based upon reports received from 265 students.

64.14 per cent of those reporting being from out of town and the remaining 35.86 per cent being residents of the twin cities. Mr. Maland's investigation shows that the average amount of money spent by the out of town student is \$427.45, indicating that students can get along very comfortably on from \$350 to \$450 a year. The city students spent upon an average \$325.37. 95 per cent of the students from outside the city spent above \$200; 70 per cent spent above \$350; 39 per cent above \$490; 24 per cent above \$550. The highest expense account was that presented by a senior who spent \$884.50; the lowest one presented was by a sophomore who spent \$215.

Clothing is one of the largest items in all of the expense accounts. The out of town student who works spends upon an average \$57.39 a year for clothing, less than 10 per cent of such students spending as high as \$100. Those coming from out of town who do not earn their own living spend upon an average \$73.03 a year for clothing. The average city students spend very much more for clothing than the country students. The average city student who works spends \$57.71, which is just \$.12 more than the average student from outside the city who works, while the city student who does not support himself spends upon an average \$133.49 for clothing, 7 per cent spending from \$250 to \$300.

64.2 per cent of the students reporting, earn something toward their support during the summer months. The report shows that 170 students earned \$19,772.20 during one summer vacation, an average of \$116.31 each. The total expense of 265 students for a year amounts to \$103,476.44. This sum is provided as follows: earned by students in vacation \$19,772.20; during the college year \$15,862.80; borrowed \$5,112.00; gifts \$1,617.00; received from parents or guardians \$61,112.44.

The students who earned their way during the college year were engaged in practically every sort of occupation imaginable. The records of the Young Men's Christian Association employment bureau show that of 104 students furnished permanent work by that bureau, 28 were waiting upon tables, 10 cared for furnaces, 6 tutoring, 3 doing stenographic work, 2 collectors, 2 carrying paper routes, 2 hotel clerks, 4 doing janitor work and 14 odd jobs.

20 per cent of the students reporting, carry life insurance of from \$400 to \$5,000. 29 per cent reported savings accounts, running all the way from \$1.00 to a farm and \$600.00 in the bank. All but 3 per cent of the total number reporting have settled upon their life work. 18 per cent propose to enter business, 20 per cent expect to teach, 10 per cent will practice law and 19 per cent medicine, 2 per cent will do newspaper work, the other 19 per cent are distributed among various callings as banking, farming, consular service, social service, forestry and religious work.

DR. ROBINSON GOES ABROAD.

Dr. E. V. Robinson, professor of economics, left last week for a three and one-half months' trip to Europe. He will go first to England as the University delegate to the Darwin centenary celebration June 22 to 24. After that he will go to Italy, spending the major part of July in that country. He will attend the five hundredth anniversary celebration of the founding of the University of Leipzig July 18th to 30th. Leipzig is where Dr. Robinson received his doctor's degree. Later he will spend some time in Germany, Belgium and France, returning home in time for the opening of the college year. Dr. Robinson's family will accompany him.

AN EXTRA WEEKLY.

This issue of the Weekly is the last regular issue of the year, the Commencement issue will be number 37. The Commencement number will be a magazine of at least 80 pages. It will be well illustrated by half tones and inserts and will be mailed to subscribers within a day or two after Commencement day.



Vol. VIII

May 31

No. 36

Objects

**To Unite the Alumni
To Serve the University**

Published every Monday during the University Year, by the General Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota. Office, 219 Polwell Hall.

Entered at the P. O., Minneapolis, Minn., as second class matter.

Subscription price, \$2 per year, for all who have been graduated more than three years. To those who have been graduated less than three years, \$1.25 per year. A discount of 25 cents is allowed for payment before October 15 of each year. Hereafter there will be four magazine numbers each year.

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Address all communications to the
Minnesota Alumni Weekly
The University of Minnesota,
Minneapolis.

E. B. JOHNSON, '88, Editor.
HARRY WILK, '12, Advertising Manager.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK PROGRAM.

Friday, June 4th—8 p. m. Reception to the graduating class at the home of President and Mrs. Cyrus Northrop.

Saturday, June 5th—Senior class picnic.

Sunday, June 6th—3 p. m. Baccalaureate service in the University Armory. Sermon by John E. Bushnell, of the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

Monday, June 7th—2 p. m. and 8:15 p. m. Class play at the Metropolitan Theatre.

Tuesday, June 8th—Senior class day exercises. 8 p. m. Reception by the Woman's League to the faculty, alumni and seniors, in Alice Shevlin Hall.

Wednesday, June 9th—Alumni Day. 10

a. m. Meeting of the Board of Regents at office of the President. 12 m. Alumni picnic on campus knoll. Those who desire to do so can secure lunch on the grounds. 8 p. m. Senior promenade at The Plaza.

Thursday, June 10—a. m. Commencement exercises in the University Armory. It is very probable that Mr. Wilder will not be present at the Commencement exercises this year to deliver the address as expected. Professor Maria L. Sanford has consented to deliver the address and will speak along the line of services to be rendered the state by the University. A full report of this address will be given in the Commencement number of the Weekly.

THE ALUMNI PICNIC.

Alumni, former students, members of the faculty and officers of the University are invited to attend the Alumni picnic which will be held on the knoll in front of the Library Building, Wednesday, June 9th at twelve o'clock. This occasion is always very enjoyable and the alumni who fail to turn out are missing a great deal of pleasure that might be theirs. The coming picnic is to be one of special interest since Professors Sanford and Brooks are to be guests of honor and there will be some special exercises held at the close of the picnic dinner for which the alumni will gather at some convenient place to show their appreciation of the years of faithful service of these two professors who are to sever their connections with the University at the coming Commencement. Do not forget, the time and place.

If it should rain the picnic will be held in the Armory.

The Young Women's Christian Association will also serve lunches on the campus after the graduating exercises on Commencement day.

A COURSE IN JOURNALISM.

A great deal of agitation has been going on about the University during the past few years in favor of establishing a course in journalism. Undoubtedly a full course in journalism with a corps of teachers giving practical work, would be very desirable, but such a course, established on an adequate scale, would involve the expenditure of many thousands of dollars and we feel that such an expenditure by the state would

not be justified at this time, in view of other needs. We do feel, however, that there is no necessity of entirely ignoring this evident demand on the part of a considerable number of students, because it is not possible to establish a complete course. A great deal might be accomplished by a proper committee of the faculty to direct students, desiring to pursue newspaper work as a profession after leaving the University, in the proper choice of their electives. The first thing that a man who expects to pursue newspaper work should know, is how to use the English language correctly and forcibly, and how to report facts exactly and give them in proper perspective. For this particular sort of training no new departments are needed. The practical work of the newspaper man or woman can be learned best in a newspaper office, but much valuable information could be secured through the establishing of a course of lectures by a newspaper man who knows, from personal experience, just what problems the man who enters the newspaper field must meet and cope with. As we understand it, Mr. Boughner, of the Minneapolis Tribune, has offered to give such a course of lectures during the next two years without cost to the University. We have every reason to believe that Mr. Boughner is well fitted to give such a course of lectures, and if the regents find on investigation that he is the proper man to give such a course of lectures, we feel it would be a decided step in advance if they should accept his offer.

CLASS REUNIONS.

1884.

The class of '84 will hold its twenty-fifth anniversary reunion commencement week. There will be an informal reunion and class supper at the home of Bessie Laythe Scovell, 721 12th Ave. S. E., at 6 o'clock, Tuesday evening, the 8th. There will be picnics and banquets following on Wednesday and Thursday. All members of '84 please report to Mrs. Scovell before June 1st so that plates may be reserved for the supper and the banquet. All who were ever members of the class are cordially invited to partake of all festivities.

1889.

The class of 1889 will meet on the campus at the time of the picnic and will spend the afternoon visiting the buildings on the campus that have been erect-

ed since they graduated and will go to Donaldson's tea rooms for dinner at six o'clock the same evening.

1890.

The class of 1890 will hold their annual reunion at the home of Herbert G. Richardson, 2745 Bryant Ave. S., at eight o'clock, June 9th, at which all members of the class are expected to be present.

1891.

The class of 1891 will meet Thursday evening, June 10th, at the home of Joseph O. Jorgens, secretary of the class. Mr. Jorgens' address is 75 North 15th St.

1892.

The class of 1892 will meet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Burch, 1729 South James Ave., Friday evening, June 11th. All members and former members of this class are cordially invited to be present.

1893.

The class of 1893 will celebrate the sixteenth anniversary of graduation on Alumni Day, Wednesday, June 9th, 1909. The members of the class will meet on the campus at noon for the Alumni Picnic after which they will take the trolley to the end of the Sixth Avenue North car line, reaching there at half past three. From there they will be conveyed to the summer home of Jessie McG. Anderson at Medicine Lake, where they will be entertained at dinner by the "McGregor Girls."

1894.

Mr. and Mrs. William T. Coe are to entertain the members of the class of 1894 at their lake home at Wayzata on the 11th of June. After a dinner at the Coe's the class will take a chartered steamboat for an evening trip on the lake and will be landed at Excelsior in time to catch the owl car home.

1895.

The members of this class are making an effort to get together for a reunion at the time of the Alumni Picnic, and will make plans for an elaborate reunion another year in celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of their graduation.

1897.

The class of 1897 are making a strong effort to get out all members of the class who are in or around the city at commencement time for their reunion to be held at the time of the Alumni Picnic, Wednesday, June 9th at twelve o'clock.

Any further information desired by any member of the class can be had by calling up Mrs. O. J. Evans, 1726 South Dupont Ave.

1899.

The class will meet on Alumni Day. After the Alumni Picnic the class will go to Deephaven where the Twin City members of the class will serve supper. Members of the class who are unable to attend the Alumni Picnic should take either the four or the five o'clock Deephaven car.

1900.

The class of 1900 will have an informal reunion at the time of the Alumni Picnic, June 9th, at twelve o'clock. This class has already begun plans for its decennial reunion at the next annual commencement. All members of the class are urged to turn out for this meeting.

1904.

The class of 1904 is planning for a reunion which will undoubtedly occur on Alumni Day, June 9th. The class is not prepared to make any definite announcement at this time but announcements will be sent out or made through the daily newspapers.

1905.

Milo D. White invites the members of 1905 to meet with him at 1776 South Dupont Avenue, on the evening of Alumni Day, June 9th.

1906.

The class of 1906 are planning for a reunion at the time of the Alumni Picnic, June 9th, and hope to have a large number out in order that plans may be completed for the big reunion which this class proposes to hold next June. Any further information desired about the reunion may be had by addressing Earl G. Constantine, 1623 Van Buren St., St. Paul.

1907.

All plans are complete for the '07 Class Reunion. The same old Tent will be in the same old place and its up to every '07 to do their very best to be on hand Alumni Day, Wednesday, June 9, '09.

The '07 camping grounds on the Campus will be distinguished by a brilliant class banner.

Plans have already been made for another enjoyable luncheon at Alice Shevlin Hall, this year. Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Folwell will honor the Class of

'07 with their presence at the luncheon.

Let every member of the Class of 1907, make their best effort to be on the Campus Alumni Day, and attend the luncheon. All who can come please notify C. D. Randall, 1728 4th St. SE., Mpls. All those who cannot come please write a line to the class so that we can see that you are still loyal.

1908.

The date of the 1908 reunion has been changed to Thursday, June 10th. The place remains the same, Shevlin Hall, as previously announced.

DEPARTMENTAL MEETINGS. Pharmacy Alumni.

The Pharmacy alumni will meet with the other alumni for their picnic at twelve o'clock June 9th, and at 3:30 p. m. will gather in the Pharmacy building for their business meeting. The same evening they will hold a banquet at the Nicollet Hotel.

Medical Alumni.

The alumni of the college of medicine and surgery will attend clinics in St. Paul hospitals on the 9th of June. They will gather at Field, Schlick and company's tea rooms at 6:30 for their business meeting and the banquet will be held at 7:30 at the same place. The graduates of the college who attend the American medical association meeting at Atlantic City will hold a reunion on the 8th of June. Those who expect to be present at this meeting are urged to correspond with Dr. J. I. Durand, 1616 Pacific Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

The Law Alumni.

The graduates of the college of law will gather for their annual banquet at Donaldson's tea rooms on the evening of June 9th at eight o'clock. They will be addressed by the Honorable James B. Weaver, Jr., of Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Weaver is recognized as one of the leading lawyers of Iowa and an exceedingly brilliant and able speaker and he will speak upon "The lawyer: his relation to the modern life."

The Dental Alumni.

The dental alumni have decided to postpone their annual meeting until the date of the meeting of the Dental association the 22d, 23d and 24th of June. Announcements will be sent out before that date.

NIGHT LAWS OF 1906.

The night laws of 1906 will hold a banquet at the West Hotel Saturday evening, June 12th. A number of out of town members of the class will be in the city at that time and a jolly good time is promised for all who will turn out.

PERSONALS.

Charles E. Adams, '05, and A. W. Krafts of the same class both formerly of Groton, S. D., have removed to Park City, Montana.

Justice Elliott, Ph. D. '88, of the supreme court of the state of Minnesota, has been nominated to the supreme court of the Philippine Islands and his nomination has been confirmed by the United States Senate. Judge Elliott was offered this position once before but refused at that time to consider it. The appointment comes in the nature of a distinct promotion and the honor is one which Judge Elliott has abundantly merited.

Professor T. L. Haecker, professor of dairy husbandry and animal nutrition of the department of agriculture, has been commissioned by the University department of agriculture as its representative to attend the international dairy congress at Budapest, Hungary, June 6-11. The department of agriculture had no fund from which to provide for the expenses of Professor Haecker and the dairy and creamery interests of Minnesota raised the necessary funds and have asked Professor Haecker to accept the offer, which he has done. After attending the congress he will spend some time studying dairy cattle and dairy conditions in various parts of Europe. He sailed from New York last Saturday and it is expected that he will be called upon to report upon dairy conditions in the United States and especially in Minnesota and about his own research work in animal nutrition especially relating to dairy cattle. He will probably visit Bavaria, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark and the Island of Jersey and be away for about three months.

Grace Kingsley, '08, who has been teaching at Brookings, S. D., during the past school year, will spend the summer at her home in this city, 2322 Bryant Ave. So.

Reverend and Mrs. E. R. McKinney, '87, have removed from St. Paul to Appleton, Wisconsin. Mrs. McKinney was Jennie Amy, '86.

Dr. Wallace Notestein, of the history department, sails from Philadelphia on steamship Merion, June 5th, to spend the summer at Edinburgh, Cambridge, Oxford and Paris, in historical research.

Edgar W. Smith, Mines '07, has recently changed his address from Searchlight, Nev., to Crown King, Ariz. He is with the Arizona Mascot mine.

Dr. Lars P. Solsness, '95, is now in Aalesund, Norway, address care Fabrikken. Dr. Solsness expects to be absent for some months possibly for a year, traveling in Norway.

O. O. Stageberg, '95, professor of Greek and Latin in the Red Wing seminary, visited the University last Friday. Professor Stageberg's work is mainly in Greek.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION PLANS.

Owing to pressure of other business, which kept them in session until late in the evening, the regents were unable at the last meeting, to take up the plans submitted by the department of economics and education for the proper use of the appropriations made by the legislature for extension work. The plans include in a general way, the securing of additional help in the department so that all members of the department shall have sufficient time to do some University extension work. It is planned to have evening classes at the University; university extension lectures wherever there are a sufficient number of people interested to form a class; to give public lectures upon topics of special interest connected with the department; and to carry on correspondence work. Small fees will be charged for most of this work so as to provide for traveling expenses and the actual cost of postage, stationery, etc. The major portion of the appropriation going to pay the salaries of the additional help secured to carry on the work.

GOVERNOR LIND SPEAKS.

At the meeting of the Saturday

Lunch Club, held at Dayton's tea rooms Saturday, May 22d, Governor Lind made the principal address, taking as his topic, "The university and the municipality." In this address Mr. Lind outlined his ideas of what a university should be and the policy of the Board of Regents in regard to the development of the institution, mentioning the fact that this policy included the putting of the affairs of the University on a strictly business basis and the putting of its departments up to the highest grade of efficiency. He spoke with enthusiasm of the great liberality of the state toward the University and the support which the people of the state are gladly according it. He also mentioned the fact that the University has nearly five thousand students and it is a most remarkable thing that it has been so conducted in the past that there has been no scandal of any kind. Mr. Lind combatted the idea that the University was not doing research work.

He also said:

"One thing I notice on my visits to the campus is the improvement in the appearance of the girl student body since the building of Shevlin hall. The hall gives them a place to gather for social intercourse as well as a place where a square meal may be had at reasonable cost."

FACULTY CLUB MEETING.

The last meeting of the Faculty club was held Saturday, May 22d, at Donaldson's tea rooms. The speakers were chosen from the women of the faculty. Dean Comstock gave a strong and most interesting talk upon the problems of social life of the girls of the University, emphasizing in particular "consecrated serviceableness" as the aim of a university education.

Professor Mary Gray Peck read a poem "To ourselves" in which she made a very skillful characterization of the various members of the faculty.

Professor Margaret Blair spoke upon scientific and artistic housekeeping.

Dr. Anna Helmholtz Phelan argued for research and productive scholarship.

HONOR THE SOLDIER DEAD.

Dr. Arthur Edwin Haynes, who has never forgotten to attend to the decorating of the graves of the student

soldiers who gave their lives for their country in the war of 1898, has provided this year that a Minnesota banner and a national flag shall be planted on the grave of each of these heroes on Memorial Day. The following poem "Dedicated to our student soldier dead," was written by Professor Haynes.

DEDICATED TO OUR SOLDIER DEAD.

Here's to the fair young men,
Immortal, through the life they gave;
They who come not again;
Each sleeps in a patriot's grave.

Oh brothers, in graves scattered wide,
Your soldier hearts true
Never faltered when blew,
The bugle of death by your side.

Sleep on men, so true,
Rest sweet 'neath the dew,
We bring flowers to-day,
To cover your clay.
You sleep the sleep of the brave,
And above you shall wave
The flag of the red, white and blue.

SENIOR ENGINEERS SETTLED.

The following is a list of the senior electrical engineers who have already accepted positions, together with firms they will be associated with after graduation.

Messrs. W. C. Beckjord, A. E. Brockway, R. J. Cobban, L. H. Gadsby, H. R. Johnson, L. F. McKenzie, O. B. Poore and L. E. Turner will be with The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company of Pittsburg, Pa.; C. M. Converse will be with Reed and Stem, St. Paul, Minn.; A. J. Hitzker with the engineering department of The National Electric Lamp Association of Cleveland, Ohio; R. M. Davies with the Allis Chalmers Co.; B. G. Japs with the General Electric Co.; A. C. Lindelef with The Yellowstone Park Association; B. B. Walling with The Northwestern School Supply Co.

The following have joined the American Institute of Electrical Engineers as student members: L. H. Gadsby, O. B. Poore, C. M. Converse, B. G. Japs, F. R. Grant, J. A. Fitts, M. L. Hopkins, Clayton Harris, A. R. Robinson.

A SUCCESSFUL NEWSPAPER WOMAN.

Clara Chapline Thomas, '00, is winning deserved fame as a newspaper woman for her work on the Minneapolis Tribune. Miss Thomas is a militant Miss who is not afraid to cross swords with any opponent in battle for the weak or wronged and it is next to never that she fails to win the cause for which she takes up arms. The recent exposure of hospital conditions which resulted in a complete change in the administration of its affairs started with her article upon abuses that had grown up in its administration. She also writes many columns of "stuff" that shows she has a keen sense of humor and a ready pen. Watch for the articles signed by Miss Thomas—they are worth reading.

"THE SCARLET ARROW."

It is said that the "Scarlet Arrow" the senior class play of this year, is one of the most delightful and picturesque college plays ever presented. The Prologue dates 150 years before the founding of the University and the scene is laid upon the present site of the campus, the contrast of that day with the present offering many striking situations.

The specialties this year are a departure from those of other years, inasmuch as they will be presented as a whole, before the real play begins, instead of being incorporated into the regular plot. They are very original and full of local hits.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS.

The Gopher which was recently issued shows that there are a surprisingly large number of organizations among the students. The following statement does not cover all organizations but only the more important ones.

Academic fraternities and sororities, 27; professional fraternities, 14; honorary fraternities, 5; Christian associations, 4; clubs, 22; publications, 5; musical organizations, 6; military organizations, 4; general campus organizations, including nearly all the students in the university, 6. Total number, 95.

DR. PHELAN IN WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

Dr. Phelan has an article in a recent number of the Westminster Review,

one of England's most exclusive and influential periodicals, upon "Woman and Democracy."

INTERCOLLEGIATE TEAMS CHOSEN.

'Varsity intercollegiate debate team was chosen Friday, May 21st. The eight men chosen were C. E. Carlson, Norman Houck, Fred R. Johnson, Sigurd Peterson, Lambert Prigge, and Haddon A. Ostlund. Over twenty-five tried for positions on the team and the decisions were very hard to make.

The teams have not yet been organized. Wisconsin will debate against Minnesota here, the Nebraska debate being held at Lincoln this year. The question is; "Resolved that a graduated income tax, with an exemption of incomes under \$500 per annum, would be a desirable feature of our Federal taxation system."

NO SIGMA XI ADDRESS.

It has been decided not to have a Sigma Xi address during Commencement week this year. Plans are being matured for securing some notable speaker during the college year to give the Sigma Xi or the Phi Beta Kappa address. Commencement does not seem to be opportune for getting any considerable crowd out to hear the notable men who are brought here to make addresses, hence the change in plans for the coming Commencement.

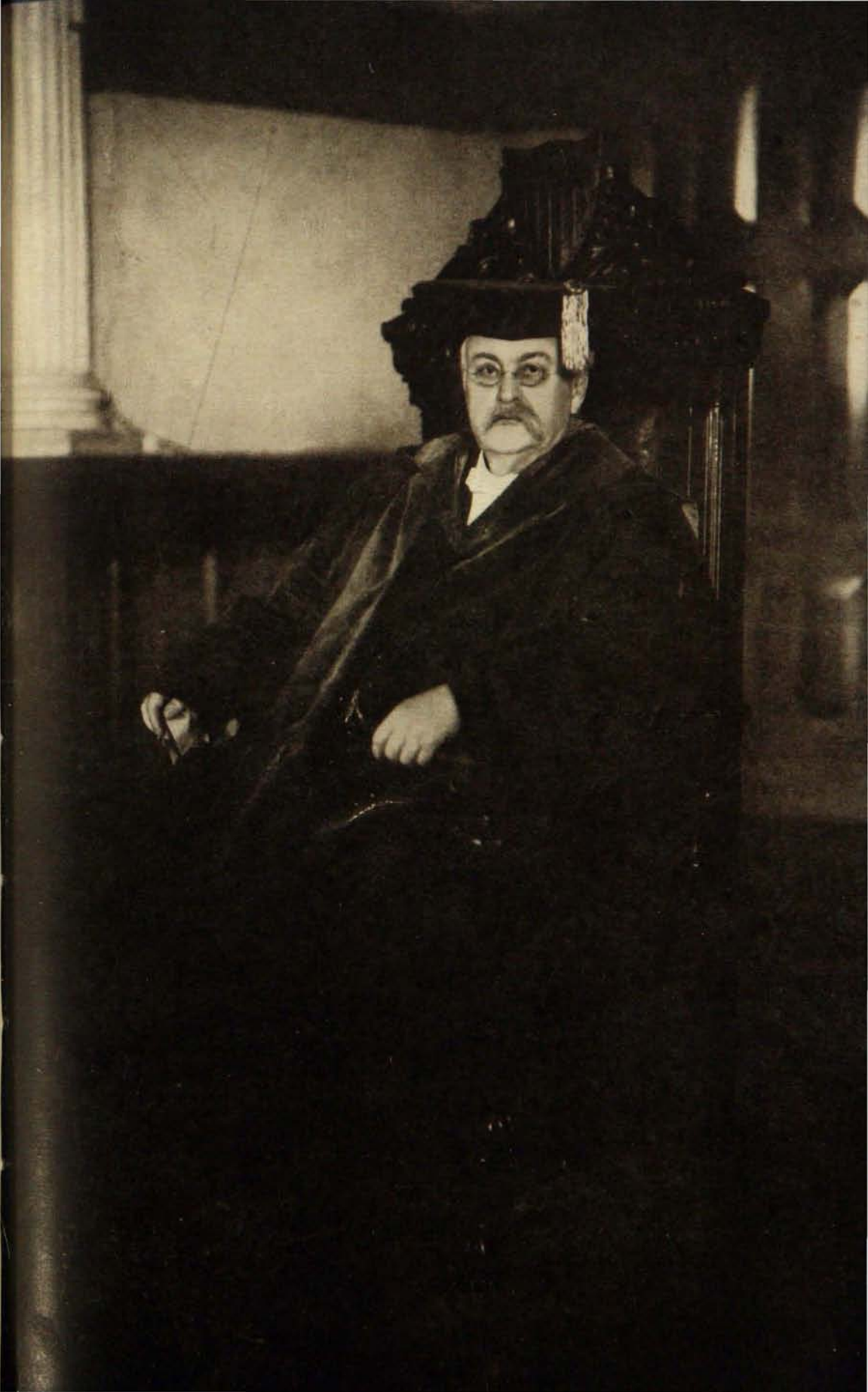
A NEW BOOK BY McDONALD.

William Macdonald, '98, who has been spending the past few months in this country pursuing investigations in agriculture, has just issued a book entitled "Agricultural education in America." The book is dedicated to President Cyrus Northrop "who has labored for half a century to promote the cause of higher education in America" and is issued from the Knickerbocker Press of New York City.

It is very neatly gotten out and contains 162 pages devoted to a discussion of the question of the progress that has been made in agricultural education in America.

SECOND DEGREE CANDIDATES

All candidates for second degrees will get their tickets for commencement exercises of Dr. H. T. Eddy.





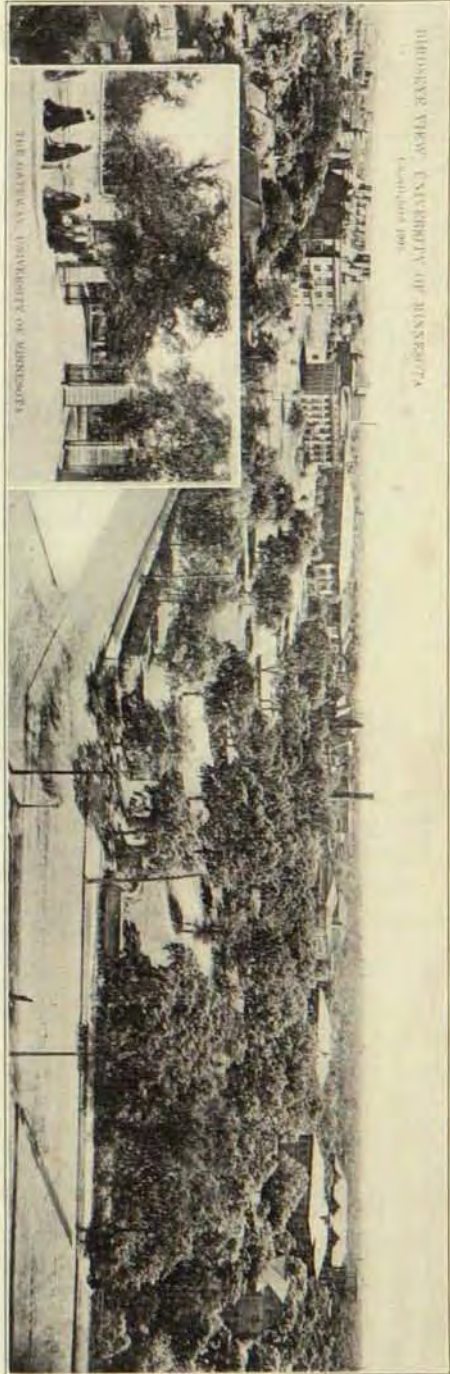
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DULUTH

By H. V. Eva, Secretary Commercial Club.

Duluth stands 1,400 miles from the ocean but connected with it by continuous waterways. For 1,000 miles of this distance ships as large as most of those traversing the ocean freely pass. There is no harbor of such magnitude on the inland seas. Nature as though it had recognized the needs of a far future, laid out its lines on a grand scale and placed the opportunities at hand that man might easily recognize them and quickly take advantage of his position. Three transcontinental lines of railway reach from Duluth to the North Pacific, to that part of the occidental coast of the United States where growth is most marked and from which the distance to the Orient is least. Roads reach to all the West and Southwest and there are thousands of miles of railway directly tributary to the Head of Lake Superior. More roads are coming in and the indications are that within the next two or three years there will be a more vigorous campaign of railway building in this part of the Northwest, focussing at the Head of Lake Superior, than since the first adventurous experimental roads sought deep water here. These lines are here for the reason that Duluth is a natural distributing point, dominating a trade route for a great prosperous and growing region of vast size and filled with the materials of commerce.

It is hard to state the commercial position of Duluth without dealing in superlatives; and the glittering generality, though it has its place, is more than matched by the hard fact of proved figure. There is a streak of imagination in the successful man, in the great engineer, the pathfinder, the railway builder, that nerves him on to great deeds, and places him in the category of the prophets. It is the imaginative man who launches out, spreads his sails on untried waters and makes a

haven for himself in the newer West. It is the imaginative man who alone can appreciate the meaning of the facts of Northwestern commerce that marshal themselves in vast figures and stun the ordinary observer by their very magnitude and preposterous sound.

Surrounding Duluth are millions of acres of lands suitable for agriculture that are here to support as large a population as the average farming districts of the West at no distant day.

The Commercial Club of Duluth has inaugurated a movement for the agricultural development of St. Louis County which is endorsed by the several Commercial Clubs of Iron Range towns and the St. Louis County Fair Association.

A superintendent is employed who will give his entire time to this work. Farmers' Clubs have been organized in the several settlements throughout the county. These hold meetings semi-monthly or oftener. On application of these Farmers' Clubs, farmers' institute meetings are held during the summer. Products of the farm, orchard and garden were collected for the purpose of making an exhibit from St. Louis County at the Minnesota State Fair for 1908, and was so attractive as to excite considerable comment.

It is so generally conceded that St. Louis County is especially adapted to dairying and the allied pursuits of fruit and vegetable growing, that the development will be along the line of organizing these industries upon the most productive, profitable and permanent basis.

The development of the dairy and fruit industries means for St. Louis County small farms with an intensive system of farming with constantly increasing fertility while yielding heavy crops per acre, commodious barns, comfortable farm homes and intelligent rural population. It means profitable employment for the farmer and all the members of his family for every working day in the year. The market for late strawberries, so finely flavored, large and luscious as those grown in St. Louis County, is practically unlimited. It is the purpose of those now engaged in growing berries, to organize for the co-operative marketing of fruits, and for increasing the acreage planted to berries until the home markets can be supplied and shipments made to outside markets. The members of the Farmers' Clubs are co-operating in growing potatoes and other vegetables in order that sufficient quantities of any one variety may be grown in any one neighborhood, to command the attention of the markets. As soon as enough cows are kept in any one neighborhood to warrant the investment, skimming stations or creameries will be established. For the farmer who intends to farm his own farm, who will use his brains as well as his hands, there are great opportunities awaiting in northeastern Minnesota. Opportunities to obtain large results by the application of intelligent labor upon a few acres of land. A small amount invested in land, and cultivated by a man of intelligence and business tact, will secure him a larger freedom, a healthier and broader life and better financial returns than the same amount of money and time and labor expended in almost any other line of business.

It has been truly said that agriculture is the basis of all permanent national prosperity. The factor of human subsistence must ever be taken into consideration. Men and women cannot long sustain the full physical

and mental vigor necessary for them to perform the strenuous labor demanded of them by modern civilization, neither can babies be grown into robust manhood and womanhood unless nourished daily with proper food. No foods can supply this so fully and economically as pure dairy products and fresh, wholesome fruits and vegetables. If this be true then the cities and manufacturing centers giving employment to large numbers of men, that are remote from the source of their food supplies, cannot permanently successfully compete with those centers which are surrounded by a country capable of supplying these necessities at first hand. It is because of these conditions that St. Louis County is making a strong pull and pull altogether for the development of her agricultural resources and the organization of her farm communities into more progressive and productive units.

The raw materials of business, the sinews of commerce, are the products of mine and forest and field. It is generally known that the county of which Duluth is the seat and metropolis, the county that is peculiarly tributary to the city by reason of its geographical situation and railway connections therewith, is the chief center of the iron mining industry, not only of America, but of the world. More iron ore is mined in St. Louis County, to which reference is made, than in any nation on the globe except possibly Germany, and it is possible this may be surpassed. Nearly 55 per cent of the iron mined in the United States is from this county, and finds its way to the furnaces through Duluth and adjacent harbors. On account of the superior quality of this ore the 55 per cent mined here makes 75 per cent of the nation's steel. There are reserves of iron ore in the ground in this county that will maintain mills and furnaces of the United States for many, many years, and these can be mined and transported at so low a cost that their fortunate owners are not anxious to seek deposits of mineral elsewhere. No districts in the world are so famed for their quantity as the Mesaba and Vermillion Iron Ranges. This source of wealth is one whose beneficent influence will smooth the ways of trade and manufacturing for generations, and he must needs be a man of imagination and farsightedness who can foresee what it may ultimately mean. Coupled with the vast needs of the West, growing every year, even now tremendous, this source of supply, and the power generated here by water that may be combined with it, form a most potent influence. The manufacture of iron has already begun in Duluth, under favorable auspices and with excellent success and we look eagerly forward to the completion and operation of the great plant of the Minnesota Steel Company, the work of which is going on as rapidly as consistent with an enterprise of such magnitude. This plant when completed will cost \$10,000,000 and occupy a space of 1,600 acres of ground. It will be comprised of a blast furnace, six open hearth furnaces, blooming mill, rail and shape mill, two bar mills, by-product coke ovens, cement plant, coal docks, shops, etc.

In the wake of this will follow all kinds of industries using iron or steel in their products, thereby creating an industrial section which will open an unequalled market for all the products of our state.

Northern Minnesota was greatly agitated during the past few months over the prospect of a so-called Tonnage Tax on iron ore. So great was

their alarm that business was practically at a standstill awaiting the action of the state legislature on this important question, which meant life or death to our industries and the stagnation of our market for the products of the farm (90 per cent of which is shipped in from the outside). The wise action of our Governor, however, prevented this unjust measure becoming a law and northern Minnesota has again assumed its normal condition and her citizens are active in its upbuilding.

The call for a tonnage tax seemed to come from the people who claim that St. Louis County was not paying its just share of taxes into the State Treasury, and for the purpose of settling the matter in the minds of the people who may be doubtful on this question, I know of no better way than to insert herein tables of taxes showing amount paid in and received from the different counties in the state.

TABLE I.

Table showing total State Taxes for all purposes paid by the several counties into the State Treasury for the year 1908, and the amounts paid by the State to the several counties, during the same period, for Schools, Roads and Bridges.

This table is taken from the last biennial report of the State Auditor, page XXII, except the right hand column, which is taken from other parts of such report.

COUNTY	Received from State for Schools and Roads.	Paid to State as General Taxes.	Net receipts from State.	Net payments to State.	Received from State for State Institutions located in County.
Aitkin	\$17,482.80	\$15,445.38	\$ 2,037.42	\$	\$
Anoka	19,372.50	11,355.58	8,016.92	.....	67,213.43
Becker	27,269.00	21,305.57	5,963.43	.....	.....
Beltrami	18,752.80	21,015.96	.....	2,263.16	.....
Benton	17,354.30	8,595.87	8,758.43	.....	.....
Big Stone	17,393.30	15,107.39	2,285.91	.....	.....
Blue Earth	41,319.20	44,928.22	.....	3,609.02	137,809.14
Brown	27,630.70	28,171.80	.....	541.10	.....
Carlton	24,484.10	14,694.44	9,789.66	.....	.....
Carver	22,821.90	16,897.45	5,924.45	.....	.....
Jass	15,529.40	13,187.60	2,341.80	.....	50,693.31
Chippewa	20,394.80	17,441.44	2,953.36	.....	.....
Chisago	21,528.70	12,432.64	9,096.06	.....	.....
Clay	26,474.00	30,400.11	.....	3,926.11	118,042.20
Clearwater	10,887.10	5,281.29	5,605.81	.....	.....
Cook	2,683.70	5,978.65	.....	3,294.95	.....
Cottonwood	21,448.50	23,965.68	.....	2,516.70	.....
Crow Wing	23,784.90	20,128.24	3,656.66	.....	6,000.00
Dakota	34,088.50	31,081.26	3,007.14	.....	119,138.08
Dodge	23,868.50	20,438.28	3,430.22	.....	.....
Douglas	30,151.10	19,247.92	10,903.18	.....	.....
Faribault	35,457.70	32,208.86	3,248.84	.....	.....
Fillmore	45,168.20	37,101.50	8,066.70	.....	.....
Freeborn	31,301.50	35,733.74	.....	4,432.24	.....
Goodhue	43,783.00	43,783.36	.....	2.36	106,631.07
Grant	16,973.10	15,277.12	1,695.98	.....	.....
Hennepin	245,907.10	630,352.21	.....	384,445.11	1,282,339.70
Houston	24,440.30	18,011.99	6,428.31	.....	.....
Hubbard	16,317.80	11,796.68	4,522.12	.....	.....
Isanti	22,071.00	9,423.81	12,647.19	.....	.....
Itasca	15,810.70	67,203.70	.....	51,393.09	7,614.22
Jackson	28,147.60	27,992.87	153.73	.....	.....
Kanabec	12,246.70	5,171.18	6,075.52	.....	.....
Kandiyohi	30,131.10	25,805.34	4,325.76	.....	.....
Kittson	16,776.70	15,295.31	1,481.39	.....	.....
Koochiching	6,739.50	14,815.87	.....	8,076.37	.....
Lac Qui Parle	23,970.60	24,666.75	.....	696.15	.....
Lake	8,230.20	14,579.74	.....	6,349.54	.....
Le Sueur	34,772.60	21,833.84	12,938.76	.....	.....
Lincoln	17,879.90	13,391.76	4,488.14	.....	.....
Lyon	27,109.10	27,898.79	.....	789.69	.....
McLeod	29,637.50	23,283.27	6,354.23	.....	.....
Mahnomen	2,236.40	4,149.88	.....	1,913.48	.....
Marshall	27,221.60	20,382.08	6,838.92	.....	.....
Martin	32,139.40	31,684.06	455.34	.....	.....
Meeker	25,947.60	22,223.88	3,713.72	.....	.....
Mill Lake	19,925.50	7,080.10	12,845.40	.....	.....
Morrison	39,365.60	17,856.69	21,508.91	.....	.....
Mower	33,233.00	35,592.65	.....	2,359.65	.....

Murray	20,398.20	24,225.20	3,827.00	
Nicollet	21,136.70	20,179.73	956.97	309,503.31
Nobles	25,645.40	29,237.39	3,591.99	
Norman	23,791.10	30,954.77	2,836.33	
Olmsted	35,356.70	34,008.78	1,347.92	272,468.73
Otter Tail	67,219.60	42,929.57	24,290.03	263,668.27
Pine	32,489.30	16,272.96	16,216.34	
Pipestone	19,029.20	15,834.55	3,194.65	
Polk	52,802.00	37,525.84	15,276.16	66,718.86
Pope	19,661.70	16,669.83	2,991.87	12,500.00
Ramsey	146,874.10	376,880.10		230,006.00
Red Lake	26,723.60	11,354.10	15,369.50	135,988.05
Redwood	38,358.50	36,599.82	1,758.68	
Renville	29,731.80	37,212.83	2,518.97	
Rice	32,437.70	30,851.72	1,585.98	451,869.26
Rock	16,831.30	19,472.47		2,641.17
Roseau	17,582.80	7,737.75	9,845.05	
St. Louis	127,424.90	*\$15,528.18		688,103.28
Scott	23,621.80	15,217.64	7,404.16	51,307.59
Sherburne	13,257.10	7,746.93	5,510.17	
Sibley	27,136.90	24,276.97	2,859.93	
Stearns	65,919.30	47,007.89	18,911.41	249,441.21
Steele	24,655.80	22,758.31	1,897.49	73,229.94
Stevens	16,125.30	15,426.36	698.94	
Swift	22,220.10	17,481.58	4,738.52	
Todd	36,726.60	20,896.94	15,829.66	
Traverse	16,867.30	14,363.79	2,503.51	
Wabasha	33,387.30	21,527.39	11,859.91	
Wadena	14,500.10	9,280.34	5,219.76	
Waseca	22,350.50	18,159.70	4,190.80	
Washington	31,474.70	33,285.67		1,810.97
Watsonwan	17,040.60	18,991.60		1,951.00
Wilkin	14,446.40	19,264.33		4,817.93
Winona	38,188.40	46,642.53		8,454.13
Wright	47,376.90	24,175.43	23,201.47	62,117.84
Yel. Med.	25,197.80	25,453.07		255.27
Total	\$2,630,218.70	\$3,648,142.65		

*In addition to this, the ore roads of St. Louis County paid into the State Treasury for the year 1907 (later figures are not at hand) 28.2 per cent of the entire gross earnings tax of all the railroads in the State, amounting to slightly more than one million dollars.

The foregoing table shows that St. Louis County now pays in general taxes and exclusive of railroad taxes, \$688,103.28 more than it receives from the State for schools and roads.

The State receives, in general taxes, from all the counties \$1,017,923.95 more than it returns to such counties for schools and roads. This amount is the net general tax received by the State and St. Louis County pays 67.5 per cent of such net general tax.

TABLE II.

Table showing average tax rate in each county of the State for the year 1908, taken from the abstract of the tax lists of the several counties in the State made by the State Auditor.

Average rate for whole state 26.98 mills.

First column indicates average rate of taxation in mills.

Second column indicates mills to be added to bring rate up to average rate in State.

Name of County.	17.94	9.04
Nicollet	17.94	9.04
St. Louis	18.59	8.39
Mahnomen	18.93	8.05
Dodge	20.04	6.94
Sibley	20.53	6.45
Murray	20.78	6.20
Nobles	21.50	5.48
McLeod	21.66	5.32
Grant	22.00	4.98
Meeker	22.06	4.92
Scott	22.11	4.87
Renville	22.20	4.78

Carver	22.30	4.68
Mower	22.44	4.54
Steele	22.60	4.38
Kandiyohi	22.80	4.18
Yellow Medicine	22.90	4.08
Goodhue	23.04	3.94
Pope	23.12	3.86
Lyon	23.13	3.85
Cottonwood	23.20	3.78
Rock	23.20	3.78
Houston	23.26	3.72
Douglas	23.30	3.68
Waseca	23.43	3.55
Fillmore	23.60	3.38
Freeborn	24.02	2.96
Faribault	24.10	2.88
Wright	24.24	2.74
Lincoln	24.40	2.58
Le Sueur	24.69	2.29
Stearns	24.80	2.18
Traverse	24.80	2.18
Jackson	24.83	2.15
Martin	24.84	2.14
Watsonwan	24.84	2.14
Brown	24.96	2.02
Chisago	25.05	1.93
Lac qui Parle	25.12	1.86
Redwood	25.12	1.86
Becker	25.17	1.81
Rice	25.26	1.72
Swift	25.54	1.44
Isanti	25.91	1.07
Washington	26.40	.58
Blue Earth	26.46	.52
Norman	26.56	.42
Big Stone	26.83	.15
Olmsted	27.20	.....
Marshall	28.00	.....
Stevens	28.00	.....
Wabasha	28.31	.....
Winona	28.55	.....
Dakota	29.00	.....
Pipestone	29.02	.....
Chippewa	29.47	.....
Kittson	30.11	.....
Itasca	30.29	.....

Wilkin	30.30
Koochiching	31.19
Ottertail	31.32
Clay	31.58
Wadena	31.90
Todd	32.09
Ramsey	32.20
Hennepin	32.30
Sherburne	33.07
Lake	33.63
Benton	33.70
Clearwater	35.10
Anoka	36.30
Cass	36.34
Pine	36.40
Crow Wing	37.13
Aitkin	38.16
Cook	38.96
Morrison	39.80
Kanabec	40.40
Hubbard	41.14
Red Lake	42.70
Roseau	43.49
Polk	43.50
Mille Lacs	43.66
Beltrami	44.60
Carlton	45.60

A Low Average Tax Rate in Any Locality Should Not Increase the State Tax Rate in that Locality.

The State tax is the same throughout the entire State. Every dollar of taxable property in the State contributes the same amount to this tax as does every other dollar.

The County tax is the same on every dollar of taxable property in the county.

The City tax is the same on every dollar of taxable property in the city.

The amount of the State tax depends upon the needs of the State, but it is the same in every county.

The County tax depends upon the needs of the county, but it is the same in every town, village or city in the county.

The city or town tax depends upon the needs of the city or town, but in each case it is the same throughout the city or town.

Since the needs of the different towns, villages and cities in a given county vary greatly, their taxes vary and their tax rates vary. If a town is a wilderness and has no schools or roads to care for, so that its own tax is nominal, it has only a county and state tax to pay, and therefore has a low tax rate. But that is no reason why a dollar's worth of property in such a town should contribute more to the county tax than a dollar's worth of property in another town which has greater needs and therefore a higher local rate.

So if one town has more valuable property than another town, and consequently has a lower tax rate, there is no reason why a dollar in the rich town should contribute any greater sum to the county treasury than does a dollar in the poor town.

If for any reason the average tax rate in any county is low, such county should not therefore be called upon to contribute any greater sum to the State treasury, in proportion to the assessed value of its property than is contributed by a county which has a high average tax rate.

All this because every dollar of taxable property in the State contributes to the state treasury equally with every other dollar of such property, and this contribution is made regardless of county lines. The fact that a dollar's worth of property is in one county one year, another county the next year, and still

another the third year, does not and should not affect the amount of its contribution to the state treasury, but it does, of course, affect the amount which it contributes each year to the treasury of the county in which it happens to be.

It has been suggested that because St. Louis County has a low average tax rate, its State taxes should be increased. The following questions suggest themselves.

(1) Why should its state taxes be increased for any such reason. Every dollar of property in St. Louis County now contributes as much to the state treasury as does a dollar of property in any other county.

(2) If the state tax in St. Louis County is to be increased because of its low average tax rate, why should not the state tax in Nicollet County be also increased, as it has a lower average tax rate than St. Louis County?

(3) Why should not the state tax be increased in the other forty-six counties whose average tax rate is less than that of the average rate for the whole state, to-wit, 26.98 mills.

(4) If the counties having a low average tax rate are to have their state tax increased for that reason, why should not the counties having a high average tax rate have their state tax decreased for the same reason? Why should such counties as Roseau, Beltrami and Carlton, with their high average tax rates, pay any state tax?

(4) How is it constitutionally possible to make the state tax rate higher in one county than in another?

TABLE III.

Table Showing Tax Rate in Certain Municipalities in St. Louis County in Which Iron Mines are Situate:

MUNICIPALITY.	Tax Rate in Mills.	Percentage of Taxes Paid by Mineral Property.
Evelth	73.1	82.1
Ely	47.1	92.4
Hibbing	14.1	98.7
Mesaba	21.4	88.6
Virginia	22.5	94.8
Chisholm	22.	99.2

TABLE IV.

Table Showing Tax Rate in Certain Municipalities in St. Louis County in Which No Iron Mines are Situate:

Municipality.	Tax Rate in Mills.
Duluth	33.7
Tower	27.3
Fall Lake	41.3
Brookston	31.9
Castin	7.8
*Proctor	34.7

(*The tax rate in this village would have been 130 mills had not the railroad donated three-fifths of the village expenses.)

TABLE V.

Table Showing Tax Rate in Certain Municipalities in St. Louis County in Which No Iron Mines are Situate:

Towns.	Tax Rate in Mills.
Mesaba	20.6
Stuntz	9.3
Fayal	14.7
Great Scott	13.7
Biwabik	29.8
Missabe Mountain	12.6
Nichols	9.
White	18.1

TABLE VI.

Table Showing Tax Rate in Certain Towns in St. Louis County in Which Mines are Situate:

Towns.	Tax Rate. in Mills.
Pike	44.2
Sturgeon	41.5
St. Louis	9.9
Tp. 56, R. 21, Tp. 59, R. 20 and 21..	8.5
Tp. 57, R. 12 and 13, Tp. 58, R. 12..	8.9

An examination of these tables and the County Auditor's books from which they are taken, disclose the following facts:

(1) That the average tax rates in the municipalities of St. Louis County are as high as the average tax rate of the state, whether such municipalities contain iron mines or not.

(2) That the low average tax rate of St. Louis County is the result of two causes.

(a) Towns like St. Louis or Tp. 56, R. 21 are situate in the wilderness and need no funds for local purposes, and therefore practically pay only county and state taxes.

(b) There runs across the county a strip of land about a mile wide containing iron ore.

This land is of great value, and where it is located outside of a municipality, this value, together with the limited local needs, results in a tax levy below the average tax levy in the other townships and municipalities in the county.

It is these few towns, especially the towns of Stuntz, Missabe Mountain and Nichols, which make the low average tax rate for St. Louis County.

Is there any reason why the village of Castin, which has been recently organized and therefore has had no local taxes and consequently has the low tax rate of 7.8 mills, should pay a greater tax rate to the state than does St. Paul?

The town of Nichols is in the wilderness and therefore does not require the art galleries, libraries, parks and pavements which Minneapolis has, but is that any reason why a mine in that town should pay a greater state tax rate than do the water powers or mills of Minneapolis?

The town of St. Louis has no mines and not much other property, but since it is in the wilderness it does not want

the luxuries of civilization, and consequently has the low rate of 9.9 mills. Should it be penalized because it is poor and lives cheaply, by having its state tax rate increased?

Every dollar of unexempt property in the state is required to contribute equally with every other dollar to the state's needs, regardless of the needs of the municipality or county in which it is situate. Why should a dollar in the form of iron ore be required to contribute more than a dollar of other property, because it is situate in a place where the local needs are light? If such property is to be taxed more heavily than other property, let the excess taxes be used in St. Louis County, which needs them far more than does the State.

The following is a table of lands in St. Louis County exempt from taxation:

TABLE VII.

	Acres.	Acres.
State Lands		303,000
Railroad Lands		485,000
Railroad Land (Subject to Entry)	300,000	
Govt. Lands (Withdrawn from Entry)	225,000	
Govt. Lands (Homestead Entries)	300,000	\$25,000
Total		1,613,000

There are 2,440,349 acres in St. Louis County; therefore 66 per cent of its area is exempt from taxation. It is because of this that schools in the wilderness have been closed this winter for lack of funds. The settlers cannot get out from their homesteads for lack of roads. Yet in the last two years St. Louis County has paid the State for State Road purposes \$177,979.23, and has received back from the State for roads \$13,700. Surely if it is right to tax the mines excessively, no one has so good a claim to such extra taxes as does St. Louis County.

The State lands in this county are sold for the benefit of the whole State, and the County of St. Louis builds roads to them to make them salable.

The swamp land granted to railroads aided in the development of other parts of the State. They now contribute nothing to develop the county in which they are situated.

I am thoroughly satisfied that any fair-minded person will admit that we are paying our just share of taxes and will, undoubtedly, after going into the matter be able to see it in the light we see it. All we ask is right and justice and equal rights to all.

Duluth and St. Louis county are eager to locate within its limits plants which will follow the construction here of the Steel plant. It cannot be done unless the iron trade is rid of the idea which it now entertains that Minnesota discriminates against it. We have no fear about the future if we can locate within our limits the manufacturers which would naturally come here. We know if they are once constructed they will employ thousands of men and pay tens of thousands of dollars taxes long after the last ton of iron ore in Minnesota is consumed.

If you are looking for a city to live in, a city to invest in, a city to do business in, we invite you to come here and push for a "Greater Duluth," the gateway to the Northwest.

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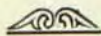
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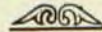
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Honorable T. B. Walker

The citizens of Minneapolis count as one of the causes for pride in their city the Walker art gallery and the generous way in which the rare gems of arts are made available for the inspection of every citizen, without money and without price. The doors of the gallery are always open and the lowliest citizen is welcome so he cares to view the collection of pictures, bronzes, marbles and other works of art which have been gathered with great patience and at a fortune's cost by their owner from all parts of the world. This collection is classed among the finest in the world. Mr. Walker has been very generous in loaning his rare canvasses to the public library so that they may be viewed by the throngs who visit that building and repeatedly he has loaned priceless pictures for other public exhibitions. A true lover of art, he gladly shares with others who have the same love of art, but who have not his means of indulging their appetite.

Mr. Walker has always taken great interest in the public library and was one of the earliest supporters of the old Atheneum and has served on the board of directors of the public library since its organization, for all its years as its president. He has taken great interest also in the organization and support of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Science and has taken active part in its discussions.

There are few fields of public endeavor in which Mr. Walker has not found time to mingle and take his share as a public-spirited citizen; and all this, along with the maintenance of his private business which has been so managed that he has accumulated a vast fortune.



To *Cyrus Northrop*

WHAT voice was that that cried, "The day-star pales!"
Spake ye of twilight, reapers? Look again!
Floats the bright orb, clear-edged above the plain;
And harvest's gold, not sunset's, crowns the vales.
Listen! No signal from the nightingales,
No turret trembling to the vesper strain.
Look homeward! - Lampless is the cottage pane;
And dellward! Not a spark the glow worm trails.
Plunge, plunge, the sickle deeper in the corn!
Day yet, glad day, its heart and hope are ours!
For us still beams the light that smiled at morn,
Unset, undimmed, on sheaf and blade and flowers.
Long be it ere it pass the fateful bourne,
And leave us, weeping, to the sunless hours!

January 4th, 1909

—O. W. Firkins, '84

A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT NORTHROP.

[A speech delivered by Josephine Schain, Law '07, at the meeting of the General Alumni Association, held February 19th, 1909.]

One of the chief characteristics of woman, wherever you may find her, is loyalty. Especially is this true when she is bound by ties of honor or love; you will find her loyal to her womanhood, loyal to her family, and to all that she holds dear.

Tonight let us consider her in her relation to her college in this respect. It has been but a short period, as we measure time, since she was first given the right to a college education, and appreciating what this means to her, I think her loyalty to her college is the greater. She realizes that advantages have been given her which no woman enjoyed until the last half century; it is a new opportunity and she prizes it the more because of this. She also realizes that she is spending four of the best years of her life in college, the time when the deepest impressions are made, the formative period, and she works to get as much out of them as possible. Not only does she realize this as an undergraduate, but more so in after years; and when she looks back on college days a feeling toward her Alma Mater comes over her, a feeling of loyalty that nothing can take away.

This may be true of any college woman, but I think that it is particularly true of one from Minnesota. I have had girls who have attended the University and gone away to finish at some other school, tell me that although they were happy where they were, that nothing could take the place in their hearts of the U. of M. We have women who graduated years ago, sending their daughters here to school. I know a girl who comes clear from Philadelphia because her mother was graduated from here.

As time goes on this feeling will undoubtedly grow stronger because the conditions surrounding the girls at the University are improving. Although it has not been many years since I first came here to school, I have seen a most gratifying change, and each year it grows more noticeable. The organization among the girls today is perfectly wonderful, and forces are at work which are bringing about that democratic spirit which is so much to be desired. The men have nothing to equal it. There is a consolidation of Minnesota spirit among the women, a consciousness of kind. It is this loyalty to a common cause that has made them unified, this raising of the standard of the University by bettering the conditions among its women. Girls are working for things which they will never see during their college course, but little does that matter, for they are working for their college; and when they have fin-

ished, and years have passed, they will not forget that which meant so much to them in days gone by.

We are proud of our University, proud of its phenomenal growth and the changes that the past twenty-five years have brought. We are interested in its future and have every reason to be hopeful as to what it holds in store. The power of those who have gone forth from this institution is beginning to be felt throughout the state and as their influence will undoubtedly be cast in furthering the best interests of the University, we have every reason to have faith in the future; not only are we justified in having faith, but it is our duty as loyal alumni to plan for better things and work for them.

But in our case, loyalty to the University is not alone loyalty to a college, but loyalty to a man as well. You can feel as you look over its history the power of the man who has been at the head of the University during the greater part of its existence. A man whose judgment, whose wisdom, and faith in mankind have made it what it is; whose strength of character has left its impress on all who have come under his charge; a man at the mention of whose name our hearts are filled with pride; one whom we honor and love, President Cyrus Northrop.

We can little appreciate what it has meant to have such a man at the head of our University. There is no one in the country who surpasses him as an educator; he stands at the top with men like Angell of Michigan and Eliot of Harvard.

He has not brought honor to the University alone, but to the whole state and Northwest. We have known that wherever he has gone as a representative, whether to a meeting of college presidents, a national gathering at Washington, or whatever it might be, that we were well represented, and that none could excel. The state has been most fortunate in having such a man for a citizen, in having him to guide the development of its greatest educational institution, and we as individuals have been most fortunate in being able to come in contact with him as students, for it is in this relation that we have come to really know him, to know his unselfishness, and to feel the influence of his teachings. No act of his life, no list of his achievements can express him in his fullness. It is as a person, an individual, that he has registered himself on our minds. I do not believe there is one among us who has not been inspired to better living, to higher ideals of life and brotherly love, by Prexy's chapel talks. I remember them as among the finest things in my college course.

He has been a great friend to the students and to them has he given most fortunate in being able to come in contact with him as students, for the best part of his life. He has always shown his unselfishness by

placing others before himself, and rightly does he deserve the reputation of being the most loved college president in the country. The students have always had a great respect for this feeling between the President and themselves. Many times I have heard the girls say as they were planning over some college affair, "What do you think that Prexy will say?" It was never with any fear that they stopped to consider what his opinion might be, but because they took pride in trying to please him. There has always been a high sense of honor among them about trying to carry out his wishes. People from other institutions have said that they envied us more because of this relation between the President and the students than for any other reason. There are men who can build up great institutions, there are men of great executive ability and wisdom, but the man who has combined with these the power to make all who come in contact with him, love him, is truly great.

His interests have been wide and varied and his influence has always been for the best. He came to this state when it was undeveloped and crude, but he had faith in its future, faith in the future of its University, and by his great tact and good judgment he has administered its affairs wisely. His earnestness, his courage and high sense of honor have always been an example to us. His ready wit and good humor have been the delight of all; but it is through his sympathy and love that he has endeared himself to so many of us.

The power and breadth of his influence cannot be estimated. Thousands of students have received their diplomas from him and gone forth to their work in the world the better for having spent a part of their lives under his charge. Great bridges spanning rivers and great railroad systems have been built by men who came from his University; the medical school has sent out men who have made records for themselves in their profession; prominent men at the bar and on the bench have come from the law school, and among our great statesmen we find Minnesota graduates; men inspired by his teachings have entered the ministry, and others have given up their lives to work in foreign fields; hundreds of women graduates have carried his words and his teachings into the homes and schools throughout the state, and the conditions surrounding the lives of thousands of children who represent the future citizenship of the state, have been bettered.

We are proud of our President, proud of him for what he means to us as alumni, for what he means to us as citizens of the State of Minnesota, as people of the great Northwest. In behalf of the Alumni, and especially the thousands of women who claim this as their college and him as their president, I offer this toast:

A toast to him who by his life has shown us what loyalty means, and has taught us the value of high ideals and honor; to a man who has always been an inspiration to us, a real friend, a wise counselor, one whom we love, our own dear Prexy.

A QUARTER-CENTURY CHRONICLE.

1884-1909.

1884.

President Northrop accepted the call to the presidency of the University and actually took up his work as President, September first.

Two buildings were erected at the department of agriculture, a farm house at a cost of \$25,000 and a barn at a cost of \$15,000.

The Coliseum was also erected at a cost of \$35,000.

1885.

The agricultural experiment station was organized.

The college of engineering was organized as an independent college.

President Northrop was inaugurated at the Commencement in June.

1886.

The Mechanic Arts building was erected at a cost of \$51,478.

The farmers' institutes were started.

1887.

Buildings at the department of agriculture were erected as follows: Plant house at a cost of \$18,000 and a home building at a cost of \$18,000.

The course in electrical engineering was established; also the school of practical mechanics and design.

The Hatch bill became a law.

1888.

The department of medicine, including the colleges of medicine and surgery, homeopathic medicine and surgery and dentistry was established.

The college of law was established.

The school of mines was established.

The school of agriculture was established.

Experiment station corps appointed and work in the experiment station begun.

The Students' Christian Association building was erected. The old agricultural building on the campus was burned.

The University fellowship association was established.

The first "Gopher" published.

1889.

Attempts to dismember the University finally killed.

John S. Pillsbury donated Pillsbury Hall to the University.

Pendergast Hall was erected at a cost of \$25,000.

The Law building was erected at a cost of \$30,000.

And authority was granted the regents to sell the Minnetonka fruit farm.

First annual appropriation of \$15,000 received for support of experiment station.

1890.

Attendance reached 1002.

The sub-freshman class was dropped.

The Morrill bill became a law.

The old chemical laboratory building was erected at a cost of \$6,500.

A Chemical laboratory was erected at a cost of \$81,500.

A heating plant was erected at a cost of \$20,000.

The experimental station building was burned.

1891.

The Dairy Hall was erected at a cost of \$30,000.

General Sibley died February 18th.

The dairy school was opened for the first time.

The school of mines and college of engineering were consolidated.

The first installment, for 1890 and 1891, under the Morrill bill appropriation were first received this year.

1892.

The summer school was opened at the University.

The college of pharmacy was opened.

The two-year teachers' course was established.

The medical department was brought to the University campus.

Millard Hall was erected at a cost of \$61,000.

The astronomical observatory was built at a cost of \$11,500 with equipment.

The artisans' training school and the college of veterinary medicine were abolished.

Moses Marston scholarship in English established.

1893.

All junior and senior work in the college of science, literature and the arts, was made elective.

The laboratory of medical chemistry was erected at a cost of \$10,500.

A drill hall at the school of agriculture was erected at a cost of \$30,000.

The course in architecture was abolished.

1894.

The 15-100 mill standing tax levy law went into effect.

The Library building was erected at a cost of \$175,000.

The ore testing works were erected at a cost of \$8,000.

The Coliseum was burned July 24th.

The summer course in agriculture and home economics for women was opened, abolished three years later.

The Minnesota Magazine was established.

1895.

Attendance reached 2000-mark (2171).

John S. Pillsbury was made regent for life.

The course in medicine was made a four-year course.

A dining hall for the school of agriculture was erected at a cost of \$42,500.

Sub-Experiment Station at Crookston started.

Forge shop at the same department was erected at a cost of \$5,000.

The Albert Howard scholarship was established.

1896.

The school of mines and the college of engineering were finally separated.

Sub-Experiment Station at Grand Rapids organized.

A medical science building was erected at a cost of \$65,000, and the Armory at a cost of \$75,000.

1897.

The girls' home building at the school of agriculture was erected at a cost of \$37,000.

1898.

23-100 of a mill tax went into effect this year.

The five-year course in science and technology and the four-year course in drawing and industrial art were established.

1899.

The laboratory of anatomy was erected at a cost of \$15,000.

A clinical building was erected at Seven Corners at a cost of \$15,000, and a Horticultural building at the department of agriculture at a cost of \$35,000.

1900.

Attendance reached 3000-mark (3236).

The Pillsbury statue was unveiled.

The Minnesota Daily was established and the work on the geological survey was discontinued.

1901.

October 18th Governor John S. Pillsbury died.

The Gilfillan trust fund of \$50,000 was established.

The Board of Control was created and given jurisdiction over University finances.

Buildings were erected as follows: physics building at a cost of \$75,000; veterinary building at a cost of \$25,000; engineering shops at a cost of \$32,000; and a meat house at a cost of \$7,500.

An intermediate year in the school of agriculture was established.

The Woman's League was organized.

A rural school agriculture act was passed.

The Minnesota Alumni Weekly was established.

1902.

The Pillsbury memorial fence was erected by Mrs. Sarah Pillsbury Gale.

The Ludden trust fund of \$5,000 was established.

The Elliott scholarship loan fund of \$5,000 was established.

The Dorr fountain was placed on the campus.

An agricultural chemistry laboratory was erected at a cost of \$30,000.

The laboratory of animal research was erected at a cost of \$8,000.

Courses in forestry and home economics were established.

1903.

The school of chemistry was organized as an independent school.

The short course for farmers was established.

School of mines building was erected at a cost of \$61,000, and the boys' dormitory at the school of agriculture at a cost of \$40,000.

\$11,000 was granted by the legislature for campus extension.

The Board of Control took actual charge of the University Finances.

1904.

The "Old Main" was destroyed by fire.

Greenleaf Clark died.

The General Alumni Association was organized.

The four-year course in drawing and industrial art was abolished.

An addition to the law building made at a cost of \$28,000.

Live stock pavilion was erected at a cost of \$32,000.

Farm machinery building was erected at a cost of \$5,000.

Pillsbury heirs donated land valued at \$15,000 and Alfred F. Pillsbury enclosed Northrop field with a fence at a cost of \$15,000.

\$5,000 was added to the Ludden trust fund.

1905.

The Board of Control supervision over University affairs abolished.

The graduate school was formally organized.

The school of agriculture was established at Crookston.

The University council organized.

College of education established.

\$114,000 was left to the University for a hospital by Mrs. Elliott as a memorial to her husband Dr. Elliott.

1906.

Dr. Folwell resigned.

The students' soldier monument was unveiled.

Alice Shevlin Hall was donated and erected.

Office of dean of women was established.

Adams bill became a law.

\$20,000 appropriated for additional land for experimental farm.

Institute of public health and pathology erected at a cost of \$125,000, including equipment.

Botanical plant house erected at a cost of \$10,000.

1907.

\$105,000 granted by the legislature to increase salaries.

Professors' salaries advanced an average of about 30 per cent.

\$450,000 granted by the legislature for campus extension.

\$126,000 granted for additions to the experimental farm.

\$250,000 given for an engineering building.

Pasteur institute established.

Folwell Hall erected at a cost of \$415,000.

Main building of the department of agriculture erected at a cost of \$250,000.

School building erected at Crookston at a cost of \$15,000.

Nelson bill became a law.

\$15,000 added to Ludden trust by bequest.

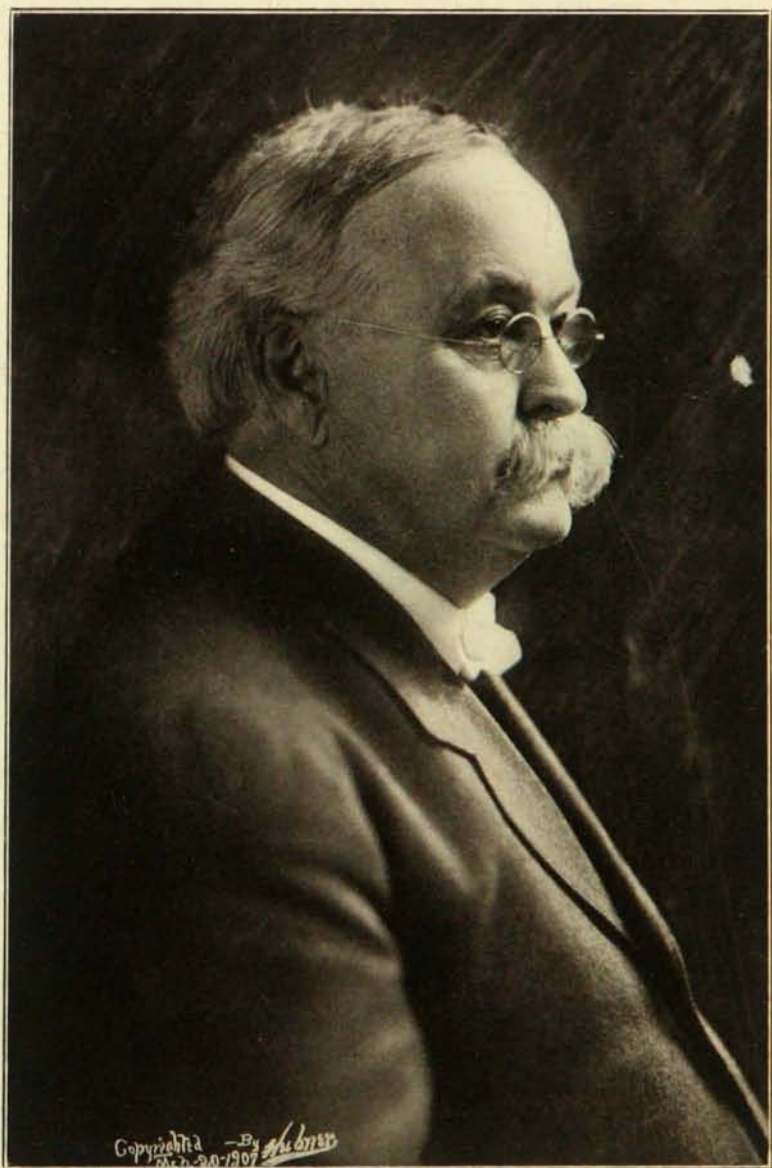
\$40,000 contributed by friends of the University for a site for Elliott hospital.

1908.

The Minnesota Union Organized.

Dormitory and dining hall erected at the Crookston school of agriculture at a cost of \$50,000.

Five-year course in engineering established.



1909.

President Northrop resigned.—The Regents refused to accept his resignation and he temporarily withdrew the same.

Dean Jones resigned.

Professors Sanford and Brooks retired.

The legislature appropriated, including the 23-100 mill tax, \$2,639,472.07 for permanent improvements and support and campus extension for the years 1909-10 and 1910-11.

Student pastor employed by the churches.

A STORY OF WONDERFUL GROWTH.

President Northrop came to the University and took up his duties as president in the fall of 1884, though he was not formally inaugurated as president until Commencement week of 1885. The following figures tell a tale of growth almost beyond belief.

At the time President Northrop came there were 289 students enrolled, this year's enrollment is 4800, 16.9-fold increase. Up to the date of President Northrop's coming the total amount received from fees was \$30,493.17. The amount received since his coming has been \$1,865,070.65. The year he came the fees amounted to \$1,632.87, they now amount to \$178,000.00 a year, that is 109 times as much as the year when he came.

Up to that date the state had contributed \$313,000 toward general support of the University. It has since contributed \$3,285,215.77 for the same purpose. The state is now contributing 16.9 times as much as it contributed at the date of President Northrop's coming.

When President Northrop came, the state had spent \$256,850 on building and equipment. It has since spent \$2,585,312.32. The year he came the University spent on buildings \$30,000. The University is now spending more than 20 times that amount annually for the same purpose.

In 1885 the permanent endowment fund amounted to \$716,025.94, it now amounts to \$1,413,817.35. Then no one dreamed of the vastness of the endowment that was some day to come to the University from these lands. We now talk of from twenty to forty millions with a considerable degree of assurance.

When President Northrop came to the University in 1884, the faculty numbered thirty members, seven of these gave no instruction but were members of the faculty by virtue of being the Medical Examining Board, so that the number actually giving instruction in the University was twenty-three. The faculty now numbers two hundred and twelve professors and assistant professors and one hundred and twenty-five instructors and a considerable number of scholars and assistants in addi-

tion. The maximum salary of a professor was then \$2,400, it is now \$3,500. The total pay roll was then \$41,250.00, it is now \$570,100.00.

At that time the University had no special library fund, all money for the support of the library being taken from the current expense fund. Since that date \$133,000 has been contributed directly for the support of the library and \$45,000 a year is now being appropriated for its support.

Up to 1884 the University had received from its permanent endowment from the sale of land, \$267,320.66. It has since received \$1,101,613.65. The amount received annually at the present time being something more than three times as much as at that date.

At that time there were no Nelson, Adams, Morrill or Hatch funds for the support of agricultural education and experimentation. Since that date the University has received from these bills \$786,000.

Prior to the coming of President Northrop the University had received but \$58,000 for campus extension, the campus at that time embracing about 45 acres. Since that date it has received \$591,000 for campus extension and additional land for the experimental farm. This does not include the \$350,000 just appropriated by the legislature for the purpose of further campus extension.

The year before President Northrop came to the University, the old farm, situated below Oak street and extending to Prospect Park, had been sold and the proceeds invested in the experimental farm, of about 250 acres, at St. Anthony Park. The farm has been added to since that date so that at the present time it includes 419 acres. The experiment farms at Crookston and Grand Rapids have since been acquired.

When President Northrop came in 1884 there were two buildings on the University campus, the Old Main building which was destroyed by fire in 1904, and the building which used to stand where the chemical laboratory now stands, which was known as the Agriculture building, and which housed the agricultural department, the plant house, and a chemical laboratory, this building was destroyed by fire in 1888. So that there is no building standing on the campus today that was standing when President Northrop came. The present number of buildings on the University campus is twenty three (23) and money for six more buildings has been appropriated by the legislature. These buildings will cost \$690,000.

When President Northrop came there were two buildings for the agricultural department, located on the University farm, the farm house which now stands where it was originally built in 1883, and an experiment station building which was destroyed by fire in 1890. There are now twenty-three buildings housing the agricultural department, not in-

cluding the buildings of the two sub-stations at Crookston and Grand Rapids, nor the buildings for the agricultural school at Crookston—two buildings having been erected for this purpose and two more having been provided for at the recent session of the legislature. Four more buildings were authorized for the agricultural department by the legislature of 1909 to be erected at a cost of \$162,000.

The foregoing figures do not include any appropriations made by the legislature of 1909 save as distinctly specified. Were these figures to be included the showing would be even greater than stated above.

The following figures show the enrollment from the beginning down to the present day.

1868,	72	1882,	253	1896,	2,467
1869,	146	1883,	222	1897,	2,647
1870,	212	1884,	289	1898,	2,890
1871,	225	1885,	310	1899,	2,925
1872,	265	1886,	406	1900,	3,236
1873,	278	1887,	412	1901,	3,413
1874,	287	1888,	491	1902,	3,656
1875,	237	1889,	781	1903,	3,788
1876,	267	1890,	1,002	1904,	3,845
1877,	304	1891,	1,183	1905,	3,790
1878,	371	1892,	1,374	1906,	3,955
1879,	386	1893,	1,620	1907,	4,145
1880,	308	1894,	1,828	1908,	4,421
1881,	271	1895,	2,171	1909,	4,671

The budget for the first biennial period of the University, after the coming of President Northrop was:

Fees	\$ 4,068.10
State appropriation	58,000.00
Buildings and equipment.....	60,000.00
Endowment fund income.....	85,497.89
A total of.....	\$207,565.99

The budget for the coming biennial period is:

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR THE COMING BIENNIAL PERIOD.

Interest on invested funds.....	\$ 115,000.00
Interest on bank deposits.....	1,500.00
23/100 mill tax	500,000.00
Direct from State for support.....	390,000.00
Same for specific objects.....	241,800.00
School of mines support.....	19,000.00

State institutions fund interest	24,000.00
Fees paid by students.....	325,000.00
Rental of houses on campus	25,000.00
Dental infirmary receipts	28,000.00
Library	45,000.00
U. S. Government-Morrill bill.....	50,000.00
U. S. Government-Adams bill.....	22,000.00
U. S. Government-Hatch bill.....	30,000.00
U. S. Government-Nelson bill.....	25,000.00
Agricultural department receipts.....	45,000.00
For buildings, repairs and permanent improvements.....	1,085,500.00
Engineering building, by legislature of 1907.....	250,000.00
Elliott hospital, the Elliott bequest.....	118,000.00
Campus	350,000.00
Distribution of charts.....	3,500.00
Miscellaneous	4,672.07
Total	\$3,697,972.07

When President Northrop came to the University in the fall of 1884, the University existed as a university practically only in name. There was but one fully developed college—the college of science, literature and the arts. The course in engineering, architecture and agriculture coincided very closely with the first two years of the course in science, literature and the arts, practically all of the technical work of these courses being confined to the junior and senior years.

During the twenty-five years of President Northrop's administration the University has advanced from a practically unknown quantity to a point where it is recognized as one of the five leading state universities of the country, and among the ten or twelve best in the land. Instead of one college there are now eleven distinct colleges doing work leading to degrees and some half dozen special courses for which certificates are granted.

At that time the alumni body numbered 214; the first time President Northrop handed out diplomas to the graduating class there were but 19, fourteen men and five women to receive sheepskins, couched in Latin and signed by every member of the University faculty. At the coming commencement President Northrop will hand out diplomas to 550 men and women who have completed their college courses. Including the class of 1909 there will be nearly 6,500 living alumni owning Minnesota as their Alma Mater.

From an institution which in those days was struggling for a mere existence and to prevent disruption through unfriendly action of the state legislature it has become entrenched in the hearts of the people today so that practically whatever is asked for its support is granted willingly, and opposition to it has dwindled to a negligible quantity.

During the years of President Northrop's administration Minnesota has solved, not only for herself but for the world as well, the problem of agricultural education. The school of agriculture established at St. Anthony Park in 1888, was the first successful school of agriculture ever established in the world. The ideas embodied in that school have been adopted wherever the problem of agriculture has been a problem. It was during the early years of President Northrop's administration and due directly to his activity in its establishment that the system of farmers' institutes was inaugurated. It was President Northrop who "discovered" Mr. O. C. Gregg, who inaugurated the system of institutes for the state on a basis which has been copied to greater or less extent wherever such systems exist. One of the most effective institute superintendents in the West recently stated that they were following the trail blazed by Mr. Gregg over twenty years ago.

When President Northrop came to the University its medical and law departments existed solely on paper. The law department has grown from nothing to be one of the leading law schools of the country, turning out men who are making their mark all over the country. The medical department has been developed from a mere examining board to be one of the three or four leading medical colleges in the country and recognized as such by the leading physicians of the land. The college of dentistry which has been developed during this period is second to none anywhere.

This record of growth is a marvelous record, it is doubtful whether it can be matched anywhere else in the educational world.

At the time when President Northrop came to the University it was always in order for a religious body to take its fling at the "Godless institution," which was the most common epithet applied to the University by such bodies. President Northrop has so administered the affairs of the University that this practice has become entirely obsolete in this state.

In those days the convening of the legislature was looked forward to with dread and a feeling of relief was always experienced when it adjourned without enacting any unfriendly legislation. Now, practically every request of the regents is granted and the spirit of carping criticism has almost wholly disappeared. The change in public sentiment is hardly less marked than the change in material conditions.

THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENT.

President Northrop's administration has not been lacking in elements that have savored of the dramatic. There have been not a few crises in which President Northrop's wonderful way of handling men has resulted in bringing the University through the crisis safely. Among all of these events, however, there is one that stands out as *the* crisis of the University.

When the legislature of 1889 convened, the dissatisfaction in regard to what had been accomplished for agricultural education reached a climax and the most determined efforts were made by enemies to dismember the University by taking away the agricultural department and establishing it as an independent institution. This was the culmination of the fight begun in 1887, when a series of charges against the University and its regents and the honesty of its past administration was formulated and a committee of investigation was appointed and an investigation was held, none of the charges made being sustained by any evidence.

It was early in the session of 1887 that President Northrop made his telling address upon "Agricultural education" before the meeting of the State Horticultural society held in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The common sense, straightforward plea of the President made itself felt and had its weight in preventing unfriendly action during that session. Two years later, during the session of 1889, came the darkest days when it seemed as though a division of the University was inevitable, President Northrop's wonderful influence over men made itself felt and he won over from the opposition some of its strongest supporters. And when, Governor Pillsbury made the following statement to the legislature:

"As this state has not the funds, I wish to help this University myself. I have long had the intention of leaving something for it. I think I cannot do better for the state, which has so highly honored me, and for the University I so much love, than by making a donation for the completion of these buildings; and I propose to erect and complete Science Hall, at an expense of \$150,000, more or less, and present it to the state; and all I ask is to know that these land grants be kept intact and this institution be made one that this great State may be proud of; that may be adequate to the needs of the State, an honor to it and a lasting monument to the progress which is characteristic of this State now and in the years to come—some assurance that, when I am dead and gone, this institution shall be kept for all time, broad in its scope, powerful in its influence, as firm and substantial in its maturity as it was weak and struggling in the days that saw its birth."

This offer was accepted and the battle against dissolution was over and won.

The fact that Minnesota has today one university embracing all instruction offered by the state of collegiate grade, instead of a number of lesser institutions scattered here and there over the state, is due to the work done by President Northrop and Governor Pillsbury during the session of 1889.

President Northrop has no hesitation in saying that the next most important event of his administration is the securing of the release of the University from the board of control supervision.

"GOVERNOR" JOHN. S. PILLSBURY.

No review of President Northrop's administration would be complete unless mention was made of Governor Pillsbury. President Northrop and Governor Pillsbury had unbounded faith in each other and were warm personal friends. They worked together in absolute harmony to advance every interest of the University, and never did President Northrop fail to find in the Governor, a sympathetic and strong supporter.



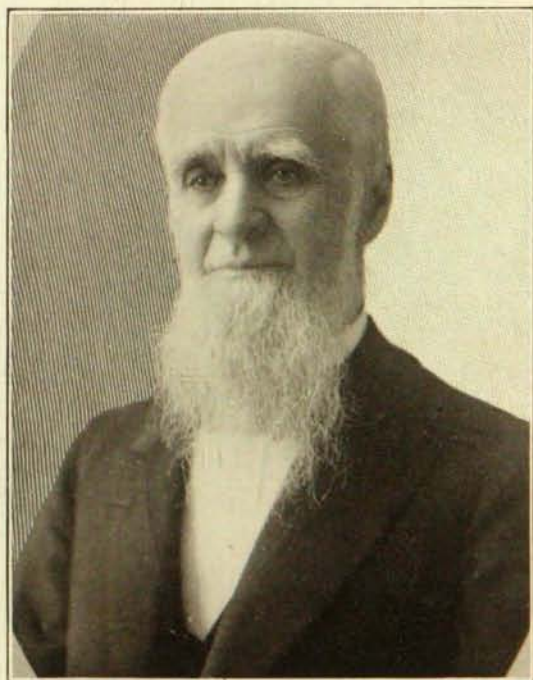
At the time of the dedication of the Pillsbury statue, erected by the alumni on the campus, President Northrop said:

"There never has been an hour, no not an hour, since I have been associated with him in this work, that his ear was not ready to hear, and his tongue willing to utter, the counsel that was needed. Ten thousand times more valuable than all the money he has given, is the time he has so freely bestowed upon this institution. I do not exaggerate when I say that during the last forty years Governor Pillsbury has spent as much as ten years in the service of the University. It is eminently fitting that he should be honored as he is today. His real monument is the University itself, and it is beautiful that this statue so complete, so life-like, so truly expressive of him, should stand here looking placidly at the institution which he loves; it is beautiful that this statue should stand here to be looked upon by the young men and women who will come here for the purposes of education, and who will be constantly reminded by it how much a man of truly noble purpose can do for the good of his fellow men."

MAY PUBLISH PAPERS.

A great many of the alumni and other friends of President Northrop, have been anxious to secure a collection of some of his most important addresses upon various occasions. A great many of these addresses have been printed for limited circulation at the time they were delivered but they have never been gathered in a single volume. It is possible that President Northrop may be persuaded to publish a couple of volumes of these addresses within the next few years. In case this is done, one volume will be devoted to his Shakespearian addresses which have won him so much fame and the other to addresses upon miscellaneous topics.

The one thing that has brought President Northrop most into touch with the people of the Northwest, and indeed the whole country over, has been his ability to say the right thing at the right time. On the various occasions when he has been called on for an address, during his twenty-five years at the University, more often than not his address has been the address that has struck the key-note of the occasion. The personality of the man with his tremendous earnestness, has driven his wise words home with a force that has left its impress upon all who have heard him. He has been called upon innumerable times to speak upon public occasions in this state, and the alumni of the University have always been proud of "Prexy" and the way in which he has represented the University on such occasions.



PROFESSOR JABEZ BROOKS

President Northrop's chapel talks will be remembered by the great body of alumni as the most inspiring feature of their college courses. Frequently during the college year, men and women who have won national or international reputations for things they have said and done, have appeared to speak to the students at chapel time. President Northrop has always been exceedingly happy in his introduction and felicitous in his closing words on such occasions. Never have the students had occasion to feel otherwise than proud of the President when comparing him with these notables. The following incident expresses fairly the feeling of thousands of the alumni.

A young lady relates the incident.

Upon arriving home one day, after some noted man had been in chapel and had spoken to the students, she remarked to her father that Mr. Blank spoke in chapel today and then she told what President Northrop had said, forgetting to say anything about what the illustrious visitor had said.

Her father queried—"Didn't you say that Mr. Blank spoke?"

"Oh, yes."

"Well, what did he say?"

"I don't remember what *he* said."

This illustrates the way in which the things President Northrop has had to say have remained in the minds of his hearers. It is a matter of great regret to thousands of alumni that these chapel talks have not been preserved. However, they are not lost; they have left their indelible impress upon the lives of thousands of students who have been privileged to listen to "Prexy's" words of wisdom.

DEPEW DEPOSED.

Perhaps no one incident of President Northrop's many encounters with the sharpest wits of the country has received wider advertisement than his encounter with Chauncey Depew at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Cornell University. Depew had spoken in the forenoon making the address of the occasion. After luncheon a number of the notable speakers were to respond to toasts. Depew was the first one called upon. He said in substance, that there was no need of his saying anything more unless it was to prove that whatever the effect of his morning speech had been upon his audience, it had not exhausted him; further, that there was no need of his speaking on account of the number of brilliant orators who were to follow him. He then characterized the various speakers in a very witty manner, calling President Northrop the "Educational Cyclone of the Northwest." Im-

mediately after finishing his speech Mr. Depew left the room. The next speaker said that he had understood that it was a practice of Mr. Depew to leave the room after having made a speech, fearing that he would hear some one else make a better speech than he had made himself.

When it came President Northrop's turn to speak, he remarked, "I suppose that I have no occasion to question the characterization which Mr. Depew was pleased to accord me as the 'educational cyclone of the northwest.' Mr. Depew is certainly recognized as the greatest authority in the country on wind."

PREXY'S FACE.

Ideals of youth, once cherished and forgot,
 Or rudely crushed and trampled in Life's race,
 Come back to me unbidden, when I look
 In Prexy's face.

In Prexy's face
 Are many stories—some of them are glad,
 Told in a smile for youthful joy and mirth;
 And some of them are tender, having birth
 In tears of sympathy when hearts are sad.

Power and strength and comfort, all are there,
 And even a dim, soft shadow, sorrow's trace.
 With these the hand of Time has set Love's seal
 In Prexy's face.

—C. M.

WHEN PREXY PRAYS

When Prexy prays
Our heads all bow,
A sense of peace
Smooths every brow,
Our hearts deep stirred
No whispers raise,
At chapel time
When Prexy prays.

When Prexy prays
All hearts unite,
And closer draws
The Infinite;
No thoughtless wit
Himself displays,
At chapel time
When Prexy prays.

When Prexy prays,
Our better self
Is raised above
All thoughts of self;
To nobler lives
Incline our ways,
At chapel time
When Prexy prays.

From the Gopher of '01.



W. H. C.

PRESIDENT NORTHPROP'S VIEWS.

In the following quotations, which have been chosen from some of the principal addresses made by President Northrop during his administration as president of the University, we have aimed to show President Northrop's views of various matters of public interest. These selections are typical but by no means exhaustive.

On Christianity.

"So long as I stand at the head of the University, I shall uphold the standard of Christianity as the religion that is to save the world."

"For myself, I feel that I should know very little about God if Jesus Christ had not come into the world and revealed God to us, as he said he did. And I should have very little confidence in immortality from all the arguments from analogy or human longings, if I did not believe that Jesus rose from the dead, as he said he would rise, and as we are told he did. I feel as Paul did, 'If Christ be not risen then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain.' 'But now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that slept.'"

"Believing this, as I do, I recognize in Jesus not a mere man, however remarkable, but a messenger from God, who had power to lay down his life and power to take it up again, a being fitted in all respects by character and power to be the light of the world and to reveal God to us as he really is. This, that and the other may disappear or change or perish, but Jesus Christ remains the same yesterday, to-day, and forever, Son of Man and Son of God, the Divine Savior of the World."

On the "Dominating Spirit."

From *American Progress*—delivered before the graduating class of the University of Wisconsin, June 21st, 1893.

"As respects our progress in character, it may be said that we do not know much more about God or Heaven, or the future life, than our fathers did. We do not keep the Sabbath with as much strictness as they did. The Church is lenient towards amusements that were formerly deemed irreligious. The Church does not control individual thinking as much as formerly, and theological speculations are permitted in most churches without censure, that in the olden time would have been deemed heresy worthy of the most severe ecclesiastical discipline. You may think these changes bad or good, according to your training. But the thoughts of the present age, respecting God and the Divine Government, are much more cheerful and hopeful and worthy of our Father in Heaven than were the thoughts of the Church a century ago. Ministers and other Christians do not drink as much rum as they did in those depressing days. The Sabbath is used for the entertainment and instruction of millions of delighted children, instead of being made a day of peculiar discomfort by the studied repression of all the natural impulses and desires, without the expression of anything natural whatever. The religion of the day is built less on Moses, and the imprecatory Psalms, and Isaiah and Jeremiah, and possibly Paul, and a good deal more on Jesus Christ. If it does not keep Christians as much as formerly from mixing with the world, it enables them to do a great deal more than formerly to make the world better. If Piety consists in perpetual introspection and a daily solemn balancing of accounts to see whether we are going to Heaven or to Hell, with the presumption in favor of the latter as becomes the truly humble, undoubtedly there is very much less of it than there formerly was; but, if Piety means the possession of the spirit of Christ, the unselfish out-going of the soul towards others for their good,—charity, philanthropy, love to God and love to men,—as I think it does,—then no other age has had as much piety in it as the present. I do not mean that the men of former times were less heroic in their devotion or less well-meaning in their service; I do mean that we have found a better way, even as Jesus of Nazareth pointed out a better way

than that of Moses. * * * The time has been when stranger and enemy were synonymous, when fidelity to God was best shown by violence to those who did not agree with the current opinion. * * * Our age seems to me, with all its faults, to have caught more of the spirit of Jesus and of his meaning when he said, 'Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of these, ye did it unto me'; and to be doing more for men, women and children in His name than any age before. At least I know that I would rather live with the people of today of whatever name or creed, than with those of any former age, for life now is sweeter and more full of hope and peace than ever before."

From American Progress—delivered before the graduating class of the University of Wisconsin, June 21, 1893.

"It has been the glory of our country, and I pray God it may never cease to be the glory of our country, that here men may rise by merit above the social condition in which they are born. Our free public education is not intended to make grades and classes of society, from father to son, content with that station which it has pleased Providence to assign them. On the contrary, it is intended to quicken the intellect and to stir the ambition of every child which it reaches, so that there may be continual movement from one grade of society to another, perpetual currents purifying and energizing society, as the winds and the waves keep the mighty ocean forever in action, and so more equable in temperature and more pure."

On "Minnesota Spirit."

"I would have the Minnesota Spirit show itself in fidelity to study, in kindness and charity among ourselves, in fearless and strenuous effort on the athletic field, in justice to our rivals, in good will and helpfulness to all mankind, in patriotic devotion to country when it needs service either in peace or in war, and in the cherishing of the highest ideals for both private and public life."

From Yale's Relation to the Development of the Country.

"The real history of a country is not the record of its great men either in war or in peace. It is rather an account of the development and progress of the people; and especially so in this country, where the people's will can govern and ultimately does govern, and where the wisest leaders, before they speak, listen for the voice of the people. The hope of the country, is not in the astuteness and ability of its great men, but in the virtue, intelligence and good sense of the great body of the people. An institution of learning whose influence, educational and ethical, has permeated the great mass of the people in all parts of the country, affecting alike their ideas, their mode of thinking, their habits of life, their conceptions of public and private virtue, of patriotism and of religion, has impressed itself upon the character of the nation in a more permanent way and with more wide-reaching results than an institution whose chief glory is the development of a few party leaders."

On Education.

From President Northrop's Inaugural Address Delivered June 11th, 1885.

"Real education, is something more than the mere acquisition of knowledge. It is the appropriation of knowledge in such a way as to produce power. Real education is self-education. It is the result of work done by the student and not for him. The mind is not a reservoir. It is a living organism, and what we put into it must be its nourishment and make it grow. And it is just here, if anywhere that our modern system of education is in danger of breaking down. We are in great danger of substituting 'cramming' for training, and of making human minds 'reservoirs, something merely receptive, instead of living springs capable, under proper management, of throwing out larger and better streams.' I am not indifferent to the acquisitions of students, but I am far more concerned for their growth. I am not indifferent as to what students shall study, but I am more concerned as to how they shall study. * * * A very common demand at the present time is that education shall be 'practical'—a very just demand, indeed, if by 'practical' is meant 'useful'—but a very degrading demand, indeed, if 'practical' means merely 'money-making.' * * * The education of the students in the University will be but a part, and not necessarily the largest part, of the good which the University will do. Its influence ought to be felt not here

alone in the academic buildings, but in every school in the whole State. It is not the common school which pushes up the University; it is the University which lifts up the common school. It does this by setting up a higher standard of excellence in scholarship; by opening wider and more interesting fields of study; by creating a better and more positive taste for learning; by holding out inducements to every scholar to pursue his studies longer and avail himself of all the advantages of education furnished by the State; and by stimulating scholars and teachers alike to do good and faithful work, by the prospect of reward in admission to the higher work of the University. * * * I hope there will be developed here, among the students, if it does not already exist, a feeling of love for the University—a love that shall last as long as life itself. I hope that all our students, as they graduate and go out into the world, will look to this place as to what was once their home and what, in a very high sense, was their birth-place; that they will have pleasant memories of something besides recitations and lectures; that they will recall many a word of counsel, of encouragement, of inspiration, given to them by the instructors outside the lines of daily routine; and that, as the years pass on, they will love to come back to us and encourage us in our work, by showing what noble men and women they have become. That is the kind of loyalty to the University we shall seek to inspire, a loyalty born of the remembrance that here, in the very crisis of life, kindness and sympathy were experienced, here intellectual power and moral earnestness were acquired, and here an inspiration to a true life was given, an inspiration whose voice has been heard in all the years that are past, and, they know, will never be silent in the years that are to come."

From "The Education Which Our Country Needs." Delivered June 1st, 1899.—

"That is the best education which fits a man for the greatest usefulness. No man is likely to be very useful who does not observe accurately and reason correctly however much he may know. The man who cannot draw just conclusions for his own guidance is not likely to be a safe guide for others in any field of complex human activity. * * * The specializing which is the undoubted characteristic of our present education, must not be carried too far. An educated man should understand his business, but he should also know something besides his business. * * * A speech is effective when there is a man back of it. So with scholars in all pursuits. They must be real men or, if you please, real women, their manhood or womanhood supporting their scholarship, not depending on it. * * * The old education confessedly did discipline the mind, but it imparted little useful knowledge. The tendency of much of the new education is to impart knowledge without contributing in a marked degree to mental discipline or, if you please, without securing that much abused but exceedingly valuable thing, culture. For it is this which after all is to be the charm of the scholar, whether he be statesman, professor or artisan. It is this for which our secondary schools ought to prepare, and of which our higher education ought still to be mindful. But the needs of the present age can never be met by culture alone. * * * The work of experimenting never pays directly; but without it, progress is impossible. So our enthusiastic young masters or doctors who are searching old records and plowing up ancient documents, or who are studiously harnessing mathematics to statesmanship, or are dragging the sea for new creatures, or searching the plains and forests for new specimens of fauna or flora, or are subjecting the human being to a microscopic examination to discover new physical, intellectual, or moral microbes, or who are taking the new-born babes to the psychological laboratories and watching with eagle eye the development of the infant so that the laws of growth may be accurately formulated and teachers may learn just when and how the growing babes may in future be most wisely instructed,—all these working, searching, keen, thoughtful, earnest students, must eventually do a world of good, and in the process they must get a world of good, though as I have intimated they will do a vast amount of work that will have no perceptible influence upon the future of humanity—though in most cases it will enable the young candidate for fame to publish a pamphlet. I certainly recognize the value of this experimental work, even though much of it may be without definite results. Some of it will be of service, and that is the best we can

hope for in experimental work. It will extend the area of knowledge. It will help to make man master of the world. And in the meantime education is no longer a teacher with a book cramming the pupil. It is rather the pupil under guidance of the teacher, investigating and demonstrating truth for himself, but still receiving from his teacher inspiration in his work and an impulse towards everything that is manly and good. For laboratories and seminars, invaluable though they are, can never be a substitute for the earnest, helpful, conscientious and enthusiastic teacher. * * * I have insisted on knowledge as an essential but not as the only essential of education. * * * The danger of our present tendency is the loss of enthusiasm for everything except dry facts, and the absolute dethronement of the imagination. * * * The rising generation however familiar it may become with nature and things material, must not be so trained as to be unmoved by heroism, patriotism, unselfishness, or by grandeur of soul or action. * * * Complaints are sometimes made that with all our expenditures for public education the people are no more contented than they were when they knew less. * * * Discontent without hope of anything better is not only consistent with the highest earthly happiness, but is usually the concomitant of such happiness. I do not know that contentment is produced by education. I do not know that it is desirable that it should be. Contentment is not the same as happiness. Shylock, after being robbed of his daughter and his ducats, after being judicially robbed of the rest of his property and forced to accept a hated religion in place of his ancestral faith, is asked by the prosecutor, Portia, if he is contented, and he answers, 'I am content.' Perhaps he was * * * but he certainly was not conspicuously happy.

"Unrest is the law of progress. The education which makes a man contented, or makes classes of people contented when they have not apprehended the best things is, in a degree, a failure. That education alone is successful which awakens in man a noble discontent with the undeveloped present, and an earnest longing for more perfect attainments. * * * Knowledge is as disturbing and disquieting today as it was in the Garden of Eden. And is not this as it should be? Ought not the larger vision to awaken the nobler longings and purposes?"

From "Yale's Relation to the Development of the Country."

"Probably the man of real genius never owes his success entirely to his college. The greatest men of the world have not got their inspiration from the college curriculum nor the college faculty. Some men have been great without being trained at college. The glory which has been shed on some colleges because eminent men have graduated there, is not to be despised; but is largely accidental. Miami University did not make Benjamin Harrison; nor did Dartmouth make Daniel Webster; nor did Bowdoin make Nathaniel Hawthorne; nor did Yale make John C. Calhoun. These men would have been men of note no matter where they might be graduated. The spirit of man in them was a candle of the Lord, and they could not but shine."

"Hereditary of blood is much less complex than heredity of mind. Genealogical tables are sufficiently intricate, but they are simplicity itself in comparison with tables of the mind's ancestry showing the forces which have operated to produce and invigorate it. No one can possibly estimate the results which come from the work of the successful teacher, in moulding the character and quickening the intellect of his students, because the influence of this work goes on, in future years, in widening circles that at last reach the limits of the country and even of the world."

From "Agricultural Education," an address delivered before the State Horticultural society in the chamber of the House of Representatives, January 19th, 1887.

"I shall regard it as a sad day for the country when the ranks of the professions and of trade and of manufacturing and of banking can no longer be recruited from the sturdy and energetic and honest sons of farmers in the country. The best blood in all lines of activities in our large cities has come from the country and from the homes of farmers. Long may it be so."

On the Alumni.

From "Yale's Relation to the Development of the Country," delivered at the Yale Bicentennial celebration, October 22, 1901.

"The prairies that for hundreds of miles stretch in almost unbroken continuity through the West do not excite in the traveler to the Pacific any especial emotion of wonder. Such emotion is excited by the tall peaks further west that tower heavenward, the sentinels of the Rockies, grand, gloomy, solitary, sublime. But the prairies, monotonously level and tame though they are, can feed the world.

"The largest part of the alumni of the college are like the prairie—inconspicuous but useful. Some of the others are like the foot-hills, elevated but small in comparison with Shasta's heaven-piercing head. Comparatively few rise to mountain heights—and hardly one attains the grandeur of the solitary peak to whose majesty the world does homage. But the inconspicuous lives are not always the least useful lives. The men with the longest record in the triennial catalogue are not necessarily the men who have done the most good. Many a graduate as principal of an academy, a high school or a preparatory school of some kind, has done a work that in its breadth, power and beneficence is not equaled by the work of more conspicuous men in higher fields. I would rather have the glory which rests upon the memory of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, than the halo which encircles the proudest don of Oxford. It is a great thing to be a real thinker. It is a great thing to have a noble character, but it is a greater thing to plant your thoughts in intellects where they will grow, and to put your principles which have made character, into hearts where they will be cherished. In this thought the teachers of all grades can rest content."

DR. JABEZ BROOKS: AN APPRECIATION.

This year's commencement day of the University of Minnesota is marked by no event more notable than the retirement from her service of Professor Jabez Brooks, doctor of divinity, who for forty years has held the chair of Greek language and literature.

When the University was organized under the charter of 1868 Professor Brooks' election was the first one made by the board of regents. There was no room for question or mistake in that election. As president of Hamline University at Red Wing for eight years, after seven years' service as principal of the preparatory department, he had demonstrated to the people of Minnesota, his scholarship, his administrative ability, and his high and blameless manly and Christian character. He was easily and without controversy the leading educator in Minnesota, and had been recognized as such by the State Teachers' Association.

After a struggle of fifteen years against poverty, wars, panics and faint-hearted trustees he was probably more than content to exchange executive duties for those of a professorship in an institution of his state likely to develop and survive. As a trustee of the State Agricultural college located by the legislature at Glencoe, he was concerned in the merger of that corporation with the University in the winter of 1868 under the charter above referred to. This action prevented the probable dissipation of the national gifts to the state for the higher education. In-



PROFESSOR MARIA L. SANFORD

"The best known and best loved woman in Minnesota"

cidentally it evinced a faith, shared in by few of his profession, in the future of a state university. The closing of Hamline in the spring of 1869, left President Brooks free to enter the service of the University of Minnesota as professor of Greek in September of that year. To his credit and theirs a number, by no means small, of his old students followed him to Minneapolis.

Here his long experience in nursing an infant college stood him and his colleagues in good stead. He taught them what he had learned in a hard school, patience and courage. Cheerfully he took up with them the burden of preparatory instruction, looking forward with confidence to the time when there would be full employment for them in proper college work. This experience led him to construct a text book for beginners in Greek, admirable for its ingenuity and thoroughness. It has been translated into German and used in German schools. A mathematical book, the result of early experience in the class room, has not been published. The example of the thorough, exact, yet liberal instruction of the Greek department has been felt in all departments of the University.

After some years of monotonous pedagogy, the wise professor, sensible of the danger of falling into a comfortable mediocrity, broke away for a year of rest and study in old Athens. Here he picked up the Modern Greek, more like the ancient tongue, than the English Chaucer is like that of Macaulay, and gathered a wide knowledge of Greek history, topography, and antiquities. Collections of books, engravings, statuary, photographs, and other illustrative objects have since adorned his class room. It may be too much to expect that a successor will be able to take up the instruction in Grecian art and archaeology which he has laid down. It can never be said that Dr. Brooks failed to keep step with modern progress, and it has been very great, in the great classical departments.

The teaching of Professor Brooks, was always "normal." He knew how to expound when exposition was needed, and how to refrain from expounding, when the student ought to exert his own powers. He was as judicious in assigning tasks, as he was exacting of results. Students felt it a pleasure to respond to guidance ever helpful and reasonable.

In the faculty Dr. Brooks has been a tower of strength. Temperament, and judgment ripened by experience made him wise in council. His attitude toward students was always wisely and firmly paternal. He favored punishments only when and as punishment promised to meet its true end. He never favored elaborate systems of rules in advance, preferring to deal with cases of discipline as they arose. To the best of the writer's recollection the faculty never took action in a serious matter against Dr. Brooks' advice.

Alongside of University teaching and administrative work, Dr. Brooks has taken his full share of social and public duties. Years of acceptable service as church officer, Sunday school superintendent, member and officer of conferences are to his credit. Sermons, addresses and many other papers in a style, clear, vigorous and finished vouch for an admirable interest and industry in social and Christian work.

For more than half a century this noble scholar and teacher has wrought for the highest good of Minnesota; and Minnesota has paid him—how much? A bare support for himself and family. But he will not complain. He never expected more, and he has had his glorious opportunity and made the most of it. He has fought a good fight, he has finished his course, he has kept the faith. In God's good time may he reach the promised crown. So say we all of us.

WILLIAM WATTS FOLWELL,
'07, by adoption.

MARIA L. SANFORD.

Citizens throughout the state, as well as alumni and students of the University, recognize the fact that "the best known and best loved woman in Minnesota" is Professor Maria L. Sanford, who retires to-day after a continuous service of twenty-nine years at the University of Minnesota, and a continuous service as a teacher extending over more than half a century; such untiring and unselfish service as few have either the strength or the opportunity to give to the public. That this is appreciated is evident from such statements as the following, which, with many similar ones, have appeared in the daily papers within the past two months:

"Professor Sanford is one of the most remarkable women the Northwest has developed." "Probably the retirement of no man in Minnesota's public life would call forth the tribute that has been showered on Professor Maria Sanford since she announced her retirement from the State University after thirty years' work there."

The foundation which has made it possible for her to do so much is undoubtedly her wonderful physical constitution; a constitution which has been likened to steel springs, and which only three months ago brought her through a severe operation more quickly than an ordinary person in the prime of life recovers. Then both her father and mother were musicians, and from them she inherited the hopeful temperament which is common in musicians. Add to this an energy which never sleeps, an absorbing love for young people, and a total lack of thought for self, and the secret of her place in the hearts of so many thousands

is clear. Born to a life of poverty and hardship, she learned to sympathize with the sorrows of others, and to excuse weaknesses in them, while holding herself rigidly to her Puritan ideals of right and wrong; for Professor Sanford is that happy mixture of Yankee and Westerner which has retained the best qualities of both.

Maria Sanford was born in Saybrook, Connecticut, December 19, 1836, into a family of three daughters and one son. She attended the country school in her home town until she was fourteen years old, when the family moved to a home near Meriden. For three terms she attended the academy at Meriden, walking the three miles from her home and helping her mother with the housework nights and mornings. Yet during the entire time she was never absent or tardy. So eager was she to learn everything, that with three others she kept ahead of the class in all their studies. An instance illustrative of her determination occurred when the four had worked two weeks ahead of the class in arithmetic and came to a problem that none of them could solve, Maria worked seventy-two hours on that problem, and finally went to class, the day it was to be explained without having solved it. She asked to be excused from hearing the explanation, went home, and solved it! The next day she had the satisfaction of explaining it to the class again, since the first explanation had proved insufficient for so difficult a problem.

At the age of fifteen the eager student wanted to go to the normal school at New Britain. But the two older sisters were married, the mother was feeble, and Maria's help was needed at home. Finally, however, the way was opened to her and she started off, cheerfully offering to go with only one dress, just so that she might study. And one dress she had, a red muslin delaine with black figures; surely a red badge of courage. She studied so hard that she found no time to write home for three weeks, and her father becoming uneasy, wrote to ask the cause, Maria rose at three o'clock the next morning, and dated a letter home at that hour. Her father replied that he hoped she would not write again for six months if she had to rise at such an unearthly hour to do so.

Three years later Miss Sanford finished the course at the normal school, and taught in her home town for five years, making a home for her invalid mother and younger brother, and doing all the housework in addition to her school work. The next five years she taught in the grade schools in New Haven, and here she found an opportunity to do some more studying. Her Sunday School teacher who was a relative of John Fiske, asked him to make out a course of study in history for her. She procured the books at the public library, and remembers that the first volume of Grote's History of Greece was well worn, the second was

quite fresh, and the others came to her with uncut leaves. Evidently not many who depended on the public library for books were taking a course in history at that time.

From New Haven Miss Sanford went to Middlefield to teach, and it was there that the first decisive change in her life occurred. A school superintendent from Pennsylvania, hearing of her work, visited her school and found the pupils carrying on their work alone, the teacher having been called home by a death in the family. The superintendent was so impressed with the fact that the pupils were able to continue their work without their teacher that he enthusiastically recommended her to his school board. As a result Miss Sanford went to East Parkersville, Pennsylvania, near Bayard Taylor's home, where in the four months' school she had two hundred visitors. It was customary then to teach half a day on Saturday, or else have an institute which teachers and citizens could attend. Miss Sanford chose to have the institute, secured Bayard Taylor to lecture, and then was forced to do some lecturing herself in order to fill out the time. In this way was laid the foundation for the thousands of lectures she has delivered all over the country. Endowed with a voice of organ-like quality, with enthusiasm for every subject she undertook, with homely common sense, with a memory in which was stored a wealth of poetry from the world's greatest poets, and a fund of sparkling humor, she could not fail to be appreciated on the lecture platform.

The work at Parkersville resulted in Miss Sanford's election the next year as superintendent of Coatesville schools and principal of the high school; but her stay there was short. One of the regents of Swarthmore college lived near by, and when the professor of history at Swarthmore broke down near the beginning of the year, the regent recommended Miss Sanford for his position. The course in history made out for her by John Fiske had prepared her for the work, and she held the position as Professor of History for ten years. She also had charge of the commencement speaking, and in this way laid the foundation for her future work in oratory.

The Friends at Swarthmore called to that college Professor Beardsley of the University of Minnesota, who was also a Friend. On an occasion of President Folwell's visit to him, Professor Sanford's history classes were visited, and in 1880 she was asked to come to the University of Minnesota as assistant in Rhetoric and teacher of Public Speaking. Of the impression made upon her students at that time, let one of them speak:

"Many of the old students will recall with sincere pleasure their first impressions of Miss Sanford. * * * At that time nearly all the graduates made commencement addresses, and part of Miss Sanford's

work was to prepare them for the event. In this way she came to know the students better than almost any other professor, and they learned to know her. Her sweet, womanly influence was paramount in the University in those days. She became immediately one of the most popular instructors on the campus. Students flocked to her classes in Rhetoric, which by her rare attainments in literature she made really a course in English."

"Her exertions, for a woman of apparently frail body, were prodigious. There was no burden she would not undertake for her students. Her enthusiasm fired her pupils to greater exertions to perfect themselves in their work, but it never outran or came up to her own zeal for their sakes. It seemed incredible that she could survive the labors she cut out for herself, but it is remarkable that in years, Miss Sanford missed scarcely a day from her classroom, and was always full of enthusiasm and vim. * * * The question might be asked how a woman could drill young men in elocution and in the delivery of orations. She was able to do it because she was an orator of no mean ability herself, and she had a voice that was magnificently trained. * * * Miss Sanford did not drill her students in elocution alone. She took their essays and orations, and went through them laboriously and severely, never, if she could prevent it, letting an oration go out which did not have something to say. She was a woman of wide acquaintance with history and economics, and whether a student wished to discuss free trade or Demosthenes, she was able to guide and criticize in a masterful manner."

Soon after Professor Sanford's coming to Minnesota there was an attempt to separate the Agricultural College from the Academic Department. To prevent this, the Farmers' Institutes were established which are still flourishing. Professor Sanford gave hundreds of lectures at these institutes; so often traveling at night in order to be present at her classes the next day, that one of the regular questions asked when a lecture was being planned, was, "Is there a night train for Miss Sanford?" Beginning with these lectures on domestic science, she gradually added lectures on literature and art, lecturing not only in all parts of Minnesota, but in the Dakotas, Iowa, and Wisconsin; and even up to the present year continuing her custom of traveling all night in order not to be absent from her classes. During the past twenty-nine years she has averaged at least a lecture a week, in addition to all her other work. This does not include her preaching, which she loves best of all. She supplied the pulpit of the Universalist Church in Stillwater for several months, and has preached in churches of various denominations in Minneapolis, always answering with especial pleasure the call to preach in the Congregational Church. She has often said that she believes preaching is really her work.

But Professor Sanford's eyes and ears, mind and heart, have always been too eager to be satisfied with doing one or even two things. During her many railway rides up and down the state she took great pleasure in the beauty of the Minnesota forests; and when it began to look as if the state might lose its forests altogether, she became actively interested in their preservation, and started a crusade for that purpose. The women joined forces with the fire warden, General Andrews, interested Dr. Leo Crafts, and finally sent Professor Sanford and Mrs. Lydia Williams to Washington to procure legislative action to set aside Cass Lake forest as a park. Speaker Cannon was so impressed with the public spirit shown that he said he wished they had such a woman at their University.

This public spirit has manifested itself equally in good works nearer home. Perhaps few to-day realize that Professor Sanford instituted the Improvement League in Minneapolis, started the anti-spitting crusade, and the crusade for the removal of women's hats in public places. None of these reforms are yet completed, but women's hats are removed in all theaters and in some churches. And when Folwell Hall was built, Professor Sanford had a shelf built along one side of her classroom on which the girls could lay their hats during class hours. Spitting in the street cars and on the sidewalks became punishable by fine even before the anti-tuberculosis league began to lecture against it. As for the Improvement League, though much remains to be done, much has already been accomplished. Neighborhood Leagues are active in various parts of the city, in cleaning streets and alleys, beautifying the boulevards, keeping weeds cut from vacant lots, and raising flowers on the home grounds. Years ago the custom was instituted of giving the school children flower seeds to plant at home, sending some one to inspect the flowers in the summer, and to award prizes to the best kept gardens. From this League has grown also the truant school, which is now a part of the public school system, since Mr. Painter, who had charge of the boys' club, from which the truant school originated, made his first report to the Improvement League. The idea of the city play-grounds was also suggested by this League; for although it was first mentioned by Mr. Lies of the Associated Charities, it was helped along by several members of the League who had been for some time actively interested in school play-grounds.

When the work of the Improvement League increased, Professor Sanford was obliged to withdraw from active participation in it; but that her heart was in it was shown when she moved five years ago to a new neighborhood. The boys stole her apples, and when she found out who they were, she gave them apple trees to plant for their own, as well as roses, and peonies for all in the neighborhood who wanted to pay ten cents

apiece for them. The entire neighborhood now has a fine showing of apple trees, roses and peonies. She called the children to the church, gave them ice-cream, and talked to them about planting flower seeds. Then in the fall she had a flower show at which she gave away fifty dollars in prizes, a part of the money being raised by the sale of ice-cream. At the same church she has been a constant attendant at the prayer meeting, has conducted a Bible class regularly, and supplied the pulpit whenever necessary. One resident of the neighborhood said: "She has done more for the good of the neighborhood in five years than all the good it received put together in the preceding twenty-five years." In brief her work has been constructive rather than destructive; preventive rather than punitive. The results are not so easy to estimate as those of corrective work, but the immense value of such work is coming to be recognized everywhere as is testified by the enthusiasm in beautifying cities, using vacant lots for gardens for the poor, and preventing juvenile crime by providing city play-grounds. Miss Sanford's inherent optimism is shown in the fact that her work has always been preventive instead of corrective.

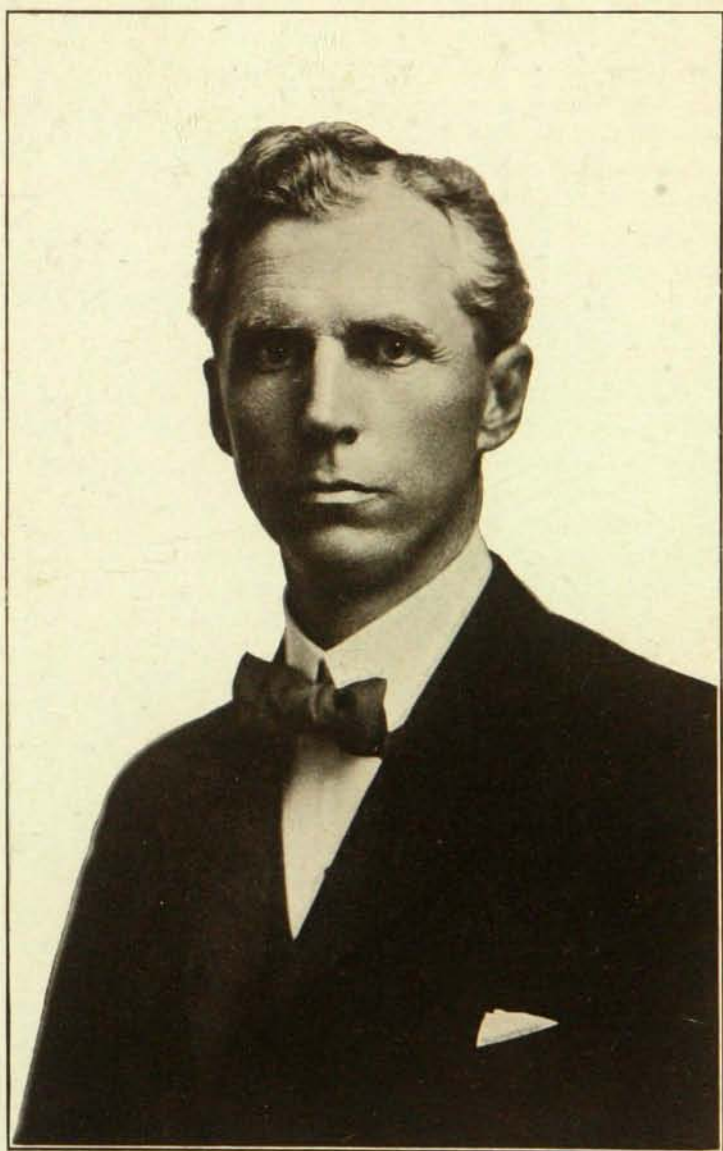
While she has not found it possible to be a regular, active member of any club, she has been of great help to the various women's clubs of the state. Reading and study clubs have called upon her to help them in their choice of studies and books, to make out their courses, and to lecture. Her art lectures, both in school and out, have proved a source of great pleasure and profit to many who have written to her from abroad telling her how much more they have appreciated what they have seen because of her lectures. She has been actively interested always in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Young Women's Christian Association, and in the work of the Northwestern Hospital. She is also the only honorary member of the Woman's Club.

With all her interest away from home, her work at home has never been neglected. From the time when, as a young girl, she made a home for her invalid mother and small brother, she has had some one of her own family with her; orphaned nieces or nephews, and, within the past few years, two grand nephews and a grand niece from Syria, the youngest with her yet. For many years, also, she had students in her home, more than one of whom regards her influence as the most helpful of his life. As one of them said only a few days ago, "When we boarded with Miss Sanford we received something more than food for the body. She gave us at table what was worth more than all the rest of the college course put together." There has never been any ostentation either in Miss Sanford's home or in her dress. Always of the plainest and severest, the plain living and high thinking of her Puritan ancestors, has been made

delightful by practical common sense and her humor, as well as her real social charm.

It is from one of the students who lived in her home twenty-nine years ago, and who has known all the details of her business affairs ever since, that the following information was obtained. As a final testimonial of her character it is fitting that her old students should know one of the bravest things that has ever been done. Many know that for more than twenty years Professor Sanford has cheerfully borne a burden of poverty, but few know why. It has been a matter of wonder that a woman who loves all things beautiful as does Professor Sanford, has lived in a home simple and plain, and dressed in a manner severe almost to austerity. Soon after coming to Minneapolis she invested in real estate. Her investments were good, her business ability excellent, and every detail of her affairs carefully looked after. People who trusted her lent her large sums of money, believing implicitly in her honesty and ability. And in spite of the fact that she is today a debt-burdened woman, they trust in both more firmly than ever. She began her investments five years later than the student, who is now a wealthy business man, and who says that if he had not sold before the hard times came, in which she lost everything, he would be today as poor as she. The best business men advised her to pay what she could from what was left, but she refused, declaring that she would pay the entire amount. And so for twenty years she has carried the burden of thousands of dollars of debt. In five years more everything will be paid. May she live to rejoice in that day! The student referred to said: "I never knew anyone else so conscientious in paying her debts. I should be proud to have my own mother do what she has done; that is what I call brave."

Nor is this the only testimony. Two years ago when Miss Sanford's birthday was celebrated at Alice Shevlin Hall men and women in all walks of life came to do her honor, ministers, lawyers, doctors, people of wealth and people of humble station, all her former students mingled with the undergraduate students in showing their love for her. Now, for the past two months, letters from all over the country have been pouring in upon her from students, some of whom left college over a quarter of a century ago. One letter alone, from one of the former mayors of Minneapolis, would be a worthy reward for all her work. Men in the prime of life tell her that her friendship is the sweetest recollection of their University life, and cannot find words to express their affection for their "second mother." Newspapers all over the state are printing editorials testifying to the power for good she has been. "She has taught the parents as well as the children, and she has been a blessed inspiration to thousands of homes. It is beyond human power to tell



FREDERICK S. JONES

Dean of the College of Engineering and the Mechanic Arts

of the great help such a teacher as Miss Stanford has been to humanity." "Her knowledge and charity are deep and all-pervading enough to cover the whole state and she should be passed around for the good of all communities that are capable of appreciating her as the pre-eminent woman philosopher and sage of Minnesota."

Nothing could show more clearly how dear Miss Sanford is to the student body, than the way in which the announcement of the fact that she was to deliver the commencement address was received by the members of the senior class. Only words of enthusiastic approval have been heard on all sides and in this approval the alumni and her fellow faculty members have joined with a heartiness that shows how genuine and widespread is the sentiment.

The subject of Professor Sanford's commencement address, "The Service Which the University Can Render to the State," could not possibly be better treated by one better qualified to speak upon it. Although this address marks the close of her connection with the University, she does not expect it to mark the close of her service to Minnesota. She hopes to devote her time to some form of missionary work, and to helping young or old wherever and whenever the opportunity occurs. This she will have leisure to do through the benefit of the Carnegie pension of \$1,500 on which she retires. A better spent life it would be difficult to conceive of, and it has been difficult to write of it in moderation. May she live long and happily, to bless us all for years to come.

HELEN WHITNEY, '00.

DEAN FREDERICK SCHEETZ JONES.

After twenty-four years of service, Frederick S. Jones, dean of the College of Engineering and the Mechanic Arts, and head of the department of physics in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts, is leaving the University to enter upon his new duties as dean of the academic department of Yale University. In his departure, Minnesota loses a man who has taken a most active part in the phenomenal development which this University has undergone during the last quarter of a century. Possessed of great energy, an indomitable spirit, and an unusual ability to get things done, he has not only performed his official duties so efficiently as to keep his department and college in the front rank of progress but he has also, pre-eminently, given of his time and best effort to the furtherance of general University interests.

He was called to take charge of the work in physics, a year after his graduation from Yale, when but twenty-three years of age. The scope of the work at that time was very limited. An office and a recitation

room were assigned to him on the top floor of the old Main building, the equipment on hand consisting, for the most part, of a few odd pieces of apparatus only, which the University had purchased some years before from a stranded lecturer. Laboratory work in physics was unknown here, and indeed was only beginning to be introduced into a few American colleges. Quick to realize the coming importance of this branch of his chosen science and feeling the need of further study in that direction, the young instructor was not long content. After two years of teaching he went to Europe, where the two following years were spent in study at Berlin and at Zurich, under the most eminent men of the day. Returning full of enthusiasm and bringing with him a supply of the best apparatus, he at once busied himself organizing the laboratory work in physics and starting courses in electrical engineering. Nothing speaks better for the thoroughness of the man than the fact that his early students in electrical engineering obtained under him such a solid foundation for their work that today some of them are numbered among the foremost of the country's engineers.

The efficient management of the department of physics through the succeeding years, with the long hours required for lectures, for the class room and for the laboratories, have made large demands upon the energy of the man in charge. The rapid growth of the science has necessitated constant study, and the increase in the number of students has meant a continual expansion of the work. The designing, the construction and the installation of new equipment, together with the maintenance of the old, have consumed a large amount of time. The department has been compelled to change its quarters so frequently that, in all, seven different buildings have been in use for the work, two of these, however, for a part of the work only. These many removals, with the reinstallation of the whole equipment and its adjustment to new conditions, have been no small task. The planning of the substantial building now occupied, with all of the details of its various features, and the continuous supervision of its erection to prevent attempted frauds and to ensure honest construction, have called for much effort.

When, in addition to all of these things, notice is taken of the fact that for the past seven years Dean Jones has been at the head of the Engineering College also, active in all of its affairs, and that for a somewhat earlier period of eight years he devoted a vast amount of time to University athletics, to say nothing of how much he spent on other University matters, it becomes apparent how full has been his measure of service to the University.

Many traits and qualities conspire to bring eminent success to whatever work Dean Jones undertakes.

With a rare gift of making difficult problems clear to his students, a mind quick to assimilate the many new discoveries in science, and a mechanical ingenuity that has made him an able experimenter; with his forceful methods, his humor and homely simile, he has ever been a most effective and inspiring teacher and lecturer.

To the instructors in his department Dean Jones has been a fatherly leader. He has been ready ever, to go to their aid and to work for their interests. He has taken them into his councils. He has recognized their full merits and given them more than deserved praise for work done. Most noteworthy of all, he has assigned a part of the work to each one and allowed him to work out his own problems without interference, and has held him alone responsible for the success of the work assigned to him. This method has not only inspired each instructor to do his very best, but it has thereby developed his strength and increased his usefulness, thus augmenting the efficiency of the whole organization. Under such conditions, the department has been welded at all times into one loyal, harmonious whole, with every man doing his utmost for the success of the common work.

Dean Jones has done much for Minnesota athletics. Always interested in college sports, he helped start and coach the first football team and was otherwise active in aiding athletics in the earlier days at Minnesota. But it was in the period covered by the eight years beginning with 1898, when he was chairman of the faculty athletic committee and director of athletics, that he did his greatest service in this regard.

He entered upon his new duties with the characteristic energy which counts no effort too arduous, no sacrifice too great, if needed to realize an honest success. He gave his personal attention to all of the details of the many transactions of the Athletic Association and saw to it that an upright business policy was enforced in all of its dealings. He guarded the treasury from spoil and waste, and insisted upon the strict enforcement of all rules governing athletes. He believed that in athletics, an activity in which so many students are interested, especial care should be taken to set a good example, by seeing to it that every action is above the slightest taint of suspicion.

When the present football coach was selected on the advice of Dean Jones and came here in 1900, the Dean gave every aid possible to bring the team success. He went to the summer camp, appeared on the field as an official at every practice, and attended personally to the thousand wants for the men's equipment and training table. When success came, money appeared in the treasury, and there dawned the possibility of a larger and a better field. Additional land was bought, some obtained by gift, and a donation for the wall around the field secured. Then fell to

Dean Jones the arduous task of supervising the grading and sodding of the field and the erection of the stands and wall. A whole summer was freely given to this part of the work and as much time later as was needed to bring everything to completion. Northrop field, magnificent as it is today, in addition to being a memorial to those who gave so generously toward it, stands also as a monument to the man who by his untiring efforts made it possible.

In the seven years that he has been at the head of the Engineering College, Dean Jones has proven further his ability as an organizer and an administrator. During that time the college has taken on a new spirit and a new life. The work of the engineering students is today a marked improvement over that done in the days before Dean Jones took control. The entrance requirements have been raised so as to eliminate the unprepared, and the work of each student has been systematically watched so as to prevent irregularity and negligence; and as a result the young men of the college are today as earnest and manly a body as walks the campus. A new five-year course of study on advanced lines has been instituted and an appropriation for a large central building has been obtained.

To an unusual degree the Dean's influence has been felt in the Engineering Faculty itself. This body, once somewhat at variance in its endeavors, is working together, now, unitedly and efficiently. Each member knows that attention to duty is demanded; that his work is known and recognized; that his interests are being guarded; that there are no favors, no prejudices; that appropriations will be justly distributed; that needs will be duly considered on their merits; that the Dean will openly and fearlessly express his attitude on any matter; and finally, each member knows that the Dean will do for him at least as much as he promises to do. Having this confidence, the members of the faculty have been free from anxiety and distrust and thus have devoted their whole effort to their work, to the great benefit of the college.

In his dealings with men, Dean Jones is always outspoken, going straight to the heart of things and leaving no doubt about his opinion or his position. He has the courage to act, without temporizing or evasion, whenever his duty makes it necessary for him to do or say what may be disagreeable. At the request of his friends who have called for his aid, he has time and again taken upon his own shoulders, their burdens. To the negligent student, Dean Jones is an object of dread. Many a one who has fallen into habits of idleness or dissipation has been brought suddenly to a realization of his position by a method not relished at the time, but for which he has come, in later years, to thank his benefactor. For the earnest student, for the student in trouble, for his friends

and colleagues, Dean Jones is always ready to do anything within his power. His wisdom as to practical affairs, his rare judgment, and his foresight, are universally recognized, and their aid has been continually sought by students and members of the faculty alike.

His influence has been for a clean, forceful manhood. He has been an example of unselfish devotion to duty. He has been loyal to his trust. Minnesota loses him when still a young man in the height of his activity. She will feel the loss most keenly, but she is grateful that she has had him these many years, so overflowing with his service.

Yale receives her son back again, but with added schooling, with increased power, having been well tried and never found wanting.

JOHN ZELENY, '92.

WHAT THE UNIVERSITY CAN DO FOR THE STATE.

The Commencement Address, delivered by Professor Maria L. Sanford, June 10th, 1909.

We hear much of what the state can and should do for the University. It seems appropriate at a time like this when at the end of the college year, the University presents with pride her "garnered sheaves," that we should consider what the University can do for the state, how it can pay for what it has received.

That Minnesota will be populous, energetic and wealthy, it takes no prophet to divine. Only a catastrophe which should make barren her fertile plains, seal up her teeming mines, and palsy the right arm of her stalwart sons could deprive her of this future.

What can its highest institution of learning do for such a state? At once the answer comes: It can give to all the people of the state an opportunity to educate their children without the great expense of sending them far from home. It can furnish the state with skilled physicians, able lawyers and well-trained engineers; provide for the high schools competent teachers, and for the farms men and women whose knowledge of their business shall double the value of their acres, and quadruple the comfort of their homes.

These are substantial benefits, but there are others not so readily perceived—more, far more than this the University may do. It may be an institution to which the whole state collectively and individually looks with pride. It is not so very many years ago that I was asked more than once what city the University was in, and I have met people in Minneapolis who did not know where the University was located. Year by year such ignorance is becoming less possible, and as our University forges to the front not in numbers only, but in vital power, that must be a very stupid citizen who does not point with pride to the University and its achievements. What Harvard and Yale are to Massachusetts and Connecticut our loved University may be to Minnesota. But if it would get this place in the hearts of the people it must by its work prove itself worthy of their love and reverence. Every year over four thousand of the picked young men and women of the state come up here and spend four of the best years of their lives. What do they carry back? The university is machinery for doing something; what does it accomplish? Even the stupidest workman can see that the iron bars which come from the furnace are more valuable than the tons of ore from which they were made. Does our finished product bear the same convincing proof?

Much of what the student gets in his college course cannot be sized up by his father and mother when he returns to them, but even the farm laborer and the kitchen girl can and will form an opinion, and a shrewd one, too, of what his schooling has done for him. They know whether he stands straighter physically and morally, whether these years have made him more manly, more gentle, more wise.

If the University puts into these young people in this formative period ideas that develop in a larger life, a clearer judgment, a finer taste, a more tender love and reverence, a stronger and more unselfish determination to bear their part nobly in the world, and a willingness to take upon themselves the homely duties which such a purpose entails; if this is the stamp which the students bear, he who runs may read that the University has been a blessing to them. Men and women seeing this progress will thank God that such an institution is open to their young sons and daughters, and will work the harder and save the more cheerfully to give them the advantage of a university course.

It is often urged in behalf of education at public expense that educated men and women make better citizens and therefore the state should educate its sons and daughters; most emphatically is this true of the higher education. Not only does it open wide and remunerative fields of labor, not only in many lines of study is the fact emphasized that for the states and for individuals "the wages of sin is death," but by the associations and friendships of college there are formed strong bonds to hold men and women to upright life.

To everyone, pride in the esteem of his friends is far more effective than law as a restraint from wrong-doing. Nowhere is this influence, the desire for the approval of his fellows, stronger than in the close relationship of college life. And the bond does not loosen its hold when college days are over. Still his classmates and friends, and the professors who believed in him, form "a cloud of witnesses" round about the youth continually urging him to keep to the upward path. The college graduate is no longer a unit, at liberty to make or mar his fortune as he pleases, he is part of a strongly organized, highly respected body, and he knows that his lapse from virtue would be disgrace to all the brotherhood.

This influence acts not as a restraint only but as an incentive to everyone to make the most of himself. Who can measure the power, in the dark hours of discouragement that precede every victory,

"When the Gatling's jammed and the colonel dead,
And the regiment blind with dust and smoke,"

who can gauge the staying force of the consciousness that classmates and friends will be proud of his courage, will expect him to come out victor? "Minnesota never quits," comes ringing in his ear, and be the struggle what it may, physical or moral, the old cry from the bleachers of his Alma Mater shall hearten him to victory. We may count this courage as one priceless gift which the University makes to the state.

Minnesota is proud of her war record, and well may be. It warms the heart of every loyal Minnesotan to read that when Lincoln made his first call for volunteers to defend the Union, Governor Ramsey had foreseen the danger, and the First Minnesota, made up of the loyal sons of this frontier state was already equipped, and was the first regiment to respond to the call—other regiments, having less distance to travel, reached Washington before them, but Governor Ramsey's telegram was Lincoln's first assurance of help. This regiment and those that followed it placed Minnesota's banner high among the battle flags.

The days of guns and drums we trust are over, but there are stern battles yet to fight, and if Minnesota is to keep her honored place, she must be in the van in foresight and devotion. Clean government, upright business principles, equal justice and a fair chance for all; these must be not showy placards but established facts. For this struggle the state needs loyal men, unselfish, broad-minded men, who cannot be hoodwinked and will not be corrupted. Men who are quick to see and quick to feel, but who are in action calm and self-controlled.

To prepare men for this conflict is one great privilege of the University. Here, unbiased by prejudice, they may be grounded in those principles of political and social science that shall enable them to see clearly what is right and just; here they may learn from history those practical lessons which guard men against false theories and impractical schemes; and be

fired by that devotion which the high courage of heroes kindles in every noble heart. Themistocles said, "the laurels of Miltiades would not let him sleep," and young hearts to-day are set aflame by the same noble impulses; here the literature of every language that they study, here the influence of every lesson from every true teacher urges them to take part in the conflict for the uplift of the world, to accept the obligation that rests upon all, to do and dare for the well-being of their fellow men.

It is the glory of the Anglo Saxon peoples that among them in the great struggle of the commons against the nobles, of the downtrodden against the privileged classes, the oppressed have always found strong supporters and wise leaders among the upper classes, especially among the educated, and therefore the commons have been restrained from that bitterness and those excesses that have marked political and social revolutions among other races. If this is to hold true in our state and nation it will be by the training of the youth in the traditions of our race, so that the rich and gifted may hear the cry that comes up from the poor in their ignorance and squalor, and be proud to come to the rescue, to give their minds and hearts to devise and carry out plans and measures of relief.

The greatest difficulty in the way of such efforts is the unwillingness of the upper classes to believe that there is really any wrong to be righted, any injustice to be redressed. Here is the opportunity of the University, it takes the youth of wealth and position and puts before them facts, and opens their eyes to conditions they might otherwise ignore. It stirs them with ambition to throw in their power and their means among the helpers; and sets before them instead of the paltry ambition to outshine others in luxury and show, the high aim of helping to solve the social problems of their time, to make our state a shining example of justice, happiness and peace.

By these means indirectly, and by others directly the University is a teacher of democracy. One of the most insidious foes of free government is the tendency, as wealth and luxury increase, toward class distinction and exclusiveness. A strong counter influence is the free school. A distinguished divine of New England, the son of one of the oldest and wealthiest families of Boston, said that one of the fortunate circumstances of his youth was the fact that for years he occupied a seat in school beside the son of his father's coachman and struggled neck and neck with him for honors. The respect he was forced to feel for this poor boy and the spirit of good fellowship which grew out of their friendly rivalry was a cure for that feeling of superiority which comes so easily to young people who have always worn fine clothes and had servants to wait upon them.

Here by the way is a strong argument for sending children of wealth to the public school; true the air is sometimes bad and the speech coarse, (my observation, however, goes to prove that the public school has no monopoly on vulgarity), but the gain of the child in sturdy democratic feeling and broad sympathy is unquestionable.

Then, just at that time of life when false pride and snobbishness is most imminent comes the University course with its strong democratic influence. I may say here that a few years ago I had great fear that our University was to be dominated socially by a foolish pride and exclusiveness. There has been, however, a marked change in the right direction. The Woman's League,—for I regret to say that in college as elsewhere women are more likely than men to cherish this spirit of petty and shallow aristocracy,—the Woman's League with its aim of social kindness and helpfulness, the true spirit of "noblesse oblige", has had a wonderful influence for good. Students who worked together for a Woman's building, and who rejoiced together when the generous gift of Mr. Shevlin put them in possession of their beautiful college home, learned mutual respect and sympathy. The Christian associations, the Musical clubs, the Dramatic club, and other student organizations, have all helped to put the standing of the students on the basis of personal worth, to give esteem and honor to those whose ability and powers command it. Ardent democrat as I am, I can but rejoice in this change. It fills my heart with pride to know that our University is a place where the poorest

and the humblest may come and develop those gifts with which God has endowed them, may with no sense of inferiority or humiliation stand beside the most favored sons of fortune and win from them by unaided manhood the prizes they most covet, the plaudits of "fair women and brave men."

Higher education may sometimes make shallow men unwilling to take up the humble tasks for which nature has fitted them, but as a tremendous offset to this fact, let our Alumni Record be examined and the men counted who are holding professorships in great universities, honored positions under the government, or places of high trust in business, and then let someone who can remember, as I can, tell how many of them came here with only their brains and their hands, and a desperate determination to succeed; and see if it is not proved that higher education open to all is a great bulwark of democracy. Even the proudest aristocracy will honor genius when it has made its way to eminence and won the recognition of the world, it is the glory of democracy that it smoothes the upward path, and reaches down a hand to help those to whom the way is blocked, that it opens opportunity to all.

Another privilege of the University, a work on which it has hardly begun to enter, is to stimulate high scholarship, to send forth men and women hungry not so much for honors as for achievement, whose feet fret for untrodden paths of learning, and whose hands stretch out for the hidden secrets of nature.

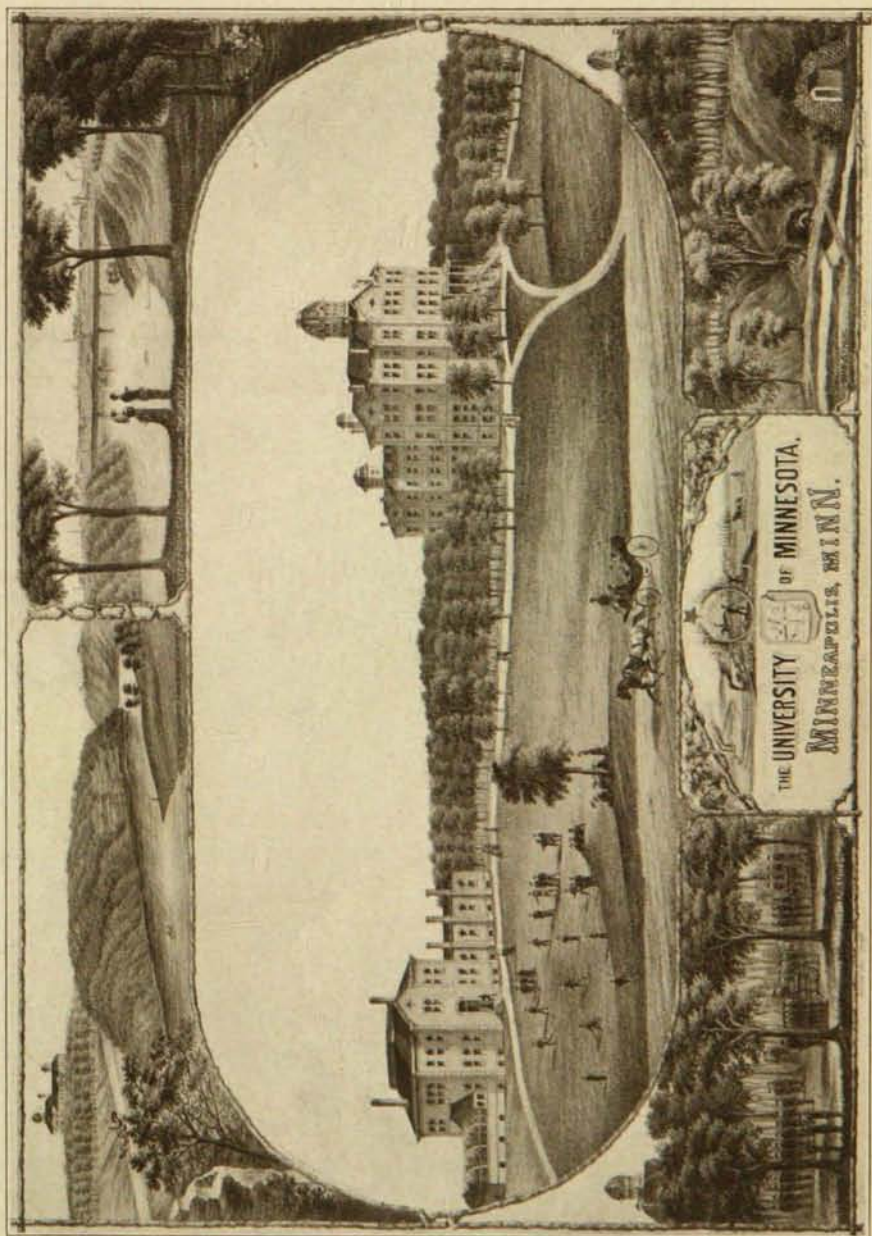
A few beginnings have been made, here and there an alumnus is devoting his ambition to creative literature, and a few songs have been written that the world will not soon forget. One alumnus has turned the key of nature's storehouse and brought to light what before was mystery; and others in the same or other lines are giving their energies to careful scholarly research. Last year when the Harbor commission of Chicago wanted the thorough work of experts they chose three of our alumni who each in a different line made report of conditions and plans. This selection for this important work was the most pronounced recognition yet given to the scholarship of the University of Minnesota.

We cherish with pride these first fruits of scholarship, but we long for a fuller harvest. Our University is coming into its manhood and should show a manly grasp on intellectual things. It is the atmosphere of learning, an eager grasp on the hard tasks of scholarship which is the greatest need of the student body of the University today. Perhaps the very fact that the way is made easy helps to rob us of that desperate earnestness that speeds on in the upward path though "Every turf the fierce foot clings to bleeds." We have faithful students who do all their allotted tasks with patient conscientiousness; we have prospective teachers, doctors, lawyers, chemists, engineers, who understand the value which the knowledge and training they are getting will have for them in their professions and honestly and successfully strive to go away well equipped for their tasks; we have ambitious students who delight to be among the best in whatever work they undertake, and are eager to earn the honors that are offered; but even among these how many are real lovers of learning, how many have known "The dream, the thirst, the wild desire, delirious yet divine, to know?" Some there surely are, and upon them and the prospect of their future we dwell with pride. We want a larger band, a company that shall give tone to the University, not of the grinds who look only to examinations, but of those whose love for learning will endure after schoolday tasks are over, will stand the strain of years and cares, and keep the student a student still, while life lasts. This and not marks, is the test of scholarship. Mrs. Browning says,

"Near all the birds will sing at dawn,
But who mistakes the chaffering swallow for the holy lark?"

In the state, in the world there is pressing need of such men and women; they are needed to stem the tide which sets toward mere pleasure as the sole end and aim, needed to give tone and character to society to set before all the beauty and eminence of intellectual life, they are needed in business and science to push on the triumph of man over the material world, and by

The University—when President Northrop came in 1884



invention and discovery defeat the animate and inanimate foes of his happiness and success. Everywhere there is demand and opportunity for those who combine intellectual insight with a high order of training and skill. Life and health, business and civil polity, are all more or less resting upon half knowledge and empirical deductions. They sorely need the facts and principles which the searchlight of discovery will reveal to the sound judgment of the broad-minded, patient, tireless scholar. Such scholars we have a right to look for among the alumni of the University. Can we imagine what it will mean to the state when the University can count among her sons, men who can meet this demand? Men who in no narrow sense are leaders in their chosen lines of study, whose word not the state only, but the world accepts as authority.

Do you say this is too much to expect, and moreover, that genius is born, not made, and should it come our way the University can claim no credit for its existence? Yes, genius is born, but where is it born? Do heroes come of a race of cowards, and scholars spring up among ignoramuses? Perhaps we may count here and there an exception like Toussaint L'Ouverture and Booker Washington, but I believe that even in these cases there are hidden causes of thought and aspiration which stimulated the mind and will; but however this may be, they are exceptions, the rule is apparent to all. Great musicians come of peoples who are students and lovers of music, and scholars of those who are ardent lovers of learning.

The causes of intellectual development are recondite and at best are only imperfectly understood, but there is good reason to believe that what is needed for high attainment is not so much more brain as more will, or as some psychologists would phrase it, "the motive power of those impulses and aims that lead to action." My own conviction is that more than half our brain lies dormant, smothered under weak and narrow aims. As proof of this witness the intense power that individuals and communities sometimes develop under the stress of strong emotion and passion. Let each one recall how he has sometimes gone quite beyond himself and done what he beforehand would have deemed impossible. His muscular and nerve power was unchanged but a strong purpose summoned the brain and its minions to full activity. How great would be our achievement if we could keep to this high plane, not feverish excitement but full and vigorous activity, always intently alive. Individuals have done this, have lived year in and year out with all their faculties awake, and we look with wonder on what they have accomplished. There are many whose lives illustrate my point. I will mention only two, both women, Mary Somerville, and Alice Freeman Palmer; women of calm, sane, womanly lives, but of wonderful activity. Mrs. Somerville was so clear-headed a mathematician that she made a perfect translation of La Place's *Mechanism of the Heavens* when not one hundred men in England were able to read it: and was withal so careful and competent in her domestic duties, so devoted a wife and mother, so charming a hostess, that the critic Jeffrey, who was, as we all know, chary of compliments, when he was visiting in Scotland and received a letter from a friend asking if he had met the women of Dumfries, "one of whom aspires to be a blue-stocking and an astronomer," replied, "I have met the lady to whom you refer; she may wear blue stockings but her petticoats are so long I have never seen them." Of the wonderful life of Mrs. Palmer I hardly need to speak, it is too fresh in the memory of all, we are all too proud of her to need to be reminded of what she accomplished. The one thing I do wish to say is that it was with her, as with Mrs. Somerville, vitality which was her remarkable gift, which made her so charming in society, so successful as a college president, such a wonder-worker in charity, so deft and skillful in the duties of her home,—here as everywhere making "her labor her delight."

I have dwelt fully upon this point because I believe men and women would be spurred to far higher development if they were convinced that it is not some special genius conferred upon the few, but the wise use of the gifts common to all, that makes life rich and valuable.

Nations as well as individuals have shown the marvelous results of this intellectual activity, of living up to the full measure of their powers. England under Elizabeth, Athens in the days of Pericles and all Western Europe in the Renaissance are examples of what is possible when every man is awake, when full life throbs in every vein. We cannot believe that men were then born with more brain than is given at other periods, but some influence led them to use to their full bent, and for worthy ends, the powers that men at other times let sleep. There is direct proof of this theory in the vital power that certain men have given to a whole people. I need mention but a single instance, the influence of William Pitt on England. We all know how his voice transformed the whole nation, how it sprang up at his call conscious of its strength. This has been the secret of the success of nearly all the great leaders of men, they knew how to call up the latent energy of their followers, to put into them a purpose and a determination that made them giants. Under this influence they seem to be of other birth; and the glory of it is that, so far as this transformation goes, once made conscious of their power they can never shrink back into the idle weaklings they were before. The men that fought with Caesar, that stood by Clive, and that conquered with Gustavus, could never after rank themselves with cowards.

The moral of this for the University is plain. It may, it can, it should, give to the youth of the state this awakening impulse, breathe into them this breath of life, rouse them not to mere physical courage but to the courage of high conviction, give to them aims, ambitions, purposes, which shall transform, transfigure their whole lives.

It is the rare privilege of an institution of learning thus to speak to the soul,

"So nigh is grandeur to our dust
So near is God to man,
When Duty whispers low, 'Thou must,'
The youth replies, 'I can.'"

Do I need to prove the value to the state of such awakening? Let us use our imagination for a moment and try to estimate what it would be worth to Minnesota, what a lasting uplift it would give to her intellectual and moral standing if the men and women who constitute this audience should consecrate all their gifts, to the full measure of their power, to high and worthy ends. By the splendid vigor of such a force what miracles of progress might be wrought. Alas, that so much of this priceless energy should find no higher aim than winning prizes in bridge and speeding automobiles! "O the pity of it, the pity of it!"

That the idea that the University may thus give progress and uplift to the state, is not a fantastic dream but an ideal which may be wrought into serious, sober fact, is proved by the work of our successful men of business, men who, alive in every nerve, bend the whole energy of their minds to the end they seek. The marvels they have wrought furnish an object lesson as to what may be done in other lines. What would the business man of a century ago have thought of the large plans, the sublime confidence, the tremendous responsibilities of the leaders of the business world today, and of the life which their activity sends throbbing through every town and village? He would have said, "These things are impossible," yet we see them accomplished by the power of human intelligence persistently directed toward definite ends. Other ends, each as beneficent as cool springs in the desert, await the miracle working power of this same intellectual activity. Not in a day nor a year were the triumphs of business wrought, but man to man set the example of foresight and skill. And so in these higher tasks progress may come slowly but it will surely come if the workers do not falter.

If but a tithe of the students who go forth each year could carry with them the determination to do something worthy and do it with their might, what a glorious work would be done! Then the most obstinate skeptic would cease to doubt the value of the University and the most hard-fisted economist would no longer grudge it abundant resources.

First and foremost the student must be himself or herself an example of sound, healthy living. His own farm, his own store, his own school must be kept trim; he must be diligent and successful in business, no mere shallow enthusiast can be a leader of men. It is always what a man is that reinforces a hundred fold what he says and does. But he must be awake to opportunities to benefit his neighbors, ready to lend a hand to every good work. He must believe in his neighbors, see the possibilities that lie dormant in them; nothing is so deadening as the conviction that nobody but one's self has any desire for progress.

Each one must work out his own problem, the opportunities in no two places are the same, but in large city or small village there are always opportunities for the willing. Let me speak of a few out of many things that may be done. The ambition to make every town beautiful has already found a lodgment in many minds, and new plans and help for old ones will be gladly welcomed; shady roadsides stretching out from every town, the changing of unsightly places into lovely nooks, and the utilization of all natural objects of beauty; these are some of the means by which taste may make Minnesota the most charming of all places to live in.

If there is no public library, no stone should be left unturned until by means of Mr. Carnegie's generous provisions, one has been established. To secure the right kind of books, so that the library may be a real educational influence and not merely a means of amusement, will demand the efforts of an educated man or woman; and still more to put into the library pictures that shall be instructive in the history of art. There is, all over the state an awakening interest in art; and to cultivate this taste is to open for the many a rich mine of enjoyment, and possibly to develop in the few real artistic gifts.

To establish in every town some systematic instruction for adults, is a much needed work. Large sums are freely spent to educate the children, but as soon as the young people leave school they are considered able to provide their own mental food, and the consequence is, most of them starve. I regard this as the great weakness of our educational system. The Women's Clubs are in a measure filling up the gap; but for the young men who have completed high school or college, there is in most towns no influence whatever outside of their home, to stimulate their intellectual life; a hundred hands are ready to drag them down, but none are stretched out to keep them up. The recent provision of the University for lecture courses, is an important step in the right direction, but the value of these lectures will be increased ten fold if in the towns there are organized classes to study and discuss the subjects presented. The old-fashioned Lyceum was a strong educational force, we need something today to supply its place. Let the graduate, wherever he makes his home, plan to do something, in whatever line he is best fitted, to bring his University training to bear directly upon the intellectual life of his town. A dramatic club, a reading circle, a band, a musical society,—each and all, are uplifting. I cannot leave this subject of music with only these few words. In creating musical taste, and stimulating musical talent, the University has of late made great progress; but the work it may do in this line is only begun. We are essentially, a musical people, and with proper training the musical development of Minnesota may be made, not only a matter of just pride but of the highest culture and delight. In music as in elocution we have nearly passed the days of vocal gymnastics and trapeze practice; and it is now not in the large cities alone that we may hear from well cultivated voices, sweet melody and fine artistic expression. Here we see possibilities whose value cannot be over-estimated. Let the students who have had musical training organize musical clubs, get teachers and give concerts. In imagination I see town vying with town in generous rivalry, and hear enthusiastic audiences cheer to the echo, not buffoonery, but the excellent rendering of soul-inspiring music. How many bushels of wheat or tons of iron ore would it take to equal to the state value of such an experience? Such interest has been elsewhere awakened under less favorable conditions, and Minnesota surely may be so aroused.

The University is a teacher of righteousness. It knows no creed; as it is bound to do, it leaves all, Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile, absolutely free; but it exerts upon all a powerful influence for good. At this transition time, when we hold so lightly dogmas for which the fathers went cheerfully to dungeon and to death, when there is so great danger that with the form the essence also of religion may be lost, it is of the highest consequence that the influence of the University is decidedly religious. This could not be otherwise while the hand that has so long guided the University is still upon the helm. Let us pray that, whatever changes may come this priceless influence may not be lost. Here the student learns reverence for any faith which lifts the souls of men toward love of God and man; and learns also the liberality which not only tolerates in others beliefs which he does not accept, but tolerates the idea that he himself may be wrong. He is taught by the lives of those from whom he receives instruction that liberty does not mean license, and that in accepting the conclusions of science one does not renounce his allegiance to God.

The narrow zeal of the bigot may declare that the University is irreligious but anyone, who with jealous care and watchfulness for the interests of religion, has studied for years the influence of the University upon the student body and upon the state, must emphatically deny the charge. If students sometimes give up tenets which they held before, they learn to reverence "their conscience as their king," and to accept as "true religion and undefiled," "to deal justly, love mercy, and walk humbly before God."

Such are some of the benefits which the University offers to the state. There are others, especially what it may do for the schools, which I would gladly have presented; but the subject is a large one and it was impossible in the brief time given me for preparation to do it justice.

There remains a word to those on whom so largely this great work rests, the alumni of the University, that body which some of us have seen grow from a mere handful to the thousands that muster on its rolls today. My friends, I say in this my last message from a University platform, do your part, keep your torch burning. The task of each may be different but to each there is a task. What each alumnus is himself in high character and in scholarly attainment, the habits of study that he is keeping or letting slip away, what he is doing, what he seeks for, what he most loves, these will decide what the University can do for the state. For yourselves and for the University let me give you Emerson's advice: "Hitch your wagon to a star."

Class of 1909, to you the last word. For you, the class that graduates with me, I shall ever have a warm place in my heart. Do your best, make us proud of you, make the University and the state proud of you.

"Life piled on life were all too little" for the work that lies before you, do not squander one iota of your health and strength, do not waste "Your noon-tide's unreturning heat about your morning ways."

I find it in my heart to wish you success, the fulfillment of those proud hopes that swell your souls to-day, but I know this cannot be; I will wish you what is better, courage and opportunity. Courage to hope, courage to plan, courage to dare, and when you have failed, courage again to try.

As I have often told you, the world will knock you down and trample on you if it dare; if you lie there limp and broken you deserved it, but if you rise up and double up your fists at fate saying, "I can and I will succeed," there will open before you the gates of opportunity and you will find richer and more blessed than your dreams of happiness, the privilege of service they present. You may be denied that which you cherish most fondly, and find yourselves shut out where you have garnered up your heart but after long years of struggle, when you are ready to say "I have failed," then perhaps you will stand as I do to-day wondering and astonished at the love that reaches out its hand to greet you.

SPOKANE ALUMNI

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS Professor Maria Sanford has rendered many years of valuable service to the University of Minnesota, and has by her faithful work and loving fidelity endeared herself to all former students and alumni of our great Alma Mater;

And, Whereas, Professor Sanford is to retire from active work in that institution at the close of the present college year;

Now, therefore, Be It Resolved, That the Spokane Alumni of the University of Minnesota show our deep appreciation of her long and faithful service, by the adoption of appropriate resolutions, and that we wish her many long years of rest and comfort, so justly earned.

Be It Further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to her.

Mary A. MacMillan,
P. W. Kimball,
Committee.

WHEREAS, Doctor Brooks has rendered many years of valuable service to the University of Minnesota, and has by his faithful work and loving fidelity, endeared himself to all former students and alumni of our great Alma Mater;

And, Whereas, Doctor Brooks is to retire from active work in that institution at the close of the present college year;

Now, therefore, Be It Resolved, That the Spokane Alumni of the University of Minnesota, show our deep appreciation of his long and faithful service, by the adoption of appropriate resolutions, and that we wish him many long years of rest and comfort, so justly earned.

Be It Further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to him.

Mary A. MacMillan,
P. W. Kimball,
Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF
APPRECIATION.

Whereas Professor Jabez Brooks and Professor Maria L. Sanford sever their active connection with the University at this commencement by reason of advancing years,

Be it resolved by the Northern Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota:

That we tender to Professor Brooks and Professor Sanford the assurance of our affectionate regard and our appreciation of their long and faithful service. Many of us cherished pleasant memories of our personal contact with them in the class room and the years have taught us to realize more deeply the debt we owe to them.

We regret the necessity that brings to an end their active service to the University, but we rejoice that provision is made whereby, relieved from the burden of active work, they may spend the evening time of their lives in comfort and in peace.

We assure them that our best wishes follow them and we hope they may be spared for many fruitful years to come.

F. C. Bowman,
President.

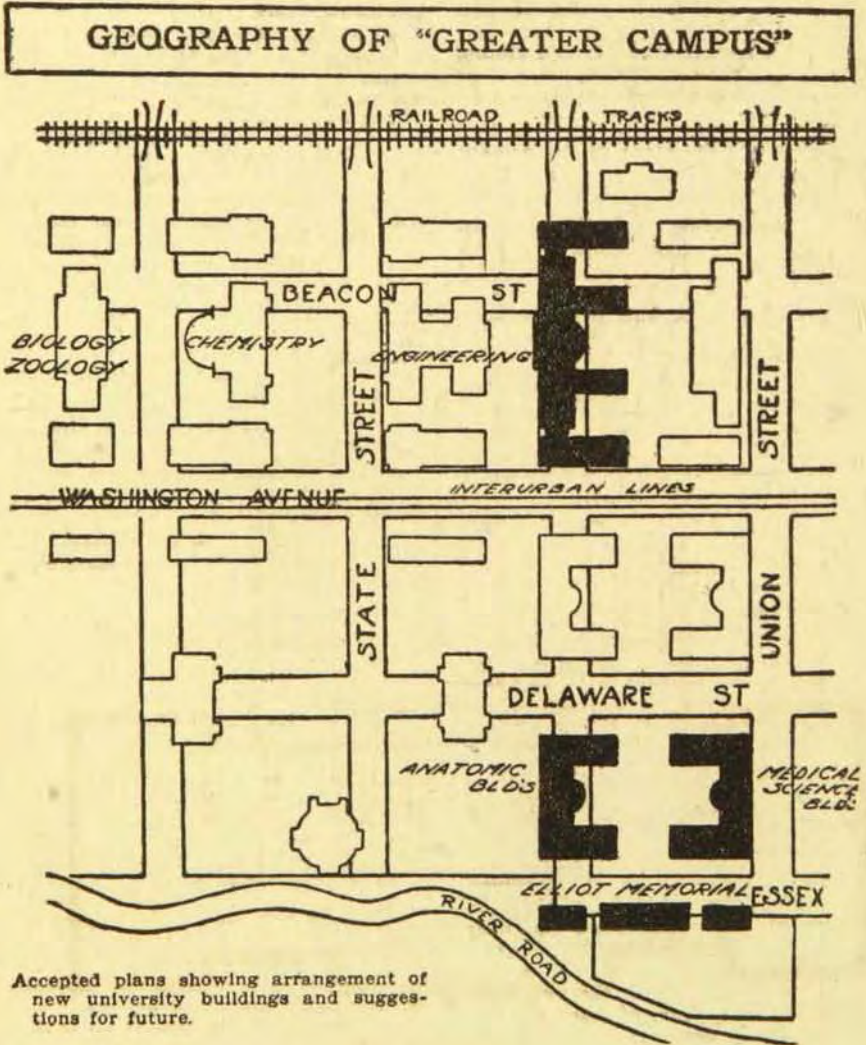
Charles E. Adams,
Secretary.

"Whereas, the members of the Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota for Northern California have learned of the withdrawal from active service to Alma Mater of Dr. Brooks and Professor Sanford; and

"Whereas, we have all cherished the inspiration and help which these honored teachers by their lives have given to us, now therefore, be it

"Resolved that we hereby express to them our grateful appreciation for the precept and example they have by their unselfish devotion given to the succeeding classes in the University and likewise our confidence in the thought that the story of their careers will endure among the most valued traditions of the institution."

Catherine Comfort,
Walter A. Cowen,
Frank W. Cornish,
Committee.

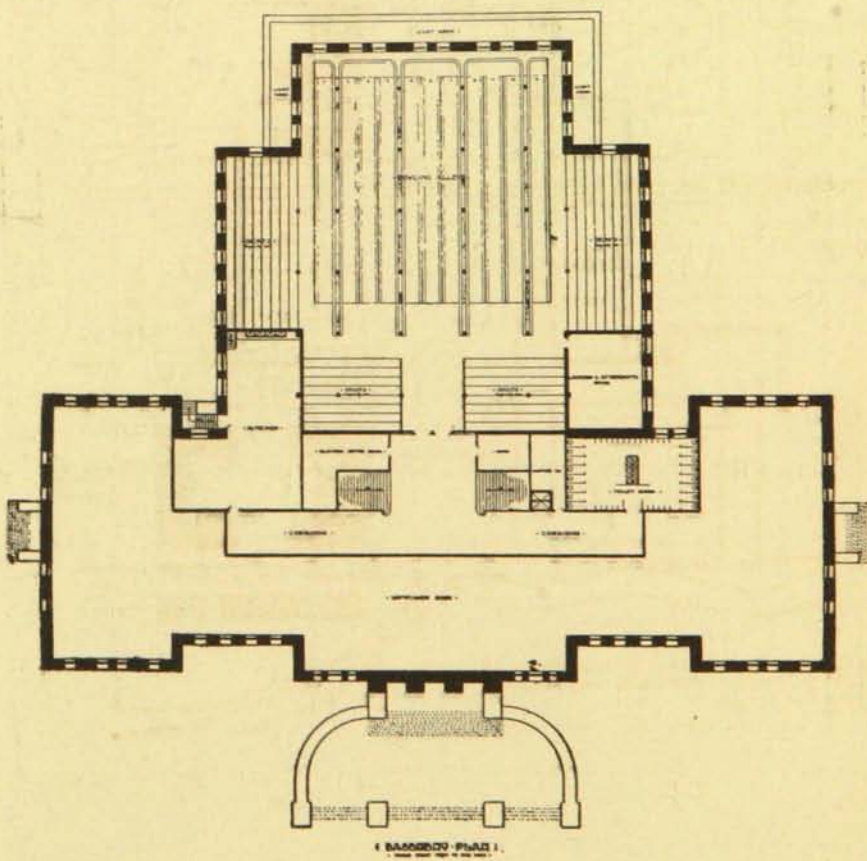


THE MINNESOTA UNION.



The above picture shows the Minnesota Union building for men which it is hoped may be erected on the campus in the not distant future.

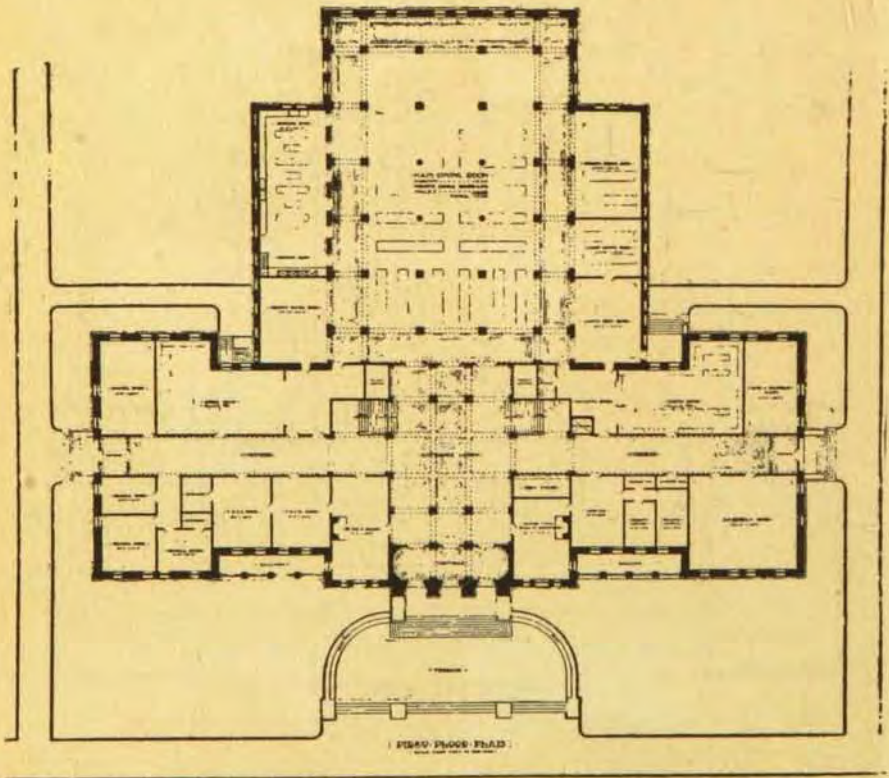
The floor plans which follow, show a building not only well suited to the needs of the men of the University to-day, but which makes provision

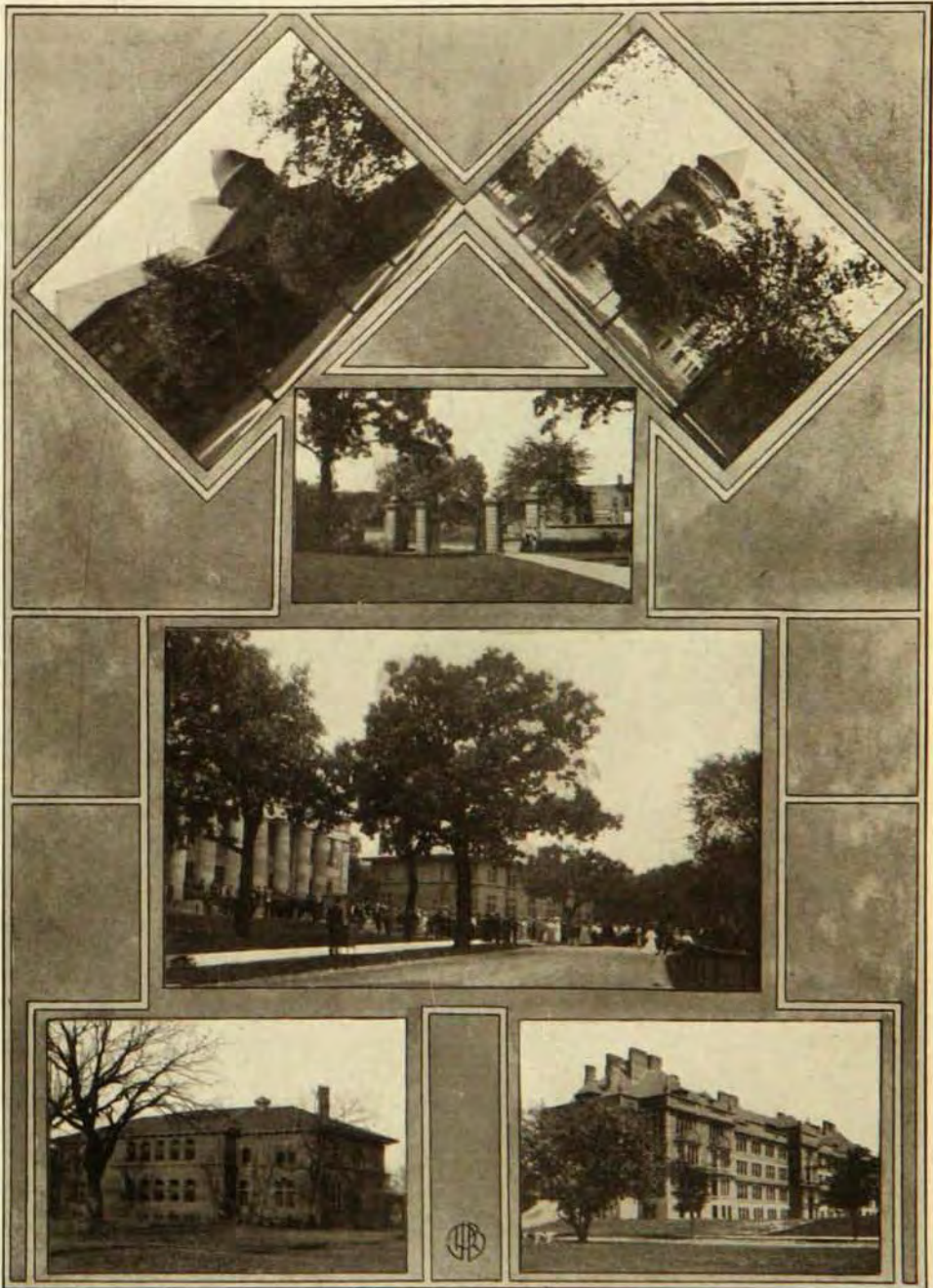


for all the various activities of the various men's organizations that exist about the University and also makes provision for expansion and growth as future years may demand. The building was designed by Lowell A. Lamoreaux (see cut of Mr. Lamoreaux on page 65) of the class of 1887, and if erected according to the plans drawn by Mr. Lamoreaux, will cost about \$250,000.00. The building will be second to none in this country for its purpose. Definite steps are being taken to secure this building as a gift from some one citizen of Minnesota. There never has been and there never will be another op-

portunity for a man who has the money to make his influence felt upon the future of the state as it can be made to be felt through the donation of such a building.

As much as the women needed their building and as great a revolution as the erection of the building has wrought in the University life of the women, we fully believe that the erection of the proposed men's building would bring about an even greater change in the lives of the men of the University, a change which would make itself felt through all the future of this state.







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Objects

**To Unite the Alumni
To Serve the University**

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Minneapolis.

E. B. JOHNSON, '88, Editor.
HARRY WILK, '12, Advertising Manager

PRESIDENT NORTHROP'S ADMINISTRATION.

Today closes the twenty-fifth year of the administration of President Northrop. We shall make no attempt to speak any words of appreciation of his services or to tell how large a place he holds in the hearts and lives of the thousands who have been touched by his personality for their betterment, that is reserved for another time. This issue is devoted to setting forth the history of his 25-year administration. The facts and figures, which appear in another column, tell a tale of growth and development almost beyond belief. It should be remembered that President Northrop's hand has been at the helm all these years.

When anyone talks about the shortcomings of the University just point

to what has been done and tell him that the past is an earnest of other accomplishments for the days that are to come. We should not lament that we are not further advanced, but rejoice that we have come so far. We have not yet arrived, but we are on the road and making remarkably good progress.

We rejoice that we are not obliged to bid our President farewell at this time—he will be with us for another year and we may honor him and show him our devotion as our hearts prompt. Minnesota—the people of the State and especially the alumni, owe him a debt of gratitude which it shall be our delight to repay as we may, not only through the months of the coming year but so long as it shall please God to allow us the rare privilege of paying our debt of gratitude.

HONOR TO THE TEACHER.

We have no quarrel with the "new" college professor who looks upon his students as "a necessary evil" desiring to devote his whole time to investigation. Such professors have their place to fill in the economics of the modern educational world, but we are glad of an opportunity to honor the **teacher** and to point out such notable examples of successful teaching as those of the three professors who sever their connection with the University today.

Dean Jones, Dr. Brooks and Professor Sanford have all won their honors as teachers rather than as investigators. We do not know that any one of the three has ever made a "contribution to knowledge" in the ordinary acceptance of that term, but we do know that they have all left their impress upon the lives of thousands of men and women, and have given those men and women higher and nobler ideals of life and its meaning as well as an ambition to attain. They may have discovered no new laws but they have so applied laws as old as the world as to have made the world better for their having been in it. We honor these professors, with their old fashioned ideas of the dignity of teaching and we are free to say that we would rather have their records, than the honor of discovering the most abstruse law that has to do with mere

Beginning in 1854 as principal of the preparatory department of Hamline University, then located at Red Wing, he succeeded to the presidency of that institution and held that position for nine years, until he became Professor of Greek in the University in 1869, which position he has held to this day. His subject has not brought him into contact with so many students as most other professors enjoy but his love for his subject and his lofty ideals of life have left their impress upon all who have come in contact with him. His counsel in faculty meetings has always carried weight and his gentle dignity and sweetness of character have won for him the love as well as respect of all his colleagues.

Dr. Brooks has earned what he is now receiving, the love and honor of the men and women who have been privileged to work with him in the faculty and to enjoy the inspira-

tion of the work of his class room. In wishing Dr. Brooks many years of enjoyment of the reward he has earned, the *Weekly* is simply voicing the sentiment of the multitude of men and women who have passed through his classes during the more than half century of his teaching career in this state.

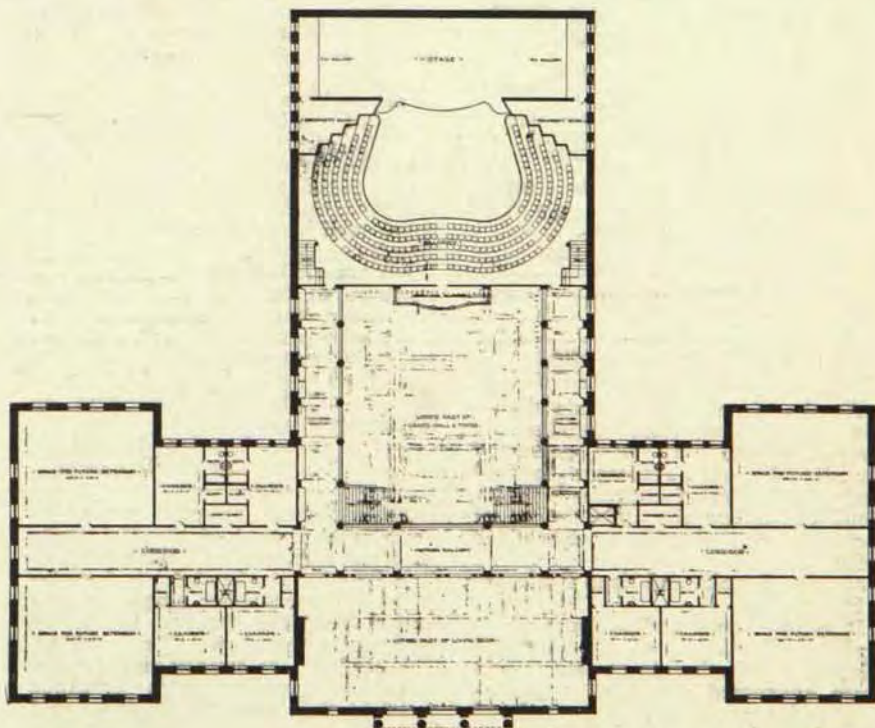
PROFESSOR SANFORD.

"The best known and best loved woman in Minnesota."

This is the title that has been earned by and accorded to Professor Maria L. Sanford.

We might write a volume and not say one-half as much. There is a reason—it is no secret—the talisman has been single-hearted devotion to all that makes life, for herself and others, worth living.

A great teacher—an inspiring lecturer—a public spirited citizen—a noble woman—the alumni honor and



1 CHIEF-PIECE-PLAN 1

love her and wish her many years of peaceful enjoyment of the honors which she has so richly merited.

The alumni generally will feel like appropriating the words of the following poem to express their feelings concerning Professor Sanford. The poem was written by "Joe" Guthrie, '00, as a dedication of the Bachelors' Ariel, (March 11th, 1899) to Professor Sanford. "Wi' wisdom o' a riper year" she has not lost "her spring-time freshness," nor ever will.

To her wha wi' the winter's frost
Her spring-time freshness hasna lost,
Nae wark can fley, nor toil exhaust
I' day or night,
For duty never coonts the cost
Gin 'tis but right.

Wha can her youthfu' vigor bear
Wi' wisdom o' a riper year,
An' speak her min' wi' sic a clear
Emphatic soun',
She's weel respectit everywhere—
The country roun'.

Wha gars the lass tak off her bonnet
An' frowns if there's a burdie on it,
But yet her heart's as true as granite
An' kind as true,
An' if nae mon has ever won it,
It's yet to do.

Wha disna crimp an' bang her hair,
Nor triffin' geegaws disna wear,
For nature plainest is maist fair,
An' weel she knows't,
An' what the warl' thinks, disna care,
For that's her boast.

We dinna gie this as a bribe,
We canna thus betray oor tribe,
Nor is't intended as a gibe,
When we confess
This Ariel fondly we inscribe
To M. L. S.

HONORING PROFESSORS BROOKS AND SANFORD.

At the close of the picnic dinner the alumni were called together by President Nachtrieb who presented Dr. Brooks and Professor Sanford each with a set of engrossed resolutions expressing the appreciation of the alumni. President Nachtrieb said:

Dear Dr. Brooks and dear Professor Sanford:—

It is my honor and pleasant privilege, as President of the General Alumni Association, to present to you these engrossed words of appreciation and love of the thousands of alumni you have touched during your glorious years of service on this campus.

The words are few and the mate-

rial is not costly, but they nevertheless represent that which neither prose nor poetry can express and which money can not buy—the love and affection of grateful pupils.

On behalf of these sons and daughters of Minnesota I present to you these testimonials with the hearty wish and prayer that God's richest blessings may enrich the crowning years of your blessed lives.

The resolutions read as follows:
Dear Dr. Brooks:

It is not often that two generations gather to do honor to the same teacher who having been in the vigor of manhood the inspiration of the parents has also been in the wisdom of age the guide of their children. That, however, is our glad privilege to-day and we join in congratulating our teacher and friend Dr. Jabez Brooks on the honorable close of the long period of valuable service which he has rendered so faithfully and successfully to our Alma Mater and to the State.

As former students we shall always remember you as a personal friend, sympathetic and helpful, interested in our welfare and at all times ready to be of service. Your cultured personality, gentle dignity and broad-minded appreciation of the true and beautiful, will ever inspire us to strive toward a realization of the high personal and social ideals that were yours.

We are glad to know that you will continue to be connected with the University, though it be as one of those whose service it is to "watch and wait," and we earnestly hope and pray that the years of well earned rest may be filled to the full with all blessing and with peace.

The Alumni of the University of Minnesota.

Dear Professor Sanford:

We, the Alumni of the University of Minnesota, thank Professor Sanford for what she has been to her students. We recall her eloquence, her humor, her deep thrilling tones, the earnestness and vigor of her teaching. The students of twenty-nine college classes acknowledge with gratitude the debt they owe her kindness and her wisdom.

We thank Professor Sanford for the part she has played in the up-building, of the University. She came

to it when it was small and struggling. Her strength has gone into its growth, and her free, magnanimous spirit has been wrought into its substance. For what she has meant to the University the Alumni honor her.

We thank Professor Sanford for her service to the state of Minnesota. By her lectures she has carried inspiration to thousands who have never seen the University. In all the state no woman, probably, is so widely known, and so generally loved and respected. For her wide-spread and noble influence the Alumni will always revere her.

In their appreciation of Professor Sanford's wonderful personality, and of the great value of her work, the Alumni of the University of Minnesota present to her this token of their love and gratitude.

The Alumni of the University of Minnesota.

At the close of these exercises the senior class represented by a committee went through exercises formally adopting Professor Sanford and Dr. Brooks as members of the class of 1909. This idea is one that is worth making a permanent feature. As professors retire from the University, under the provision for retirement on account of age, it is a delightful idea to take them into the membership of the class graduating that year and to ever afterward consider them members of that class, to be invited to all class functions and to be made to feel that they are in a true sense members of the same. We hope that the practice thus instituted may continue.

WINS THE ALUMNI WEEKLY GOLD MEDAL.

Max Lowenthal, a member of the present graduating class, has won the Alumni Weekly gold medal for special excellence in debate. This medal is provided by the Alumni Weekly and is awarded annually by professors in the department of rhetoric to that student who has made the best record during his college course in debate or oratory. Mr. Lowenthal, who wins the medal this year, came to the University from the north side high school of this city where he made a most excellent record as an all-around student. During his University work he has maintained a high grade of excellence in all his work and has taken special interest in debate and ora-

tory, doing exceedingly faithful and efficient work in both lines. When it came to making the award there was but one opinion as to who had earned the medal.

We congratulate Mr. Lowenthal upon his record and upon winning the medal.

THE PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

The Law committee of the Board of Regents, at a recent meeting decided to recommend that on and after the opening of the college year of 1911-1912 that two years of academic college work be required for admission to that department. The committee also recommended that Professor A. C. Hickman, who, under the regulation adopted by the regents concerning age limit, would sever his connection with the University at this time, be retained for another year.

CAPTAIN SIGERFOOS LEAVES.

Captain Sigerfoos who has been in command of the University Cadet Corps during the past three years will not be in charge at the opening of another college year. Captain E. L. Butts, formerly a student of the University, has been detailed to supersede Captain Sigerfoos. During his three years at the University Captain Sigerfoos has won for himself the esteem of all who have come in contact with him. The Cadet Corps has never ranked higher, if as high, as under Captain Sigerfoos' command and he has won the personal regard of the cadets who have been in his charge as well as that of his fellow faculty members who will regret to see him leave and will wish him every success for the future.

KENYON TO DESIGN ELLIOTT HOSPITAL.

W. M. Kenyon, a Minneapolis architect, has been employed by the regents to prepare plans and specifications for the new Elliott hospital which is to be erected in the near future. \$158,000 is available for this building and as the major portion of this is a bequest from Mrs. Elliott, the regents are allowed to employ their own architect. It is very probable that Cass Gilbert, whose design for the greater campus has been accepted, will be employed to design

the first of the new medical buildings to be erected, thus setting the style for future University buildings.

CADETS RANK HIGH.

The inspection of the University cadets which was held Monday, May 24th, for the most part in a drizzling rain, was a most satisfactory exhibition. Despite the weather, the cadets went through their exercises with snap and vigor and in a way that indicated excellent training. The inspecting officer ranks the Minnesota cadet corps as head of its class which speaks well for the work Captain Sig-erfoos has been doing during his three years at the University.

ALUMNI WHO GO WEST.

A great many Minnesota alumni will doubtless visit the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle this summer. For the benefit of these alumni we are publishing below a list of the officers of Minnesota Alumni Associations existing in Seattle, Spokane, Portland and San Francisco. Any of these men will be glad to make themselves useful to alumni who are visiting in their cities. Do not hesitate to call upon them.

Northern California—George A. Clark, '91, president, Stanford University; Irving W. Higgins, Med. '04, vice-president, 1st National Bank Bldg., Berkeley; Frank V. Cornish, Law '06, secretary-treasurer, Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco. Mr. Clark has just left for a year's trip and Dr. Higgins will act in his absence.

Portland, Ore.—Albert M. Webster, '01, Med. '04, president; Frederick A. Kiehle, '94, Med. '01, secretary, Corbett Bldg.

Puget Sound Country—B. W. Wood, Law '04, president, Arcade Bldg., Seattle, Wash.; Fred H. Gilman, Eng. '90, vice-president; C. J. Zintheo, '97, 309 1st Ave. S., Seattle, secretary; J. B. Wood, treasurer.

Spokane, Wash.—James H. Evans, president; Dr. Nathan M. Baker, '84, vice-president; Parker W. Kimball, Law '09, secretary; and Mary McMillan, Med. '07, treasurer.

BACCALAUREATE SERVICE PROGRAM.

1. HYMN—"Oh, Could I Speak the Matchless Worth."
2. INVOCATION.

3. MUSIC—"Gloria" Buzzia-Peccia
Mr. Augustus Milner.

4. READING OF THE SCRIPTURES.

5. MUSIC—Air (For G String) Bach
Mrs. Carlyle Scott.

6. HYMN—"Jesus Lover of My Soul."

7. Baccalaureate Sermon.
By the Rev. John E. Bushnell, D. D., Pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

8. PRAYER.

9. HYMN—"America."

10. BENEDICTION.

The hour set for the baccalaureate service found the Armory comfortably filled despite the threatening weather. Dr. John E. Bushnell made a very powerful address, taking as his text, "And He has put a new song in my mouth, even praise unto our God." The thought running through Dr. Bushnell's address was that whether there was anything new in the world to make life worth living and to give it zest and enjoyment, depends upon ourselves. A thing is new or old according to our point of view. We may do things that have been done day after day for generations and yet find something new in them if our attitude toward life is the proper attitude.

In closing he turned to the senior class and made a direct appeal to them to take such an attitude toward life that they would see something good and something new in everything they looked upon, telling them that such a habit of thought would make the world better for their having lived in it. "Standing upon the threshold of life there are two roads open before you, the grasping commercial world will beckon you and will try to rob you of your ideals. The other road is the very opposite, in which the ideals are followed and other things subordinated to those ideals."

"THE SCARLET ARROW."

The senior class play which was given last Monday evening at the Metropolitan, was one of the best in the long series of class plays that have been given. The work of the members who took the various parts in the play was decidedly above the average for amateur performances and the play itself was one that was full of interest to an audience at all interested in University affairs. The

writers of the play had done their work well and the whole affair was one to reflect credit upon the senior class.

The cast of characters for "The Scarlet Arrow" is:

Gray Eagle Fred A. Harding
Medicine Man of the Chippewas.

Red Thunder Fred Blanchett
Chief.

Scarlet Arrow .. O. DeForest Davns
The Swift of Foot.

Wood Dove Ethelyn Conway
The Sweetheart of Scarlet Arrow.

THE PLAY.

Scarlet Arrow ... O. DeForest Davis

Steve Trent Harold Cant
Captain of the Minnesota Cross
Country Team.

Jay Morton Edgar Rehnke
A rival of Steve's; also on the
track team.

Murray McTaggart, Walter Leuthold
Friend of Steve and Roommate.

Fred Irving Joseph Maland
Friend and confidant of Jay's.

Morton Pratt T. H. Uzzell.
Opposing runner.

Bob Robert Jaques

Bill Irving Hudson

Minnesota Coach ... F. W. Sheffield

Constance Norwood ... Donna Lycan
With whom Steve is in love.

Anita Knowlton Mary Toomey
Her chum; Murray's particular
friend.

Kate Shannon Nell Overpeck
Reporter on Minnesota Daily.

Lolita Littleby Dora Holcomb
From the country.

Wood Dove Ethelyn Conway
College men,
College girls.

Authors of the play: Allen B. Stork,
Camille Waite, Esther Chapman,
Fred A. Harding, Alta Churchill.

WEDDINGS.

Professor Gustav Bachman, Pharm. '00, of the college of pharmacy, and Miss Lotta Roosen were married last Monday afternoon. Professor and Mrs. Bachman left the same evening for an extended trip which will cover a good portion of the summer. Later in the summer they will go to Minnetonka and will be at home to friends in Minneapolis after the first of September.

Hazel Marion Lauderdale, '06, and Percy Porter Brush, Law '07, of Kel-

so, Wash., are to be married in this city at the home of the bride, 1613 Third Ave. So., June 16th. Jessie Hill, '06, will attend the bride as maid of honor and Paul Campbell of St. Paul is to be best man.

Professor Oscar Burkhard, '01, and Marie Atterbury, '07, were married last Thursday evening in this city.

Ralph Countryman, Dent. '08, of Royalton, Minn., and Addie Marie Kerr, were married last Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents, 214 West Lake St. Dr. and Mrs. Countryman left soon after the wedding for a short trip and after September first will be at home at Royalton, Minn.

Harriet Brearley, ex-'07, and Frank S. Lyon, '07, were married last night at 8:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, 3224 Chicago avenue. Miss Brearley was a member of the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority and Mr. Lyon of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. Mr. and Mrs. Lyon will be at home to friends after September first, at 1702 9th avenue S. Reverend Paul Doltz, a personal friend of both the bride and groom, who is home for a leave of absence from missionary work in the Philippines, performed the ceremony.

BIRTHS.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Lambert, a boy, May 31st. Mr. Lambert was a member of the class of 1901. Both mother and child are doing well.

DIED.

Oliver L. Brown, Eng. '07, died last week in a Philadelphia hospital following an operation. Mr. Brown had been employed since graduation with the Westinghouse company and for some months past was stationed at Easton, Pa. until he was obliged to give up his work and go to the hospital for the operation which resulted in his death. He was married about a year ago and his wife was with him at the time of his death.

MINNESOTANS AT HARVARD.

Residents of Minnesota who are attending Harvard University have formed a Minnesota Club and at their annual dinner held in Boston, April

28th, a number of Minnesota University men were present, including W. T. Newton, Ed. '08; L. B. Byard; J. H. Ray, Jr., '08; H. C. Mackall, '06; L. L. Duxbury, '06.

PERSONALS.

Dr. C. J. Wallace, '04, has recently sold his hospital located at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, to a Minneapolis financial syndicate for \$16,000. This hospital, which was known as the Northwestern hospital, was established by Dr. Wallace and has come to be recognized as an exceedingly good hospital. Dr. Wallace expects to go East with his family for an extended course of study specializing in diseases of women and children. Where he will locate after completing his graduate work has not yet been decided. Dr. Wallace has won an enviable reputation for his work in surgery.

James Cowin, Mines '07, whose illness was mentioned in a recent issue of the Weekly, is now convalescing at 2408 First Ave. S., this city.

Walter L. Verge, Ex-Law, has recently moved from Great Falls, Montana, to Chouteau, Mont.

Sara Marshall, '08, who has been teaching at Potlatch, Idaho, has returned to The Normande, 6 E. 14th St., Minneapolis.

William A. Meierding, Hom. '07, who has been in the Metropolitan hospital, Blackwell's Island, for several years, will be at his old home at New Ulm until the 15th of June. After that his address will be Fergus Falls.

Agnes Jaquess, '07, who has been teaching at Albert Lea during the past year, has returned to her home, 2728 Pleasant Ave., Minneapolis.

Elizabeth Rich, '07, who has been teaching at Hutchinson during the past two years, has returned to her home. She will not return to Hutchinson another year, but expects to teach in this city.

Allan L. McAfee, Eng. '08, has recently returned to his home in St. Paul from Chicago. His address is 552 Dayton Ave.

A. Bachrach, Eng. '08, is now living at 316 Clinton, Schenectady, N. Y. He is in the Testing Department of

the General Electric Co. His former address was Faribault, Minn.

Alma Jean Campbell, '07, is living at her home at Hopkins, Minn., and is the Hopkins correspondent of the Minneapolis Tribune.

Bernard Lambert, '01, gave a reading recently before the students and faculty of Stanley Hall. The program included the following: Tennyson's "Ulysses," The "Jaques scene" from Shakespeare's "As you like it," Browning's "Love among the ruins," "Afterwhiles" and "An old sweetheart of mine," by Riley.

George A. Clark, '91, secretary of Leland Stanford University, has just sailed for Bering Sea to make an investigation of the fur seal herd on the Pribilof Islands for the government and is to be gone from the University for a year.

Bessie Whittier, '05, who has been teaching at Sacred Heart during the past two years, will spend the summer at her home at Excelsior, Minn. Next year she will teach in the high school at Rochester.

J. H. Linton, Chem. '97, who has been with the Vilter Manufacturing Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., has resigned his position and will go to Seattle June 15th, where he will form a partnership with A. W. Gregg of Purdue University under the name of Pacific Coast Testing Laboratories. The firm will do commercial, analytical and consulting metallurgical engineering work.

Rasmus Saby, '07, has just been appointed to the President Harrison fellowship in political science of the University of Pennsylvania, an exceedingly desirable appointment.

Lillian Bennett, '09, has been awarded a scholarship in political science in Bryn Mawr college for the coming year.

Donald Babcock and Howard Hare, both of the class of 1907, who have been attending the theological department of Boston University during the past year, are home. Mr. Hare will spend the summer in this city and Mr. Babcock after a short visit to his parents in Winnipeg, will go to Ayreshire, Iowa, to take charge of a Methodist church at that place.

Leroy Doolittle, '05, Med. '09, is visiting his parents at Sioux Falls before



entering upon his work as interne in St. Olaf's hospital in St. Paul.

A. Harold Porter, Chem. '08, is chemist with the Oliver Iron Mining Co. at Virginia, Minn.

A. P. Williamson, Law '04, is the resident, medical officer of the Las Encinas, a place for the treatment of nervous and general diseases, located at Pasadena, California.

William P. and Horace W. Roberts, Law '08, have opened new offices at 502-504 Metropolitan Life Building.

ENGINEERING ALUMNI NEWS.

Victor E. Goodwin, '04, engineer at the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., visited at the University, May 15.

Neill Currie, '08, and A. L. McAfee, '08, student engineers in the power apparatus department of the Western Electric company, visited their Alma Mater last week, taking advantage of a few days vacation.

L. P. Zimmerman, '08, is engineer for the Electric Transportation company of Seattle, of which C. J. Zintheo, '07, is general manager. They are operating a line of busses between the down town district of Seattle and the A. Y. P. Exposition grounds. They are also preparing to operate electric launches on Lake Union.

Austin Burt, ex-'06, general superintendent and superintendent of the Citizens' Gas & Electric company, Waterloo, Iowa, was recently promoted from associate membership to the grade of member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Among alumni who have recently become associate members of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers are: Andrew Paul Dunn, '06, Contract Department, Minneapolis General Electric Co.; Harold G. Payne, '06, Engineer with D. C. & W. B. Jackson, 508 Commercial National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; Alfred A. Schoopf, '08, Electrician, The Washington Water Power Co., Residence 24 1-2 East 3rd Ave., Spokane, Washington.

Mr. R. W. Clark of the Minneapolis General Electric company, gave an interesting lecture before the electrical engineering students May 14, upon "Home lighting."

William F. Schildt, E. E. '08, is working in the testing department of the General Electric company, his present address being 422 Hamilton St., Schenectady, N. Y.

A. Bachrach has also entered the testing department of the General Electric company, his address being 773 State St., Schenectady, N. Y.

Mr. A. C. Pratt, E. E. U. M. '99, Electrical Engineer for the Missouri River Power company, Helena, Montana, recently gave an interesting lecture before the electrical engineering students on "Hydro-electric plants."

Mr. G. A. Anderegg of the Western Electric company, New York, lectured on "The telephone and train dispatching" before the engineering students and a number of railway men from the Twin Cities.

DEBATING TEAMS CHOSEN.

The debating teams for the coming year which are to meet Wisconsin and Nebraska next December have been chosen. Charles E. Carlson, Lambert Prigge and Sigurd Peterson will meet the Badgers in the University chapel. Charles Rodeen, Fred Johnson and Norman Houck will contest with the Corn Huskers at Lincoln. All of these men are experienced debaters and doubtless will give good account of themselves when they meet their opponents next December.

The question for debate is: "Resolved, that a graduated tax on incomes with exemption of less than \$5,000 would be a desirable feature of our revenue system."

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP.

President Butler has told the Columbia Alumni Association in Minneapolis that they will be allowed to name a candidate for a one hundred fifty dollar scholarship for the coming year. It is probable that the candidate will be named among the students of the University of Minnesota.

PORTLAND ALUMNI MEET.

The Minnesota alumni living in Portland held their second annual banquet in the Ladies' Dining Room of the Portland Commercial club last night at 6:30. This week is the Rose Festival week of Portland and re-

duced rates promise to bring a large number of Minnesota alumni for the meeting.

1908.

The class of 1908 will hold their reunion in Alice Shevlin Hall this evening. All members of the class are urged to be present and a thoroughly good time is promised to all who turn out.

ADDRESS BY PROFESSOR HUTCHINSON.

Sunday, May 30th, Professor J. Corrin Hutchinson of the department of Greek delivered a sermon at Milaca, Minnesota, before the graduating class of Milaca high school. Professor Hutchinson took as his topic "Education and culture" and as a central theme, "The education of the human is the education of the Divine."

LOMMEN AT THE UNIVERSITY

Professor C. P. Lommen, '91, of the University of South Dakota, was at the University last week, looking up a man for the new department of medicine which has been authorized to be established at the University of South Dakota. Professor Lommen says that their university expects to do the first two years of medical work and that South Dakota is prepared to do that much of the medical work exceedingly well. They expect their students to take the last two years of clinical work at some other institution.

OWRE IN THE ORIENT.

Dr. Alfred Owre of the dental college, started last week for England. He will travel through some portions of the British Isles and then go to Moscow, Russia, and take the Trans-Siberian railway across the Ural mountains to Lake Baikal. From this point he will make a 400-mile trip through the Siberian forests afoot, without guide and with only such arms as the Russian government will allow.

He will emerge from the continent at Vladivostock, and will take a 200-mile stroll through Japan afoot. After leaving Japan he will return to the United States, and be on hand at the University of Minnesota in time for the opening of college.

INCREASE PHONE EFFICIENCY

L. C. Tomlinson, Eng. '04, who has been doing graduate work at the University this past year, has been pursuing investigations along the line of securing some method of doing away with the noises which at times seriously interfere with telephone service. Professor Shepardson, under whose direction this study has been carried on, and Mr. Tomlinson have invented a device which it is claimed will minimize such disturbances. It was found that the main trouble arose from the signalling apparatus in the exchanges.

1905.

The notice which appeared in the last issue of the Weekly concerning the meeting of the class of 1905 should have read Milo D. Webster and not Milo D. White. The address given was correct.

RELIGIOUS WORK DIRECTOR.

The Reverend W. S. Richardson, who is to be religious work director at the University, arrived at the University last week and has been busy getting in touch with the situation and preparing for the student convention which is to be held at Geneva, Ill., beginning June 17th.

In response to a request to state his ideas of what his services as religious work director would include, Mr. Richardson made the following statement.

"With the month of June the Director of religious work is beginning his service in the University. The control of this new work is vested in a committee selected with the aid of the committees in charge of the Young Women's and Young Men's Christian Associations: the majority of the members are graduates of the University. Frankly it must be stated that the duties of the new office are by no means clearly defined. There being no exact precedent to follow, the kind and scope of the work must be worked out as the service proceeds.

"First, in relation to the students, always the chief one, he will try to be friend and helper to them in the best and wisest sense. He will wish to be of assistance in every case of difficulty and of religious doubt. It will be his privilege to advise when requested, as to all kinds of religious

and philanthropic endeavor in which the students may be interested. He is expected to be of use to those who are considering some form of religious service as a life calling. He will aim especially to help all students to see the sphere of the genuinely religious, and the attractiveness of serving men in all life's callings.

"Second, In relation to the Christian organizations in the University, he will act as advisor. He expects to help plan the ever-growing work. It will be his special work to direct the Bible Mission study and other courses offered by the Association to students. He may train through normal classes the student teachers of some of these courses. It is hoped that thus the teaching in all these courses will come more nearly to the high level of the University teaching.

"The Director will also be deeply interested in every civic organization and in all that tends to betterment everywhere.

"Third, In relation to the churches of the two cities and of the state and in relation to all religious and social service outside the University, the Director hopes to find an ever increasing field of usefulness. He will of course know each denomination alike and will serve them fairly and equally. Inasmuch as for the present he strives to do for the churches what in other state universities several representatives are doing, it is likely that direct results to the churches may come slowly. It is confidently believed that with proper guidance and patient work and with the help of the churches themselves, this plan will soon produce worthy results.

"The Director earnestly desires to render the pastors, the churches and their student members the best service of which he is capable. It will be his definite aim to help all who come from church life to retain their interest and to go back to their churches, and communities with a vital hold on truth and both better equipped and fully determined to be more useful. He will endeavor specially to help lead the young men and young women of the University to Jesus Christ and to the churches.

"There may be departures from the above brief outline, we shall try to

make them in the line of improvement. And it must not be supposed that in all this one man will work alone. Besides the help of pastors will be that of the faculty, of the alumni and of the strong religious influences in college and out, all of which is most essential if success comes in this large and important work for His Kingdom."

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Report of General Secretary, 1908-'09.

With this report, the General Secretary closes his third year's work at Minnesota University. It has been a year filled with tremendous changes, with very little of the grandstand order. These changes have been quiet and I think, gradual. But in these changes are linked the probable future possibilities of the great college movement of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Building—A few changes were made, including the addition of new rugs, sofa pillows and pictures; many new magazines were placed in the racks, the same being donated by various interested members and the balance generously provided by the W. H. Wilson company and the North Western School Supply company. The building was thoroughly cleaned and the floors oiled by members who were in the city during the summer and the whole building presented an attractive appearance, clean and orderly, at the opening of school.

Preliminary Work—During the month of August, Mr. Norelius, as chairman of the board and room committee, had all the available rooms in Minneapolis—and especially those in Southeast Minneapolis, listed and placed on file for the benefit of the faculty and students. The work was splendidly organized and thoroughly done and I feel that more students than ever before took advantage of this bureau to secure a good room. It can be safely said that one out of every two male students, received help from this department of association activity during the year. Also forty-eight men were helped in securing roommates, more than ever before.

During the summer, advertisements to the amount of about \$300.00 were secured for the 1908-09 Handbook by

Mr. F. W. Senn. Two thousand books were issued gratis for the benefit of the student body. The book issued was unquestionably the best ever issued by this association and they were so popular that the entire edition was gone before the first two weeks of school had passed.

During the summer, one hundred and eighty-nine letters of inquiry were answered by the general secretary. Personal letters were likewise sent to all the cabinet men—the officers and chairmen of committees—regarding the work of the different departments and also in asking them to be on hand during registration week and help in the early rush.

Fall Work—When registration week arrived, a corps of voluntary workers to the number of about thirty-five, were on hand to help the new men get started and interest them in the association. In my report last year, I said that the fall workers in 1907 were the hardest workers the association ever had. That statement will have to be modified, for no corps of workers I have ever had the privilege of working with, can compare with the splendid volunteer workers of last fall. Always agreeable, willing to do anything which would help to more closely connect the association with the new student. For their magnanimous and magnificent work, I can only give these men the heart-felt thanks of the Young Men's Christian Association.

All the committees worked hard—the membership, the board and room, the employment, the educational and the general information committees, doing especially good work.

Membership—Notwithstanding the increased membership fee from one dollar to one dollar and a half, our membership is larger than ever. Three years ago, we had a membership of 266; two years ago we had 541; last year 686; and this year 735. Personally I am somewhat disappointed that we did not reach the 1000 mark, but we still maintain our place as the largest college association in the West.

Employment—Three hundred and eighteen positions have been filed with the employment committee so far this year. About two-thirds of this work was permanent. Some of these applications asked for several

men. Without question, this year has been the most successful we have ever experienced in this department. It is safe to say that \$12,000.00 is a fair estimate of the value of the work. This is a remarkable record, in comparison with other college associations, which do not employ a regular officer to handle only this phase of the work. At this time, I know of no college Y. M. C. A. in this country which has given out so much work during the year as this association has.

Educational Classes—Classes have been held during the year in Latin, Chemistry, Physics, Higher Algebra and Solid Geometry, in all 30 students have been enrolled. The instructors were selected upon the recommendation of the different departments; instructors paid \$25 straight; courses continued one semester and students paid for tuition \$5.00 if not members and \$4.00 if members of the Y. M. C. A. The work of this department was carried on very ably by the educational committee.

Social Work—Outside of the special socials for the officers and cabinet men, the Y. M. C. A. has held four big socials with an average attendance of over four hundred. The opening reception was attended by over fifteen hundred—including students and faculty. The Post-Exam Jubilee given in Shevlin Hall, was unanimously pronounced a great success. Two membership socials have been held in the association building, which were successful in getting the workers in the different departments and colleges of the University acquainted with one another.

Another successful social event was the annual banquet attended this year by about 220 student and faculty members.

Lecture Course—Last spring a committee representing the Daily and Y. M. C. A. had a meeting and decided on a lecture course for the University for the year 1908-'09. The course as then mapped out included Senator Doliver, Leland Powers, Russel H. Conwell and Governor Folk and this course was announced in the fall. But your committee decided to call off the Doliver lecture on account of lack of interest which was done with little or no financial loss. The balance of the course was

put on—Leland Powers costing us \$200.00; Russel H. Conwell \$200.00 and Governor Folk \$200.00. Advertising brought the expenses up considerably and when the clouds of financial embarrassment cleared away, we found we had lost about \$390.00 on the venture. We wrote to the Bureau who told us that the only man who could help us now was Mr. Bryan and accordingly arrangements were made, Mr. Bryan secured and the lecture was a great success. Seven hundred and forty-five dollars were taken in, leaving a deficit of but \$20.00.

Religious Work—This year has seen a great change in this department. The religious work has been more emphasized this year than before. Our mid-week meetings have been exceptionally successful—the strongest preachers and laymen in the city aiding us in this work. A great campaign had been planned for "Dad" Elliott and W. D. Weatherford, but it had to be called off on account of the severe illness of Mr. Weatherford.

The greatest efforts have been concentrated on the securing of a religious work director, to act in the capacity of expert coach for the religious work of both Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Miss Wilbur, representing the Y. W. C. A. and Mr. Carter, Y. M. C. A., were here for several weeks, helping bring the matter to a successful conclusion. Seventeen hundred dollars were raised and after having assurance from some of the members of the Advisory Board that the balance of the \$3000.00 necessary would be looked after, upon the recommendation of J. R. Mott Reverend W. S. Richardson of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church of New York City, was asked to accept the position. He came from New York to look over the field and then accepted. This is a great step in the right direction and great things are expected by all the great state universities from Minnesota in the next few years.

Bible and Mission Study—The Bible Study department has this year achieved some good results. Classes were organized in churches of Southeast Minneapolis at the beginning of the year. Among them were the First Congregational, Andrew Pres-

byterian, First Methodist, Olivet Baptist, Holy Trinity, Como Ave. Congregational, and the Bethany Presbyterian. Besides these there was some good service given to the down-town churches.

In addition to the Church classes there were three regular courses given at the Y. M. C. A. Professor Willis conducted one class in "The Social Teachings of Jesus"; Professor Swenson taught a course on the "Old Testament Prophets"; "The Life of Christ" was taught by Professor Rowland Haynes until his ill health compelled him to give it up. Professor Andrist continued this class. Group classes were started in the homes of some of the students, and in one of the fraternities. In all we had enrolled over two hundred and fifty students in the several courses.

Mission Study Successes.

Classes Organized	3
Total enrollment	50
Total average attendance	30

The new plan of studying the work of our alumni has proved such an interesting way of studying missions, that other colleges will take up the same idea next year. Pursuing the same plan for several years, enough material will be collected to make an interesting book on "Minnesota's Missionaries" which would add much to the local interest in missions.

Plans are being made to collect a missionary museum for the association.

Personal Work Band—Six association men went out during the Christmas holiday season on evangelistic work during the holidays.

A number of men have held weekly meetings at different shops in the city.

A band meets every Sunday morning at eight o'clock and is led by Dick Grant. It has endeavored to increase the personal influence of its members and through them to aid the men of the University.

Budget—The budget this year called for an expenditure of \$4,500.00. The students, faculty and Board of Regents make up \$1,500, and alumni and business men of the Twin Cities make up the balance of \$2,800.00. At this time I want to take the oppor-

tunity to thank every contributor for his and her generous support during the year. Many of the business men have increased their subscriptions and many alumni have been added to the list. This work could not have succeeded at all, if it were not for the kindness and generosity of friends.

Conclusion—The report does not give a complete idea of what the Association work has been at Minnesota this year; but it does give a faint conception of the possibilities of this great movement. The General Secretary has been kept busy with conferences, personal conversations with men and with personal calls upon men in their rooms. An average of two hundred men a day have come in to use the building. Large delegations have been sent to the state convention and to the Geneva Conference.

As to recommendations for work during the coming year.

(1) An appropriation of \$600.00 to aid in putting in a lunch counter on the third floor.

(2) An effort to secure a reading room branch of the public library. This matter is already being looked into.

(3) An effort to meet men from the country at the trains as they come in during registration week and have such announcement in the University bulletins and catalogue.

(4) The abolition of a lecture course, except perhaps an occasional lecture, based if paid for, on a percentage basis.

(5) The greatest Geneva delegation we have ever had.

(6) More personal work by and for members trying more to create that spirit—not how much can I get out of it, but how much can I put in.

(7) The association and its officers and board standing ready to back up the new general secretary in all moves he makes for the association work. Religious work at best, is uphill work—hard work. The general secretary needs encouragement from faculty as well as students.

Many things I should have wished to see changed in the Y. M. C. A. before leaving; perhaps some of the policies which we have followed during the past three years you would not have used. Perhaps some of you would have liked to have seen some departments of the work more emphasized. At times, some of you may have felt the load placed upon your shoulders a real burden, but if we have advanced just a little closer during the past three years to a better conception of the Christ-life in the hearts of the college men of Minnesota, our work has not been in vain.

The members of the three Advisory Boards I have had the honor to serve, I want to publicly thank for their splendid help and many acts of kindness to me during these years. It has been a rare privilege to associate with such men, and to gain their counsel and their confidence.

And to the many cabinet men with whom I have been intimately associated, who have seen the ups and downs of the work, as no other men, and who have many times sacrificed time and talent for the good of the Association, I offer sincere thanks for their many faithful and effective services. With few exceptions, the cabinet men have done what was expected of them in a remarkably efficient way. To these men the Association owes a great debt and to many other men, including faculty men, students, business men and alumni, who, altho not officers in our Association, have believed in our work and have given of their time, talent or money to aid us. I take this occasion to thank them most heartily for it is around these men that a healthy public spirit and sentiment is created.

I leave old Minnesota with pleasant memories of many days spent beneath her oaks and within her stately walls; with the memory of many friendships formed to last thru life; and with the conviction, more firmly established than ever before, that Jesus Christ is the hope of the college men of America, as well as the hope of the college men of Japan and China and India.

—John F. Sinclair.

HONORABLE JOHN LIND
President of
the Board of Regents



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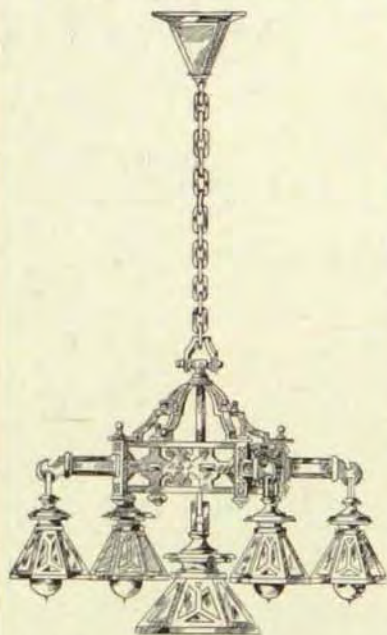
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At the following times and places I will hold sales of School and other State Lands.

Monday	June	21	Aitkin	Aitkin County	3:30	P. M.	38,000
Tuesday	"	22	Brainerd	Crow Wing	9	A. M.	16,000
"	"	22	Walker	Cass	5	P. M.	32,000
Wednesday	"	23	Bemidji	Beltrami	10	A. M.	10,000
Thursday	"	24	Park Rapids	Hubbard	10	A. M.	13,000
Friday	"	25	Wadena	Wadena	11	A. M.	15,000
Saturday	"	26	Detroit	Becker	11	A. M.	20,000
Tuesday	"	29	Carlton	Carlton	2	P. M.	14,000
Wednesday	"	30	Grand Rapids	Itasca	9	A. M.	30,000
Thursday	July	1	Two Harbors	Lake	9	A. M.	5,000
"	"	1	Duluth	St. Louis	2	P. M.	23,000
Friday	"	2	International Falls	Koochiching	10	A. M.	4,000
Monday	"	12	Grand Marais	Cook	10	A. M.	3,800
Monday	"	19	Shakopee	Scott	11:30	A. M.	80
Wednesday	"	21	Montevideo	Chippewa	10	A. M.	129
Friday	"	23	Wabasha	Wabasha	11	A. M.	120

TERMS OF SALE—These lands will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder. Fifteen per cent of the purchase price must be paid at the time of sale. The balance may run for 40 years at 4 per cent annual interest if desired. The title to all state land is perfect. Valuable illustrated book on Minnesota lands free; also list of lands offered.

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