

The Student's Ten Commandments

By John M. Thomas, D. D.

(These Ten Commandments were pronounced by President Thomas, of Washington Col. in a commencement at the University of Minnesota of the State of New York—London.)

1. Thou shalt set the service of God and man before thine heart as the end of all thy work.
2. Thou shalt inquire of each study what it has for thee as a worker for a better world, not relinquishing thy pursuit of it until thou hast gained its profit unto this end.
3. Thou shalt love the truth and only the truth, and welcome all truth gladly, whether it bring thee or the world joy or suffering, pleasure or hardship, ease or toil.
4. Thou shalt meet each task at the moment assigned for it with a willing heart.
5. Thou shalt work each day to the limit of thy strength, consistently with the yet harder work which shall be thy duty on the morrow.
6. Thou shalt respect the rights and pleasures of others, claiming no privilege for thyself but the privilege of service, and allowing thyself no joy which does not increase the joy of thy fellow-men.
7. Thou shalt love thy friends more than thyself, thy college more than thy friends, thy country more than thy college, and God more than all else.
8. Thou shalt rejoice in the excellencies of others, and despise all rewards saving the gratitude of thy fellows and the approval of God.
9. Thou shalt live by thy best, holding thyself relentlessly to those ideals thou dost most admire in other men.
10. Thou shalt make for thyself commandments harder than another can make for thee, and each new day commandments more rigorous than thine own laws of the day before.

Illustration, Vt.

(From the Independent)

The next issue of the Weekly will be out January 10, 1910.

We wish all the readers of the Weekly, a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

WOODS ACCEPTS.

Last Friday Dr. A. F. Woods notified Governor John Lind, president of the Board of Regents, that he would accept the appointment tendered him by the Board of Regents and be ready to take up his work February 1st.

A CONSERVATION NUMBER.

This number of the Weekly is devoted largely to the report of the papers read at the recent faculty club meeting and deals with the problem of the conservation of the natural resources of Minnesota. There are two more papers yet to come which will be given in a later number of the Weekly, a paper by Professor Clements, of the department of botany, under whose inspiration this program was prepared, and one by Dr. Westbrook, of the medical department, on the conservation of public health.

JUST PUBLISHED

UNIVERSITY ADDRESSES

BY

WILLIAM WATTS FOLWELL

Professor Emeritus, University of Minnesota.

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To Serve the University**

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The subject is one of great interest to all citizens of Minnesota and of special interest to the alumni since the University is, or should be, the natural leader in this field.

A. F. WOODS ELECTED DEAN.

The selection of Mr. A. F. Woods, of the bureau of plant industry of the U. S. department of agriculture, to the deanship of the department of agriculture, is news that will rejoice the hearts of not only all who are interested in the welfare of the University but all citizens of the state of Minnesota. The regents have undoubtedly made a wise choice and so intimate is the relation of the agricultural department of the University to the agricultural interests of the state that an unusual interest has attached to the filling of this important position.

Of Mr. Woods' fitness for the position there can be no question. His work in the department at Washington has marked him as a very strong executive and as one of the leading scientists in the country today. We understand that Mr. Woods has been promised the co-operation of the department at Washington in every possible way and that the department has requested him to still retain an advisory relation with it.

This means that Minnesota will be specially close to the national department. Mr. Woods' experience in the department will give him the broadest kind of a view of the possibilities and needs of the department under his charge. We feel that the University is to be congratulated upon this happy solution of a question that at one time threatened a disastrous outcome. We hope that Mr. Woods may accept the position and can promise him in case he does that he will have the co-operation of all people connected with the University in any way.

RADICAL CHANGE PROPOSED.

President Schurman of Cornell university in his report for 1908-9 recently submitted to the Board of Trustees of Cornell, advocated the taking over of Cornell university by the state of New York and suggests an amendment to the charter which would give the state of New York complete control of all departments of Cornell.

President Schurman says, "It (Cornell University does not sustain the same relation to the state of New York as the western state universities sustain to their respective states) does not, and it can not, because it is not under popular control, and can not be responsive to the natural impulses of our unfolding political and industrial democracy, nor can its practical ministrations be accepted by the people as they would be if there were the sense of public proprietorship in it. It is not the fault of a board of trustees, a president, a dean, or a professor. The trouble is beyond either. It will never be cured unless the university becomes the real instrument of the state."

CAMP ON FOOTBALL.

Walter Camp in the January number of Outing names an honor list of 1909 football men. The following colleges are represented, Yale, 7; Michigan, 6; Harvard, Pennsylvania, Dartmouth and Minnesota, each 4; Lafayette, Princeton, Fordham, Brown and Notre Dame, 3 each; Chicago, 2; Wisconsin, 1.

Minnesota's honor list includes, McGovern, quarterback; Rosenwald, halfback; Walker, tackle; Farnum, center.

In a recent number of Collier's Mr. Camp picks his all American team as follows:

First Eleven.

Name.	College.	Position.
Regnier	Brown	End
Fish	Harvard	Tackle
Benbrook	Michigan	Guard
Cooney	Yale	Center
Andrus	Yale	Guard
Hobbs	Yale	Tackle
Kilpatrick	Yale	End
McGovern	Minnesota	Quarterback
Philbin	Yale	Halfback

MinotHarvard..... Halfback
CoyYale..... Fullback

Second Eleven.

BankhartDartmouth..... End
LilleyYale..... Tackle
GoebelYale..... Guard
P. Withington ..Harvard..... Center
TobinDartmouth..... Guard
McKayHarvard..... Tackle
BraddockPennsylvania..... End
HoweYale..... Quarterback
AllerdiceMichigan..... Halfback
MagidsohnMichigan..... Halfback
MarksDartmouth..... Fullback

Third Eleven.

PageChicago..... End
SieglingPrinceton..... Tackle
L. Withington ..Harvard..... Guard
FarnumMinnesota..... Center
FisherHarvard..... Guard
CaseyMichigan..... Tackle
McCaffreyFordham..... End
SpracklingBrown..... Quarterback
CorbettHarvard..... Halfback
MillerNotre Dame..... Halfback
McCaaLafayette..... Fullback

Of McGovern, Mr. Camp speaks as follows:

"Quarter McGovern of Minnesota is the best man in the country. Being a Westerner he is not as well known to the East, but some idea of his quality may be gathered from the fact that he handled a machine of far greater variety than any Eastern quarterback and made it work for him, too, while his individual work in forward passing, running in a broken-up field and catching punts was quite up to that of Tad Jones and in addition he kicked three drop kick goals in one of his championship games."

This is the first time Minnesota has been honored by an all-American representative.

THE RELATION OF ECONOMICS TO CONSERVATION.

I have been interested in the laudable ambition of specialists in numerous lines of endeavor to identify their respective activities with the main-spring of the conservation movement. The fact that the recognized ideals of "conservation" involve attributes of so many scientific, business and social interests, reveals the teleological nature of the movement as a co-ordination of scientific factors to a pre-determined socio-economic object or purpose. The object is the realization and maintenance of the summit of national welfare. The necessary co-ordination of the principles of many sciences, both natural and social, has led to some divergence of opinion as to the dominant factor of the movement. Consequently, the term "conservation" has been hastily assumed as a sort of *nom de guerre* by numerous conventional scientific and social activities, each presuming to constitute the key-stone of the arch which is

to support the well-being of the nation's future, and some have failed to recognize the economic principles of co-ordination which determine the metes and bounds of the subordinate forces of nationalism and human welfare.

To my mind, conservation means the prudential development and utilization of the productive powers of the nation—certainly such was the thought of the author of the "conservation message" of February 26, 1908, and of the signers of the "Declaration of Principles" of May 15th, following. The basic national wealth "consists (1) of the natural resources now included in the public domain as property of the nation and states, and (2) resources now held in private property as a social trust and, by their nature, incorporating a "public interest."

Obviously, the mensuration of the supply and reproduction of the natural resources is the work of the naturalist, the theory and technique of industrial exploitation command the attention of the engineer, the chemist, the physicist and the culturist, and the dominant principles of appropriation, ownership and utilization must be evolved and applied by the economist and the jurist. It is equally obvious that any conservation program involves a change of emphasis in certain departments of education and a campaign for general-welfare legislation. The incipient movement now under way in higher education is suggestive. The University of Michigan has recently announced a schedule of courses under the caption of "conservation engineering." An examination of the schedule reveals the usual general engineering series liberally supplemented with natural science and economics. The five years' engineering course of our own university is similarly constituted and equally entitled to the popular designation. At Harvard and the University of Wisconsin, there is already a co-operative admixture of practical instruction appearing under such titles as agricultural economics, economic geography, economic biology, economic physics, and economic geology, carefully correlated by lectures treating the economic and legal institutions of conservation. I imagine that the first impulse of a group of naturalists in formulating a schedule of conservation studies would include a round course in the natural sciences to be supplemented with a superficial dip into engineering and economics. I am sure that an economist, a sociologist, a lawyer, or a humanist of any kind would rest any series of conservation studies on a broad superstructure of economics and juristics.

Sound national industrialism contemplates two primal objects, namely, a maximum per capita production of utilities and the perpetuation of such productivity as a social annuity. The first involves industrial development and the exploitation of

the nation's resources; the second constitutes the maintenance of national efficiency—popularly styled "conservation." Both natural and human forces contribute to industry; consequently, the natural and social sciences are concurrently involved in the industrial syntheses of exploitation and conservation; but the laws which determine their proper co-ordination are economic laws, and the recognition and enforcement of such laws are conditioned upon juristic and political processes.

Intensive farming, the improvement of roads and waterways, the elimination of waste, reforestation, and other technical conservation activities may be carried too far and at too great a social cost, or not far enough, or to mistaken ends. The normal limits of the industrial order can be determined at any time by economic analysis and in no other way. The economic laws of changing utilities, and values, of increasing and decreasing industrial returns, of the relativity of present and future values, and of standards of living and social progress, form the virtual premises upon which conservation policies must be rested. Social and ethical considerations touching the normal growth of population and the moral responsibility of the present for future generations are also involved. The avenues of conservation activities are necessarily along lines of public land policy, taxation, the regulation of business, government intervention in industry, and the recognition of a public interest in private affairs. Such things, of course, are attributes of law and executive action, and the rôles of the legal philosopher, the legislator, the jurist, and the executive are clear; it is equally apparent that economic considerations form the major basis of all law and government.

It is occasionally asserted that conservation is a business proposition. In itself, the assertion is correct, provided, of course, that the proper construction is placed on the term "business." Coupled with this assertion, however, there usually appears the declaration that science, economics, and law need not be concerned in the conservation of the nation's resources—'leave the problem with the business men,' say the captains of industry, 'they will guard the proper interests.' Unless the captains of industry have recently changed their code, which we have slight reason to believe, this proposition does not ring true. Prevailing business ethics recognize little more than the acquisition of private riches; conservation implies the augmenting and maintaining of national productivity and equality of opportunity in the field of industry. That, gentlemen, is the essence of applied economics, conservation is the ruling principle of the national oekonomie of the German school, and, in fact, epitomizes the comprehensive functions of the science

which Professor Seager has so aptly defined as "the social science of business."

Much that is being said and written about conservation is conceived in loose thought and in ignorance of the real problem and the means essential to its solution. Many are prone to overlook the fact that conservation means a tax, a heavy tax, on the present in guarantee of a future endowment, that it justifies the intrusion of the imparative hand of government between the agents of social waste and private opulence and the resources upon which they flourish, and that it assures a slackening of the industrial pace of exploitation and wealth getting.

In conclusion, I repeat,—natural science, economics, and politics are primarily involved in the conservation problem. The essential facts of natural science are, in large part, well known or readily accessible. The real project necessitates the extension of economic education and the promotion of welfare-legislation, and such legislation must rest on the principles of national economy.

R. H. Hess.

WATER AND INLAND WATERWAYS.

The original conference of President Roosevelt, meeting in May, 1908, for the consideration of the Conservation of Natural Resources, was not of technical men but of Governors. But in this conference questions arose whose solution required the advice of engineers, and subsequently the four great National Engineering Societies—the Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Mining—were included in the movement, and were represented at the convention of 1909.

The propriety of the presence of engineers in the personnel of such a movement is as manifest as the presence of physicians in the anti-tuberculosis movement, or of lawyers in a movement for uniform state laws. In March, 1909, a meeting of the engineers, called jointly by the four great societies, was held in New York. President Taft wired in part as follows: "The members of these societies with their technical knowledge are not only better advised as to the necessity for such conservation, but are more competent to suggest the methods by which such conservation can be carried out." In this formative period when preliminary plans for the movement are being blocked out, it is certain that mining engineers can speak authoritatively on thrift in treating our mineral resources, mechanical engineers on economy in power generation especially in steam installations and use, electrical engineers on the economical use of energy manifested in electric form, and civil engineers on railways and waterways, ports and terminals, water power and water supply. My assigned topic this evening is "Water" and in treating it I shall touch only on the high points in a rapid summary.

Water is a volatile and restless element. It is ever on the wing or afloat. A lake or pond not only discharges its waters through the stream which we know as its outlet but it is constantly sending in addition a great stream of aqueous vapor into the air. Evaporation goes on as continuously as stream-flow goes on. It has been estimated that in the hot summer months more water escapes from Lake Superior into the air than passes out in St. Mary's River. It has been further estimated that whatever rain falls on Lake Michigan is carried off again by air currents. This capacity of the air to absorb and carry inland and to greater heights, the water of the sea is the basis of our water powers. The great rotary solar engine that sucks the ocean water and transports it to the high levels of our inland lakes and streams is always working. It must not be inferred that the converse is not true also, for water evaporated from the Great Lakes falls as rain on the ocean; but the residual amount which reaches the inland regions is always in excess, and our water powers are therefore perpetual.

My own measurements on the Great Lakes show that about one-third of the rain-fall in the drainage basin of the Great Lakes above the Niagara River flows out as water, while the remaining two-thirds passes off by evaporation, to be redistributed over the earth. I have estimated that the power inherent in the outflow of the waters of the Great Lakes amounts to 15,000,000 horse powers working day and night. As the mechanical power utilized for industrial purposes in the United States aggregates about 25,000,000 horse powers, the immense capacity of the solar engine working on the small patch of the Great Lakes is significant. At the present time about 5,000,000 horse powers of water power development exist in the United States, and several times that number of horse powers are still available. At Niagara Falls, in the cataract and the rapids above it, 5,000,000 horse powers are potential in the water, and if this water were led by a great canal to the Niagara escarpment at Lewiston about 7,000,000 horse powers might be utilized.

Now, it is difficult to understand in the abstract a horse power. The term originated in England and was applied by Watt in rating his steam engines. He wished nobody to be disappointed in his engines, so he made as the unit horse power the amount of work that could be done by a big London draft horse for a short period. A mechanical horse power is large enough so that we can take three-fourths of it and still have the work of an average horse; and when the power is continuous, as many water powers are, it means the work of a horse not for eight hours, but twenty-four hours, and therefore equals the work of

three horses. Now, it takes ten able-bodied men to do the work of an average horse, and one twenty-four-hour horse power is equivalent to the labor of thirty men working eight-hour shifts; and 5,000,000 horse powers existing in the cataract at Niagara Falls is equivalent to the labor of 150,000,000 able-bodied men working eight-hour shifts. This number is nearly twice our population of men, women and children. The utilization of the American half of the great cataract would mean a mechanical contribution more than equivalent to the manual labor of our population.

Now, another way that the value of water powers may be estimated and understood is by the coal which would be consumed to produce an equal amount of power. Some steam engines will use 20 tons of coal a year per horse power, running twenty-four hours per day, and some more efficient engines will use only 10 tons per horse power a year and in some great installations this may be reduced to 8 or even 6 tons. Using 10 tons per year as the equivalent of one horse power at Niagara Falls, the full utilization of the power of the cataract would save 50,000,000 tons of coal a year. A horse power generated by a good steam engine in thousand-horse-power units will cost anywhere from \$25 to \$40 per year running twenty-four-hour days. Water power in blocks of one-thousand horse powers it is believed can be bought for \$10 to \$15 per horse power. Minneapolis is a water-power town, and it owes its existence and growth to water power, notwithstanding the presence of St. Paul, the capital, at the head of navigation a few miles away. I have been told that some of the earlier water power leases were at the rate of \$1.25 per horse power as measured on the turbine shaft.

The development of our water powers then means the conservation of human labor, or the elimination of the brutal part of human labor, and its multiplication many times over, and it means immense conservation of coal. It means also cheaper bread, cheaper clothing, cheaper transportation and better lights. The gist of the conservation movement is illustrated by the reply of the small boy who was eating the apple. When the other small boy said to him, "Say, Bill, will you give me the core?" he replied, "There ain't going to be any core." The core means waste, whether it is in water power, in rivers that should be navigable ways, in mine tailings, in unproductive lands, in pine slashings, or forest and municipal fires.

It was part of my work when engaged on the Niagara problem to investigate the use of the water by power companies,—whether or not it was being wastefully used. In the case of one great company which is generating 75,000,000 horse power it was found that the "waste" wheels were

operating on a head of about 140 feet while the total fall, between the head water and the tail water in the river below, was 220 feet. This showed that 37 per cent of the possible power in the water used was consumed in getting the water away from the turbine wheels through a tunnel too small to be economical. In the case of power development along the cliff it was found the turbines were operating on little more than one-quarter the available head, while three-quarters of the power in the water was thrown away. There was an excuse for the utilization of the heads in these powers less than available, growing out of the fact that the early turbines would not stand the immense pressures due to 200 feet head. They would fly to pieces, but at the present time turbine wheels are built that will stand the pressure, and the waste of power is no longer necessary, but it still exists.

In regard to water powers, the policy of the United States and of the individual states is very plain. Lands which remain as yet part of the public domain should not be turned over to private owners without specific reservation on the part of the government to regulate and control the waterways for either purposes of power or purposes of navigation, or both. At the present time the United States government has assumed the right to charge rental for water consumed by power companies in St. Mary's River, at the "Soo", the right to prevent power companies from diverting water from the river is assumed at Niagara Falls, and the right of the state of Illinois to take the water of Lake Michigan through the Chicago Drainage Canal is resisted by the government in a pending suit. On all navigable streams which in themselves or through connections cross the border from one state to another the government has jurisdiction for purposes of navigation. In the case of a lake like Minnetonka, however, which has no navigable connection with any stream crossing the state border the United States has no jurisdiction whatever.

The state in its guardianship of the streams not conserved by the federal government must supplement the federal control and use a policy which will conduce to development, must compel economical developments, not wasteful ones, and must regulate the prices to be charged for power. The state may assist development to the extent of remitting taxes over a term of years, and the state should investigate all water powers yet undeveloped and make an inventory of the quantities of power and the proper methods and cost of development. The flow of the streams of the state should be measured over a period of not less than ten years to extend the measurements already made by the United States Geological Survey. These measurements

will indicate the low-water periods likely to be encountered, and give some additional light also on the debatable question of the relation of forests to stream flow.

In regard to inland waterways, I think most of us have reached the conclusion that the United States is far behind Europe in development, and in a measure this is true, but the larger fact remains that the United States, when the density of population is taken into account, is vastly in advance of European nations. Across our northern frontier stretches the magnificent inland water-way of the Great Lakes, and splitting the axis of the country is the splendid inland water-way of the Mississippi basin. While we have heard many comments on the development of the Mississippi, and its tributaries as a navigable way, I am afraid we have been blind to the fact that there is nothing anywhere comparable to it in any other country. In Europe with a population of 11,000 people for each 100 square miles there are three-quarters of a mile of water-way and five miles of railway. In the United States with less than one-fourth the density of population, we have two-thirds of a mile of water-way against Europe's three-quarters of a mile, and six miles of railway against Europe's five miles. The railways of the United States with their enormous preponderance in mileage over the railways in Europe—nearly five times as much—and their great convenience to shippers, are able to make rates along the Mississippi River that in most cases are lower than can be made by the waterways. Railways have some facilities over water-ways that must be clearly recognized. The box car is side-tracked at a factory so that the loading goes on without teaming or transfer. The box car can climb to higher elevations than the water level of the river or canal will permit of. The railway is straight where the river—and especially the Mississippi River—is sinuous so that the travel of the river boat may be twice that of the railway line. Along the Mississippi the grades on the railway are gentle and efficient for great train loads, and it is not strange that package freight chooses the convenient railway rather the less convenient water-way, but bulk freight—i. e., such heavy freight as coal, lumber and ores—prefers the water routes.

On the Great Lakes freight is carried at an average cost of 78/100 of a mill per ton mile—i. e., a ton is carried 100 miles for 78/10 cents. Package freight on the other hand pays three or four times these average rates. Coal is carried from Buffalo to Duluth, practically 1,000 miles, for 30 cents a ton, and there are many of us here tonight who have paid 25 cents a ton to have our coal transferred 50 feet from the curb to our cellar. This rate of 30 cents a ton is the lowest rate I know of for transportation of any kind, and is partially ac-

counted for by the fact that the down-bound traffic is heavy, while the up-bound boats on the return trip, must bid for cargos or go up light. The fact that the movement of freight is not equal in both directions, makes the down-bound charges heavier than they would be otherwise.

Now the Lake traffic is characterized by deep draft navigation—19 to 20 feet—, by splendid terminal facilities for loading and unloading, and fine articulation with the railway systems which carry their freights to all points of the country.

In 1907 the traffic on the Great Lakes amounted to 83½ millions of net tons, and at a conservative estimate, the freight charges would amount to \$56,000,000. Now, average railroad charges have been estimated at about 10 times the average rate on the Great Lakes, but if we take the extremely conservative ratio of lake rates equal one-third rail rates, it would cost \$112,000,000 more than it did cost to move by rail the freight of 1907 on the Great Lakes. The Great Lake System is therefore paying dividends in savings to the American people of over \$100,000,000 annually—and this is one of the most splendid cases of conservation in transportation that I know of.

The proposition to connect the Great Lakes with salt water is an ancient one. George Washington was interested in forwarding the Erie canal, and today the state of New York is spending \$100,000,000 in deepening this canal from a superannuated ditch to a barge canal capable of passing vessels carrying from 2,000 to 2,600 tons.

The Welland and St. Lawrence River canals of the Canadians date back to the early days of the last century, and Canada with her relatively small population has spent on her canal system somewhere in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000. This is more than the United States Government has spent in all developments upon the Great Lakes. The Canadians have recently—at a cost of one-half million dollars—been making a survey of a canal leading from Georgian Bay in Lake Huron to the Ottawa River, and thence to the tidal waters of the St. Lawrence at Montreal. As the cost of this canal will be stupendous we cannot probably look for its building at a very early date. The St. Lawrence routes have this disadvantage, that when tidal waters have been reached on the St. Lawrence, there still remains 700 miles of river, dangerous in its rocky formation, beset with fogs, and leading into a gulf where icebergs drift. For these reasons insurance rates on vessels taking the St. Lawrence route have been prohibitive.

That approach to salt water from Chicago to the Gulf of Mexico has many advocates at the present time, and we know the project as the "Lakes to Gulf" movement.

At the present time about 40,000 gallons per second of Lake Michigan water flows through the Chicago Drainage Canal into the Des Plaines, thence through the Illinois River to the Mississippi just above the confluence of the Missouri and the Mississippi. The "Lakes to Gulf" project calls for a 14-foot waterway, and preliminary surveys indicate that it would cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$160,000,000. At the present time vessels with a draft of 4½ feet may take this route and traverse the 1,600 miles of water way to the Gulf. If, however, the waterway be viewed from the Gulf upwards, sea-going vessels drawing 25 to 30 feet of water may travel 270 miles up the Mississippi, and from that point vessels drawing 9 feet of water can reach Cairo 840 miles beyond, those drawing 8 feet go 182 miles further to St. Louis, and those drawing 4½ feet at low-water may travel 620 miles from the mouth of the Illinois River to St. Paul. Vessels going up the Missouri on 2½-foot draft, reach Fort Benton 2,285 miles up the river. Vessels leaving the Mississippi at Cairo traverse the Ohio River on 9-foot draft 1,000 miles to Pittsburg, and thence the branch streams reach the coal fields of West Virginia and Pennsylvania on 5-foot draft.

The Ohio River traffic, mostly down-bound coal, is carried at rates among the cheapest known. In the old days the scows carrying the coal were sold for lumber on reaching New Orleans, but at the present time the coal is carried in steel scows. A single stern wheel steamer will tow a fleet of barges, in an exceptional case, aggregating 56 thousand tons, at a freight rate of 37/100 of a mill per ton mile. Upwards of ten million tons of coal and other freight goes down the Ohio. The most reasonable rate that I know of on European Rivers is that of the stream traffic on the Volga, where in good stages of water with 11 and 12-foot draft, freight is carried at ½ mill per ton mile. The ratios of the mile-ton rates I have quoted may be summarized as follows:

Average rail rate, Great Northern Ry., 1 ton 100 miles	81 cents
East-bound traffic on Great Lakes, 1 ton 100 miles	7.8 cents
Coal west-bound on Great Lakes, 1 ton 100 miles	3.0 cents
Coal down-bound on Ohio, 1 ton 100 miles	3.7 cents
Freight up-bound on Volga, 1 ton 100 miles	5.0 cents

In our Mississippi River system of waterways, the traffic has decayed, notwithstanding the excellence of the waterways themselves. And this decay is not chargeable to lack of draft in the waterways. The water borne traffic for Chicago notwithstanding the great improvements on the Great Lakes, has also gone backward and the reason is plain in the two cases. Rail facil-

ries are so much better that the waterways do not always successfully compete with them. The solution lies not in fundamentally deeper drafts, but upon docking facilities, better terminal facilities and higher articulation with the railroad systems. Transportation cannot be divided into two camps, one the wets and one the drys, but it must interblend and interchange and interlock. It is significant that many of the carriers of the Great Lakes belong to the railways, and the greatest fleet of vessels in the world on the Great Lakes, is that of the Steel Trust which is at least a close ally of the railroads; while on the Ohio River the bulk of the coal carriers are or have been railway owned. There is still much work to be done in river development. We should have ultimately not less than 9 feet from Minneapolis to the Gulf. Our Minnesota rivers should be developed for navigation at depths that would be financially sound in the relation of cost of development to volume of transportation.

Preceding the wholesale developments suggested by the advocacy of the one-half billion bond issue, a thorough investigation should be made and definite, co-ordinated plans and estimates worked out by engineers that will show a presumptive return for the money invested. We are met on all side by conflicts of conservation. That is, when we wish to conserve one thing, we may do it at the expense of some other thing; and some things have not a conserving value at the present time. In some cases we must preserve our souls in patience, and wait until the time is ripe for a particular conservation.

I remember the time when some people thought it proper to conserve the old Main Building on our University campus. A story was told at that time—most of you remember it—which was very effective, and applies in part to improper conservation. A small boy came running into the house from the alley carrying a dead cat, stiff and stark, and he rushed up to his mother and said, "Mamma, see what I have found, here is a perfectly good cat that somebody has thrown away." The province of the engineer in the conservation movement is to prevent waste and utilize the "core." It is to pick out and help develop those projects that are worthy, and it is none the less his province to point out which are the "dead cats" and not worthy of present development.

The first important thing in the conservation movement is a thorough, painstaking, honest investigation, and we are properly in that stage of the movement now. It seems to me that for Minnesota the investigation should center in the University as a syndicate of specialists, and should radiate from the University.

Francis C. Shenehon.

THE CONSERVATION OF OUR FORESTS.

The cry for the more complete utilization of our forests was the beginning of the great Conservation movement which has now been extended to cover almost everything in the United States. The first agitation came from those who had traveled in Germany, Switzerland and the other more advanced countries of Europe, and came back to America to compare the wasteful methods in use here with the careful utilization they had seen abroad. The movement was largely one of sentiment and the rabid attacks on the lumberman altogether unjust; but it was the beginning of a movement in the right direction. It set people to thinking of our future lumber supply.

A glance at the enormous wood consumption and the best estimates of our standing timber supply showed far-sighted men that a shortage of timber was inevitable. To prevent the shortage absolutely was impossible, it was too late for that, but it remained to make the period of shortage of as short duration as possible. The movement was then taken up by the workers as well as the talkers, and reform measures instituted.

The conservation work naturally falls into two classes: the more careful use of the supply of timber now on hand and the formation of a new crop for the supply of the future.

The former whereby the supply will be strung out over as long a period as possible, may be brought about in many ways. By the protection of our forests from fire, which, in the past fifty years, has destroyed more forest than the lumberman, and has made the renewal of the forest most uncertain if not impossible. The more complete utilization of the tree by the loggers, for careful investigation shows that not over one-third of the tree was removed from the woods by the old methods. This means low stumps, small logs from the tops, short and odd lengths, the taking of inferior grades and species, the use of species by the manufacturers for the purpose to which they are best suited, the substitution of inferior woods where possible, the preservative treatment of timbers which are exposed to decay. It is estimated that the preservation treatment of railroad ties alone would mean an annual saving of twelve million dollars to the railroads of the United States and a proportional saving in the quantity of timber used. The mines would save as much if not more. It also calls for the utilization of what are now the waste products from mills and factories and the substitution of other materials for wood. The manufacture of packing boxes alone requires about forty per cent of our total lumber output. These are now being replaced by the straw board

box. The use of some annual plant for the manufacture of paper pulp would save millions of cords of spruce, and so other substitutions can and will be made to bridge the gap from this end.

Immediate preparations for the preservation of a future crop must bridge it from the other end. This can be accomplished by the care of the young growth which has made a substantial growth over large areas in spite of the difficulties with which it has had to contend. The preservation of this growth means a saving of fifteen or twenty years in the formation of a new supply. Our present forests must be so managed and cut that a new crop will be started from seed before the old trees are removed. Our waste areas must be planted up with nursery grown seedlings. The proper care of these forests formed in this way will provide the country with an ample supply for the future.

The hopeful side of forest conservation lies in the fact that the forest is a crop capable of renewal and not a treasure which once exhausted is forever lost. Even now there are forests in New England, ready for the market or already cut which were planted by people yet living. There will always be sufficient land in the United States suited to forest growth and unsuited to any other purpose to yield an adequate supply of timber if properly cared for. The welfare of the immediate future depends largely on the careful handling of the National and State forests, but as time goes on all the natural forest land of the country will come under careful, intensive management and a steady, continuous supply of timber be assured.

Samuel B. Green.

CONSERVATION OF MINERAL RESOURCES.

What will our great grand children's great grand children do if our coal fields should become exhausted? And what will our grand children do with St. Louis County if her iron mines should cease their production? Some, no doubt, would console themselves by answering us that the generation in the first question would flourish on Boston beans and brown bread baked to perfection by a sun range and that their automobiles would run without a skip by means of bottles of compressed sunlight. Others would attempt to soften the terrible calamity as suggested by the second question in offering to the anxious public the consolation of a tonnage tax. The "Lord-will-provide" theory or governmental intervention can't help us much.

I might as well admit in the beginning that it would be presumption on my part to expect to answer definitely these questions. I simply put them to you in order to show you in a homely way the close relation of our mineral resources to the all

important and most interesting topics—our future existence (I mean terrestrial) and conservation.

Did you ever stop to think what the world would do without an adequate supply of gold, coal, iron and limestone and copper? The mining engineer cannot attempt to follow forestry methods by planting an ounce of gold for every ten taken from the mine. I confess this has been tried once or twice but it has generally led such public-spirited persons behind the bars of a penitentiary. What then can mining and metallurgical men do towards furthering the cause of conservation—prevent waste?

Our answer is very simple and commonplace, but as it appears to me it involves so many interesting, technical principles so closely amalgamated that it can be best appreciated and more thoroughly understood by following briefly the history of the metallurgical use of coal, and the treatment of iron and copper minerals.

Not much over 50 years ago one-half the iron made in this country was smelted with anthracite. Up to 1875 in England 3,600 pounds of coke were consumed to produce 1 ton of pig iron.

In 1875 Whitewell stoves for heating the blast brought the fuel consumption down to 2,200 pounds. This would represent an approximate saving of over 30,000,000 tons of coking coal in one year's pig iron production. Today 1800 pounds coke can produce 1 ton pig iron.

The escaping blast furnace gases are used now not only for the purpose of heating the blast but also for generating power.

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Think of 2500 pounds of coal used to convert 1 ton of pig iron into puddle bar and the saving of over 22,000,000 tons of coal in one year through the inventions of Bessemer and Holley by eliminating the direct use of coal in the production of steel. The modern rolling mill no longer requires engines and boilers for its operation. Electric motors take their places and effect a further saving of fuel in this department.

When the Mesabi Range was first discovered about 1892 many furnaces refused our fine granular ore. Others, later handled it up to 20 per cent of the ore charge. To-day the details of blast furnace work and construction have been so changed that as high as 50 per cent ore can be used.

Fine granular ore now finds a ready market. Ten years ago in our own state iron ores containing approximately less than 55 per cent iron were left in the mine as unmarketable. To-day 49 per cent iron ores are marketable and all the former worthless ores of that grade are being mined. Our available ore supply has thereby been materially increased. Ores even as low as 35 per cent iron are now being washed of their impurities and no one can at pres-

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ent estimate the possible increase in future ore supply through this valuable washed product.

No large corporation today thinks of using the engine, of not over a generation ago, with its consumption of 6 pounds of fuel per h. p. hour when the same work can be done with a triple or quadruple expansion cut-off engine, consuming only 1.5 pounds of fuel per h. p. hour.

The elaborate coal washing machinery designed for removing slate from coal makes marketable a low grade of raw fuel. Even with the present machinery some coal is lost. Only this week I had the opportunity of investigating a machine that claims to effect a further saving. The utilization of coal dust in compressed form leads us to hope that briquette fuel may still continue to lengthen the life of our coal supply.

The up-to-date by-product coke ovens not only produce a higher yield of coal in coke but put on the market gas, tar and ammonia which alone often pay for the operation of coking the coal.

The treatment of copper minerals is interesting and instructive. In early days 10 per cent copper ores produced blast furnace slag as high as 2.5 per cent copper. To-day these slags are being retreated. At Ducktown, Tenn., copper ores running 1.9 per cent copper are now treated furnishing slag running only 0.26 copper. Not long ago tons of sulphur in the form of fumes from roasting copper ores belched forth into the air making life miserable and causing a howl of protest from indignant farmers. To-day much of these fumes is converted into sulphuric acid to be used in the useful arts. The present application of electrolysis to copper metallurgy saves about \$8,000,000 annually in gold and silver values which were formerly lost.

One chemical process only—the cyanide process for extracting gold and silver from ores permits treatment of ores so low in precious metals that they were considered worthless twenty-five years ago. Tailing dumps yield handsome returns by this process to companies who were wise enough to impound their tailings in early days.

From these briefly reviewed illustrations I desire to call attention to the following facts: That our mines and smelters are in their infancy; that we have already done much to eliminate waste and loss; that we are still moving forward and not backward, and that progress in nearly every line of industry and many discoveries outside of our own profession affect waste and loss and extend indefinitely the life of our mineral resources.

When we take into consideration that practically all the changes just pointed out have taken place in our lifetime, may we not reasonably hope through still finer application of scientific principles, closer economy and co-operation of mechanical, civil,

electrical and chemical engineers that even the present generation of mining and metallurgical men will still further diminish loss and waste of our mineral resources and will insure to successive generations their proportion of abundance, prosperity and happiness.

Wm. R. Appleby.

REGENTS' MEETING.

The Board of Regents met in the office of President Northrop last Tuesday.

There were present Regents Northrop, Lind, Eberhart, Schulz, Nelson, Mayo, Hovland, Smith, Rice and Wilson.

A number of cases involving appeals to the board from awards allowed by the court in acquiring ground for the greater campus were before the board and settled by action of the board.

The department of economics was allowed to re-arrange the work of the professors doing extension work exclusively so as to devote part of their time to regular University work.

The regents also adopted a resolution expressing their appreciation of the work done by the debating teams and their instructors.

Professor West, of the department of history, and Professor Hal Downey, of the department of animal biology, were given a year's leave of absence on half pay to enable them to study abroad.

Several assistant professors were provided for the department of dentistry and Dr. Chas. Wirthoff was appointed instructor in crown and bridge work, to devote two half days each week to the department.

Mr. Theo. D. Urbahns was appointed in the department of entomology at a salary of twelve hundred dollars a year.

Dr. Hargin Craig, of Princeton university, was elected professor of English to succeed Professor Potter, at a salary of \$2,600 a year, his services to begin next September.

Seventy-five dollars were appropriated to defray the expenses of a lecture by Dr. Otto Jaspersen, of the department of English at the University of Copenhagen, the lecture to be given January 25th, the subject "The individuality of the English language."

A report from the Owatonna experimental station for 1909 was presented and ordered filed.

A communication from Captain Butts asking that a committee of the regents look into the work of his department was referred to the committee on agriculture.

A report from a committee representing the State horticultural society concerning the fruit-breeding farm at Minnetonka was received and placed on file.

The degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery was conferred upon Dr. Rudolph William Ertl.

Regulations governing the refund of fees

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were adopted and it was voted that hereafter refunds shall be authorized by the registrar only, in accordance with these regulations.

The regents took action thanking Mr. Robert Morland, president of the Minnesota state board of pharmacy, for a gift of books to that department.

The board was informed that Dr. Pond, who had been appointed professor of pharmacognosy, had declined to accept the appointment.

Regents Northrop, Nelson, Smith, Rice and Wilson were appointed a committee to consider the question of granting leave of absence to University professors. The request of Professor Springer for leave of absence for a year was referred to this committee.

A proposition made by Dean Frankforter regarding the building of an icehouse was referred to a committee of the regents and Dr. Frankforter and Mr. Wines with power to act.

The request of the registrar for more office room was referred to the committee on grounds and buildings.

A communication signed by the ten deans regarding the Northern Pacific tracks was referred to the committee on grounds and buildings.

The title of Dr. C. N. McLeod was changed to clinical instructor in pediatrics.

The title of Dr. A. S. Hamilton was changed to instructor in pathology of nervous system and clinical instructor in nervous and mental diseases.

The resignation of Dr. H. M. Bracken as professor of preventive medicine was accepted.

The resignation of Dr. Chas. Nootnagle as clinical professor of medicine and physical diagnosis was accepted.

The salary of Dr. E. E. Austin, professor of homeopathic therapeutics, was made two thousand dollars a year.

The salary of Dr. H. O. Skinner, professor of homeopathic materia medica, was made two thousand dollars a year.

The annual fee for students in medicine was increased to \$150 a year to begin with the coming year, but not to apply to students already matriculated.

It was voted to appoint a medical superintendent of the clinical hospital for the coming year at a salary not to exceed \$2,500.

Dr. Lee was allowed \$800 to cover his expenses in visiting anatomical buildings at home and abroad.

Regent Rice reported that the United States government has accepted a bid of \$422 for certain machinery and supplies located at the school at Morris, Minn.

Mr. A. F. Woods, of the United States department of agriculture, was elected dean of the department of agriculture and director of the experiment station, and his salary was fixed at six thousand dollars a

year. Dean Woods will take up his work at the department February 1st.

Professor Washburn, of the department of entomology, was given a two months' vacation, February and March.

A communication from the Minnesota tax commission was read and referred to the engineering committee with power to negotiate and arrange, if the committee sees fit, to carry out the proposed plan of the tax commission, and with power to appoint an additional instructor in the school of mines at \$1,800 per year.

Mr. Otto S. Zelner was appointed assistant professor of surveying at a salary of \$1,800 a year. Mr. Zelner will have charge of the laying out of tunnels and the making of drawings in connection with the carrying out of the plans for the greater campus.

Professor Flather was employed to draw plans for the boiler plant, piping and power plant.

Dean Shenehon was given permission to complete certain work assigned to him before coming to the University as engineering counsel and expert in the litigation between the sanitary districts of Chicago and the United States.

The following resolution was adopted.

Resolved that a committee be appointed to investigate the needs of the school of mines, and to determine the character of the work in geology as now supplied by the geological department, and make recom-

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mendations for meeting the situation. It was voted that a five-year course in mining and metallurgy in addition to the four-year course now already provided, be adopted.

A manuscript presented by Professor Grout of the department of geology, covering a report of the geological work, was referred to a committee consisting of Regents Northrop, Lind and Hovland.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved that the several deans of the University be requested to report to the Board of Regents at their next meeting some plan by which matters concerning the general interests of the University may be taken up and considered by some representative body of those directing the work of the University and the Board of Regents in closer relation than heretofore.

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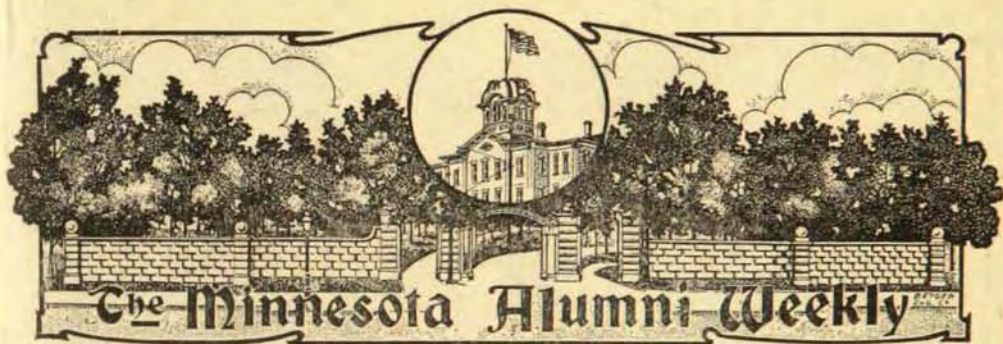
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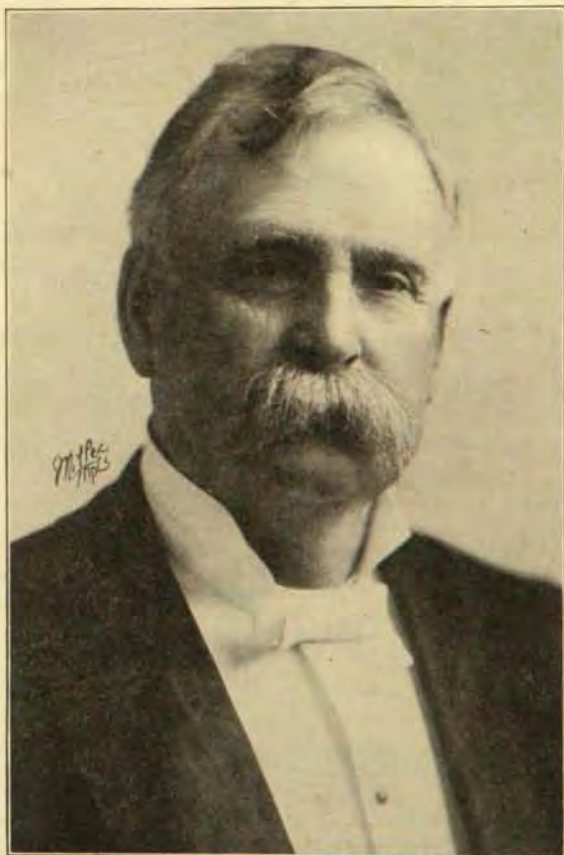
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VOL. IX

January 10, 1910

No. 15



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(Continued on page 3.)

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COMING EVENTS.

January 20th—Lecture by Professor C. W. Benton upon, "The life of the middle ages."

February 8th—Lecture by M. White of L'Alliance Française, upon "Jeanne D'Arc in literature and history."

February 18th—The annual meeting of the General Alumni Association at Donaldson's.

March—Late in month—Original operetta by the men of the Minnesota Union.

January 21st, 12:15, Dutch Treat luncheon at Donaldson's. Wm. I. Gray, '92, president of the Engineering Alumni Association, will speak for a few minutes upon the relation of the University to the proposition to increase the height of the government dam near Fort Snelling. This is one of the most important questions affecting the University at the present time and every alumnus should know about it and be ready to help when help is needed.

DEAN PATTEE.

Attention is called to a review of a new book by Dean W. S. Pattee, of the college of law, which appears in another column. The Weekly is indebted to Dr. Folwell for this able review of the very important

book. The book represents the results of many years of careful thought and study concerning the essential nature of law.

Dean Pattee is serving his twenty-second year as dean of the college of law. During this time 1,683 persons have been granted the degree of bachelor of laws, 191 the degree of master of laws and two the degree of doctor of civil law. During the early years of the existence of the college of law, Dean Pattee was practically the whole faculty. There have been added from time to time other members until the faculty now numbers nine professors, six of this number devoting their full time to the work and three part time; there is a staff of six regular lecturers who give courses of lectures, and ten special lecturers, leaders of the state bar, who give occasional lectures upon their specialties. The college now ranks as one of the most important colleges in the University and has, despite the increased entrance requirement, an enrollment of 376 students this year.

There is no better way to judge an institution than by its product. The product of the law school has been such as to cause all friends of the University a genuine pride in the institution. Its graduates are scattered over the state of Minnesota and through the western states while a smaller number are to be found both east and south. Over one-half of the county attorneys in this state are graduates of the college of law and many of the county judges of the Dakotas and one member of the supreme court of South Dakota are graduates of the Minnesota law school. Wherever you find a Minnesota law graduate you find a man who is making good, and to Dean Pattee, more than to any other one man, belongs whatever credit is to be given for the results produced. Under his able leadership, and despite handicaps which are not generally understood, he has built up a law school which is recognized as one of the leading law schools of the country, not only in numbers but in the character of the work done.

Such a record any man might well be proud of. We congratulate Dean Pattee upon having produced a book deserving such commendation as Dr. Folwell has accorded this work as being "the most important contribution to science or literature by the University up to this time," as well as upon the institution which has been built up under his leadership.

THE ESSENTIAL NATURE OF LAW.

(Continued from page 1.)

nize nothing as "law" but commands imposed upon subjects by some sovereign authority armed with physical power. He refuses to believe that the immemorial usage of the phrases "natural right" and "natural law" has no justification.

Giving the title "jurisprudence" to those

rules of human conduct which are enforceable by the state, the author is left free to extend the term "law", as common sense and common practice warrant, to embrace all customs, principles and truths "regulative of power," whether in external nature, in the mind of man, or in the Divine Being himself. Man, therefore, lives under a threefold system of natural law.

Primary natural law is exemplified in those fundamental truths which are seated in the Eternal Reason; such as the principle of adequate cause, the principle of excluded middle, the impenetrability of matter, and the axioms of mathematics. These, and such as these, compose the "Supreme Constitution of the Universe," and determine what power can do and what it can not do. A secondary body of natural law is found in the generalized facts and orderly sequences of nature; for instance, gravitation, inertia, evolution and the chemical ratios. A third group is operative in the mind of man, and includes the laws of association, memory, reasoning, and moral obligation.

Into this triple system of law man is born, and from its operation he can not escape. It constitutes "the nature of things." Every rational person recognizes not only that must he conform to these laws, but that it is "right" that he should. Right and wrong have no meaning but for law.

Frankly accepting a theistic, intuitional philosophy, Dean Pattee has no difficulty in finding a solid foundation for jurisprudence in man's moral constitution; in a law of moral obligation. Here the supreme law of mutual service prevails, in its aspects of justice, benevolence, and veracity. In the broad sense all conduct is amenable to moral law; jurisprudence, however, is restricted in its operation to external acts of commission or omission whose regulation is believed important for the good order and tranquility of society.

The Dean does not forget to suggest that the law crowning and comprehending all other law is that of love (or service) to God, and that such service implies obedience to all His laws.

Lawyers' law therefore constitutes but a fraction of law in the grand sense, but by no means a detached and unrelated fraction. Any court takes judicial notice of the orderly course of nature, and the regular and normal action of the human mind. Some jurists declare that the laws of gravitation, association, memory and the like are actually part of the "law of the land."

Such in brief and imperfectly sketched are the cardinal points of this notable book, the most important contribution to science or literature by the University up to this time.

The author modestly contemplates the use of his work by graduate students. In our judgment every student of the law college should own a copy and read it carefully before graduation. And thereafter he

should keep it within reach and frequently refresh his mind with its wholesome and inspiring sentiments. They will lift him out of the muck into which ordinary law practice tends to sink one, and assure him that he has a place and a work which society needs and is worthy the best effort of the best men. He may take pride in devotion to a profession, of which Burke wrote: "The science of jurisprudence, the pride of the human intellect, which with all its defects, redundancies and errors, is the collected wisdom of ages, combining the principles of original justice with the infinite variety of human concerns." In some moments of illumination he may rise to an appreciation of the splendid eulogy of Hooker, often quoted but not so often understood: "Of law there can be no less acknowledged, than that her seat is the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world."

William Watts Folwell.

NOTESTEIN WINS PRIZE.

Dr. Wallace Notestein, of the department of history, has recently been awarded the Herbert Adams prize of two hundred dollars by the American historical association. This prize which is offered in alternate years for the best American work on English history, alternates with the Justin Winsor prize in American history. Dr. Notestein received the award on his new book, "The history of witchcraft in England." It is of interest to know that the chairman of the committee making the award is the greatest authority in the United States, and possibly the world, on the history of witchcraft. This is the first time a Minnesota man has won the Adams prize. Dr. Schaper, of the department of politics, won the Justin Winsor prize some years ago. The winning of this prize is of the highest importance since the competition for the same is open to the brightest history students in the country.

ANOTHER FIRE.

The night before Christmas was celebrated at the University by another fire. Early in the evening fire was discovered on the third floor of Millard Hall and though the alarm was turned in promptly before the fire companies could reach the building and get to work, the fire had gained great headway. All of the third floor was destroyed and most of the second floor. Had it not been for the good work done by the salvage corps the loss would have been very much greater than it was. The loss to the students, except the freshmen who had not yet insured their instruments, was fully covered by insurance. Some of the freshmen have lost very heavily, in cases amounting up to as high as \$250. The cause of the fire is not known but it was supposed to have been caused by crossed wires. The building was cleared up promptly after the fire and everything was done to reduce the

loss, and things were in shape for the taking up of work the first day after the vacation. The loss on the building will be very heavy but it will fall upon the insurance companies as the building was insured beyond what the loss could possibly be. Little delay has been experienced in taking up the work of the dental department.

OPERETTA BY MEN.

The Minnesota Union has definitely decided to put on an operetta about the middle or latter part of March. The operetta has been written by Mr. Allen, one of the University students, and has been read to the Board of Governors who pronounce it one of the best things ever produced at the University. The lines are striking and the plot is full of situations that are extremely interesting and amusing. The title of the play is "The Prof. and the Princess." The humor and dramatic force of the situations depend to considerable extent upon a mixing up of identities of several characters who try to personate the same man. The music is catchy and the whole operetta promises to be something very much out of the ordinary. All of the parts are to be taken by men.

WASHINGTON, D. C., ALUMNI.

At the annual business meeting of the Minnesota Alumni of Washington, D. C., held December 13th, 1909, plans for the ensuing year were discussed and the following officers were elected: President, Wm. C. Gerdsen; Vice-president, Roy Y. Ferner; Treasurer, Charles E. Tullar; Secretary, W. M. Moore; additional member of executive committee, R. W. Tallman.

The number of alumni in Washington is constantly increasing, and their loyalty to the U. of M. is not decreasing.

Yours sincerely,

W. M. Moore, Sec.

THE COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY.

There are 196 students actually at work in the college of dentistry this year. Last year the total enrollment was 193 which was more than the total number of students at work at any one time. The crowded condition of last year still holds although there has been a slight relief by rearranging the available space and converting the old amphitheater on the first floor into an operating room. One new instructor has been added to the faculty, Mr. Pagenkopf of last year's class, and a number of instructors are devoting more time than in previous years to the work.

NURSES' SCHOOL.

The third class of students will be entered in the training school for nurses at the opening of the second semester, February first. Application blanks for admission may be had of Dr. R. O. Beard, chairman of the committee on training school, and should be filed at an early date.

"UNIVERSITY HOUSE FOR THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH"

Final steps have been taken by the Episcopalians of Minneapolis and especially the Bishop Gilbert society towards the erection of a University House near the campus. A corporation to be known as the "University House of the Episcopal Church" was formally incorporated under the laws of the state, December 22, 1909, by Samuel Cook Edsall, Bishop of the Diocese of Minnesota, Stanley S. Kilbourne, chaplain of the Bishop Gilbert society, George F. Orde and William S. Dwinell.

The purpose of the corporation is stated "to establish, provide and maintain under the auspices of the Episcopal church of the Diocese of Minnesota, a chapel and church house in which religious services shall be carried on, and to maintain in connection therewith a home for young men who are in attendance at the University of Minnesota, and to provide for the care of such men in case of illness. Such church house shall be located in the city of Minneapolis and within reasonable walking distance of the said University."

UNIVERSITY CLUB PLANS.

Last spring plans were laid to secure the organization of a University club in Minneapolis. The committee appointed at that time did not see its way clear to recommend the establishment of a club and a second committee was appointed. This committee has had the matter under consideration for some time and is about ready to recommend that the University club be merged with the Roosevelt club under a new name. This would provide the club at once with suitable club rooms, and would allow beginning the club with a smaller number of members. The project is not yet fully worked out but the committee have their plans pretty well in hand and will doubtless make a full report to those who are interested in the near future.

UNIVERSITY LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

The University liberal association which was organized in the early eighties and which after a few years of activity went out of existence, has been called to life again by a meeting which was held last Thursday.

A STUDENTS' COMMERCIAL CLUB.

Plans are being made for the institution of a new feature in connection with instruction in the department of economics. It is proposed to organize a commercial club among the students in order to create an interest in business affairs and to further the preparation of students who expect to enter business life at the close of their college courses. Prominent representatives from the business men of the twin cities will be asked to speak at the meetings of the club. It is probable that an organization will be perfected within a short time.

THE POWER DAM PROJECT.

The committee of engineering alumni authorized at the last annual meeting of their association, have embodied their findings in the following letter to Major Francis R. Shunk of the U. S. corps of engineers.

At the last meeting of the engineering alumni association of the University of Minnesota a committee was appointed for the purpose of assisting the Board of Regents in securing for the University and the people of Minnesota, the water power rights on the Mississippi River between St. Paul and Minneapolis, which water power is to be made available by increasing the height of the lower government dam.

The committee finds: 1st. That the requirements for lighting and power purposes at the University upon completion of buildings and laboratories now authorized by the legislature will be approximately 4000 H. P., the farm school being included.

2nd. That the interests of the University in the engineering, mining, chemistry and agricultural departments would be enhanced to the highest degree by the use of the balance of the power for various purposes. These uses may be briefly outlined as follows:

An experimental hydraulic laboratory could be installed together with a testing flume similar but on a larger and better scale than the one at Holyoke, Massachusetts (the latter being the only one in the United States). This would enable the obtaining of data and information relative to water wheels and water power installations that would be of great value to the people of the United States in the future hydro-electric developments of the whole country.

Electrical energy would be available at the University for electro-chemical experiments on the smelting of iron ores on a scale commensurate with the iron ore and other deposits of the state.

The installation of an electric high tension transmission plant in connection with the electrical, mechanical and hydraulic departments of the University would prove of great use to the student body and add greatly to the efficiency of engineering graduates and their value to the nation as trained and experienced technical men.

The University agricultural department is growing rapidly; the agricultural resources of the state require development to the highest degree and the committee believes that the production of artificial fertilizer made largely from the nitrogen of the atmosphere through the agency of the electric arc should be taken up by the University agricultural department so that the farm students may use and experiment with, same on the State farm and at the various experimental stations of the state. This latter use of the power would benefit the whole state.

The committee feels that these uses would absorb most of the proposed development of power but would offer the further suggestion that the State of Minnesota, if awarded these valuable rights by the general government, could through its University furnish light and power for the State fair and the State prison at Stillwater.

Such being the needs of the State of Minnesota for its University the committee respectfully petitions that your Honorable Board of Engineers recommend to Congress the postponement of action, if necessary, until the next meeting of the legislature of our state, at which time the committee is fully advised and confident that the legislature will gladly appropriate such an amount as is deemed necessary to expend for the change in the dam and for flowage rights.

In the event of your honorable body not seeing fit to so recommend we respectfully request that you recommend to Congress the reservation in perpetuity to the State of Minnesota for the use of its University, the right to so much power for power purposes as will generate 4000 H. P. of electrical energy continuously and all subsidiary rights pertaining thereto, including a desirable power house site, or power house sites, at the most convenient place or places where the said power is actually developed.

C. H. CHALMERS,
Sec'y.

Respectfully submitted,

Committee of Engineering Alumni.

This committee was made up of the following named members: B. F. Groat, George C. Andrews, W. I. Gray, George A. Cassidy and C. H. Chalmers.

PSYCHOLOGISTS TO MEET AT MINNESOTA.

Professors Wilde and Miner attended the meeting of the American psychological association and secured a promise from the association to meet in Minneapolis next year. Professor Rowland Haynes and Dr. H. H. Woodrow were elected members of the association. The membership of this association is now very strictly limited to specialists in the science. Yoshio Tanikawa, '09, who is pursuing graduate work at Harvard, called upon the Minnesota men and was as enthusiastic as ever over Minnesota.

PROFESSOR WHEELER'S LECTURE.

Professor Arthur M. Wheeler, of Yale University, delivered a lecture upon the Waterloo campaign last Wednesday evening in the University chapel. The lecture was greatly enjoyed by all who were privileged to hear it.

MINNESOTA LIVE STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

There will be a meeting of the Minnesota live stock breeders' association held at the capitol in St. Paul and the college of agriculture, January 12th, 13th and 14th. Professor Andrew Boss is secretary of this association and among the University men who will take part on the program are Messrs. A. J. McGuire of Grand Rapids, J. M. Drew, D. A. Gaumnitz, George P. Grout, C. C. Lipp and Andrew Boss, all of the University college of agriculture.

VALUABLE PUBLICATION.

In the December number of *Folia Haematologica*, in the morphological part, Professor Hal Downey has an article upon "The lymphatic tissue of the kidney of the *Polyodon Spathula*." This article fills about fifty pages and is a very able and thorough setting forth of the original investigations prosecuted by Professor Downey. The article received warm commendation from the editor, Dr. Pappenheim, who has requested Professor Downey to send on any other papers he may have for publication.

Folia Haematologica is the international organ devoted to the publication of articles upon blood and serum investigations.

ON DRY FARMING.

William Macdonald, '08, '07, editor of agricultural journal and dry-land agronomist, foreign vice-president of the American dry-farming congress and corresponding secretary for South Africa, has recently made a report to the Transvaal government upon dry-farming in America. Mr. Macdonald spent some time in the United States during the past year investigating the question of dry-farming in America and his report contains the results of his findings after spending six months and traveling

eleven thousand miles through different sections of America and being afforded every possible opportunity for studying every phase of dry-farming. The report fills a pamphlet of some sixty-four pages well illustrated and contains much valuable material upon the subject of the report.

GLEE AND MANDOLIN CLUBS.

The Glee and Mandolin clubs made a short trip through the southern part of the state during the holidays, leaving Minneapolis December 18th and returning on New Year's. An original one-act farce was offered as the head-liner for the show.

MAKING GOOD PROGRESS.

Professor Charles M. Holt, who is coaching the Masquers who are preparing to put "You never can tell" on the boards, reports the cast as doing remarkably well and the play moving along in a way that promises a real treat.

INTER-SOCIETY DEBATES.

The contest among the literary societies of the University for the Jacobs' cup which has been held for two years by the Snakepeans will begin on the night of January 12th, when the Castilians will meet the Snakepeans.

BASKETBALL.

Dr. Cooke and the members of the basketball team were busy during the holidays preparing for the basketball season which is to open very soon. There is a large amount of very excellent material on hand this year and two full teams will be maintained.

GENEROUS TO THE GOPHERS.

Mr. E. C. Patterson, a writer in the *Collier's Weekly* of December 25th, names an all-Western eleven, giving Minnesota five places on this team.

Rademacher, Minnesota	End
Walker, Minnesota	Tackle
Dolan, Notre Dame	Guard
Farnum, Minnesota	Center
Benbrook, Michigan	Guard
Philbrook, Notre Dame	Tackle
Page, Chicago	End
McGovern, Minnesota	Quarterback
Allerdice, Michigan	Halfback
Magidsohn, Michigan	Halfback
Pickering, Minnesota	Fullback

Mr. Patterson concedes the western championship to the Notre Dame team.

TRACK TEAM SCHEDULE.

Jan. 28—Open Y. M. C. A. meet, at St. Paul Auditorium.

April 30—Iowa at Minneapolis.

May 14—Wisconsin at Madison.

May 20—Nebraska at Lincoln.

June 3 & 4—N. W. Conference at Urbana, Ill.

May 5-6-7—Military Tournament at St. Paul.

Aside from this there will be the annual indoor meet which is always one of the features of the track season. A dual meet with Shattuck Military Academy, to be held in March, at Faribault, has been arranged for the University Freshmen.

MINE SCHOOL MAY SURVEY.

The Minnesota tax commission made a request of the Board of Regents at its last meeting, to have the school of mines survey the state mining lands as a check for the report by the mining companies.

The Regents referred the matter to the committee on the college of engineering and mining, composed of Regents Hovland, Rice, Nelson, Schultz and ex-Governor Lind.

On Dec. 20th, this committee convened with the state board of tax commission to consider jointly the advisability of the school of mines taking in charge this work. The report of the result of this conference will be made public at the next Board of Regents' meeting. If the report is favorable to the mining college taking such action, the arrangements and details of the work will undoubtedly have progressed far enough to be published at the same time.

A wrong report has found its way into the city papers as to who is to do the work, if it is undertaken. In case the school of mines is commissioned to do the work, the students will have absolutely nothing to do with the work. But the students will be benefited to a great extent by reason of the valuable data obtained by the faculty.

WILSON APPROVES.

James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, has written to Honorable John Lind, president of the Board of Regents, congratulating the board upon the selection of Dr. Albert F. Woods as dean of the agricultural college.

Mr. Wilson says:

"I think you have made a very wise selection. I have known Dr. Woods for nearly thirteen years as an exceedingly efficient man, both as a scientist and an executive. I believe he will make an efficient head of agriculture in your state. I hardly know where you could have done as well elsewhere; you certainly could not have done better.

"I have put myself in the position of considering the interests of the great state of Minnesota and Dr. Woods' interests, rather than the interests of the department of agriculture. We can replace him, perhaps, more readily than you could have secured someone else. I have advised him to accept.

"Perhaps as good work as we are doing here is the training of men for just such positions as this deanship, and it has become necessary to have a second man always coming on, because we are limited

by Congress in the amount of money we can pay, and are steadily losing men to other institutions. I hope your anticipations for a successful future for agriculture in Minnesota, as well as my own hopes, will be fully realized."

NEW FIRM ORGANIZED.

After January the 1st, 1910, the firms of Wilson & Mercer, Holsinger & Swan, and John Roland Ware, Esq., will be associated for the general practice of law under the firm name of Wilson, Mercer, Holsinger, Swan & Ware, with offices at Numbers 500-510 Security Bank Building, Minneapolis.

Mr. Mercer is a graduate of the college of law of the classes of '94 and '97. Mr. Ware is a member of the academic class of '01, and of the law class of '04.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Professor A. E. Haynes spoke before the Y. M. C. A. of Fort Snelling, January 2nd, upon "An ideal soldier."

Professor John J. Flather is confined at the Northwestern hospital by an operation. It is reported that he is doing well but will not be able to take up his work again for some little time.

Dr. and Mrs. Jabez Brooks expect to leave Minneapolis Tuesday to spend the remainder of the winter in San Jose, Calif., with their son, D. D. Brooks. Miss Brooks will go out for one month.

The students of the University are planning to organize an Esperanto club.

Professor Maria L. Sanford gave a talk before the Political equality club of the University upon "The woman in the home."

The University wrestlers are planning a big tournament to be held in about a month.

DEATHS.

Mrs. Anna Parr Jones, wife of Dr. E. Mendelssohn Jones, Med. '07, of St. Paul, died at the St. Joseph's hospital, St. Paul, Saturday, December 18th after an illness of three weeks. Early last fall Mrs. Jones was seriously burned and before she was fairly recovered her mother died very suddenly. Three weeks before her death she was taken seriously ill and died following an operation. She was twenty-two years old at the time of her death.

WEDDINGS.

Dr. Bertha G. Newkirk, '03, Hom. '06, and Dr. Henry D. Diessner, of Chaska, were married at the home of the bride's mother in this city, Wednesday, January 13th. Dr. and Mrs. Diessner will make their home at Chaska, where they will be ready to receive friends after February 15th.

Dr. B. A. Beach, assistant in the ventilation experimental work at the department of agriculture, and Miss Claire M. Carrel, of Willoughby, Ohio, were married November 6th. Dr. and Mrs. Beach are at home to friends at 1460 Raymond Avenue.

Dr. Fred C. Bowman, '79, and Miss Jean Wallace of Stroud, Ontario, were married December 30th. Dr. and Mrs. Bowman will make their home at Duluth, Minn.

Arthur Blaisdell, '05, of Minot, N. D., and Miss Jessie Bierly were married Wednesday, December 29th at Devils Lake. Mr. and Mrs. Blaisdell will make their home at Minot, N. D.

PERSONALS.

'89—Alonzo D. Meeds, city chemist, was taken suddenly ill one evening about ten days ago and removed to the hospital where he was operated on by Dr. A. T. Mann, '88, for appendicitis. Owing to the violence of the attack his condition was extremely critical. He has been holding his own, however, and the prospects are that he will pull through all right.

'91, Law '92—Milton D. Purdy, formerly judge of the federal court, has recently been appointed by the Twin City Rapid Transit company as their general counsel.

'94 Eng., '04 Eng.—George E. Bray, who has been teaching in the high school at Wilmette, Ill., for a number of years, is now assistant professor of mechanical engineering and superintendent of shops at the Kansas state agricultural college, Manhattan, Kansas. His address is 519 Laramie Avenue.

'95—Dr. L. P. Solsness, who during the last three years has held a lucrative position as Eastern medical representative of a Battle Creek (Mich.) corporation, has severed his connection with the corporation and opened an office at 571 Dudley St., Boston, Mass.

'95—William F. Thwing, formerly one of the proprietors of the Franklin printing company, severed his connection with that company some months ago and is now proprietor of the Twin City book store, 129 So. Seventh St.

'96 Law—S. R. Chamberlain has changed his St. Paul address from 702 E. 7th St., to 703 E. 4th St.

'97—Mrs. A. M. Stewart (Janet Gray) has recently moved from Delhi, Minn., to 413 West 29th St., Kearney, Nebraska.

'98 Law—The *Weekly* occasionally receives a copy of the Confidential Banker, published by the Charles E. Walters company. This paper is full of life and ginger. Its associate editor, C. A. Chapman, is a graduate of the law department of the University.

'98—Jennie McMullen is principal of the Aitkin, Minn. high school.

'98—Charles Zeleny, professor of animal biology at the University of Illinois, visited the University during the holidays.

'99—E. F. McGinnis has recently changed his Salt Lake City address and is now at 323 F St.

'99—K. F. Marlow has recently changed his address from Hudson, Wis., to Jasper, Minn.

'00 Med.—Dr. G. F. Brooks is now located at Hibbing, Minn., in charge of the Rood's hospital.

'00—Mrs. Fanny L. Clinton has recently changed her Brooklyn address to 172 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

'00—Rev. Paul Faude, at one time rector of Gethsemane church of this city and later rector of the Church of the Nativity at Wells, Minn., has accepted a call to St. Joseph's Episcopal church at Detroit. At present he is rector of a parish at Lafayette, Ind.

'01—Bernard Lambert, in charge of the school of expression, Northwestern conservatory of music, appeared in readings at the state agricultural school, Saturday, December 11th.

'01, Eng. '03—Paul S. Smith, who is with the Gravity Carrier company of New York city, visited the University during the holidays. Mr. Smith has been with Roy Ireland, '01, Eng. '03, who is with the Western Electric company, for the past two or three months.

'02—Elmer L. Dills, superintendent of schools at Janesville, Minn., visited the University last week.

'02 Dent.—Dr. J. L. Gunderson, formerly of Virginia, has located at 3402 University Ave. S. E., for the practice of dentistry.

'02, '07 Law—W. H. Murfin, who is in partnership with I. C. Doane, Law '07, at Edgeley, N. D., was at the University one day last week.

'03—A. E. Burmester, formerly of Wells, Minn., is now cashier of the Merchants state bank at Glen Ullin, N. D. Mr. Burmester is very much pleased with his new location.

'04 Mines—Harold I. Brosius has removed from Seattle to Alaska and is in charge of a mine and mill at Hollis, Alaska.

'04—Mable Bryden is teaching algebra and history in the high school at Aitkin, Minn.

'04 Eng.—S. G. Collins has located at Duluth, Minn.

'04 Med.—Dr. F. D. Smith has recently moved from Stratford to Brentford, S. D.

'05 Eng.—E. E. Bisbee is contracting engineer for the Minneapolis steel and machinery company, Denver, Colo.

'05 Eng.—R. L. Burke is a general building contractor at Hibbing, Minn.

'05—Louise C. Clark, who is supervising drawing and music in the schools at Dickinson, N. D., visited the University last week.

'05, '08 Law—Murray T. Davenport left the Minneapolis Tribune last March and has gone to the Spokesman-Review of Spokane, Wash. Mr. Davenport says that the University club of Spokane is a fine organization and brings a lot of good fellows together.

'05—A. W. Johnson has recently changed his address and is now living at 6040 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.

'05 Eng.—O. Mattison has a position in the contracting department of the Minneapolis steel and machinery company, Minneapolis.

'05 Eng.—Robert Morris has changed his New York address and is now at room 1004, 335 Madison Ave., N. Y.

'05—Henry P. Peterson is to be addressed care Y. M. C. A., Seattle, Wash.

'05 Mines—Erich J. Schrader and John J. Kennedy, Mines '08, were at Ures, Mexico, the other day, one of the oldest Mexican towns of the state and an ancient capital, and celebrated Minnesota's winning of the Wisconsin game, the news of which reached them the day the Michigan game was played. They were joined by an Illinois alumnus, who is in charge of the mine southwest of Ures, and a University of Missouri man. They were disappointed when they heard the reports of the Michigan game but like good loyal Minnesotans they stood by the team.

'05—F. W. Vanstrom, superintendent of schools at Welcome, Minn., visited the University last week.

'06 Pharm.—Joe Cutting has been assisting Gilmore Dobie in training the University of Washington football team. Mr. Cutting stopped at the University on his way to his old home at Sleepy Eye, Minn., and from there he will go to Williston, N. D., where he will spend the winter and summer as a pharmacist. He will assist Dobie again next fall.

'06 Dent.—Dr. R. V. Malmgren has recently removed from St. Paul to Phoenix, Arizona.

'07—Josephine Cornish is teaching zoology and physical geography in the Ontario high school.

'07—Homer Latimer, professor of biology in Charles City college, Charles City, Ia., spent the holidays in this city.

'07—Miss Natalie McKay, who has been teaching at Owatonna, Minn., is now teaching Latin in the high school at Davenport, Wash.

'07 Ed.—The students of Superintendent Charles P. Stanley, of Olivia, recently started the publishing of a school newspaper called "The Olivian." The first copy which

has just been received shows much very excellent work.

'07 Eng.—Otto Wagner is consulting engineer with C. A. Turner of St. Paul. He also has charge of the manual training at St. Paul Central high school.

'08 Med.—Dr. W. F. Maertz has located at New Prague, Minn., for the practice of his profession.

'08 Eng.—A. Q. Schoepf was a visitor on the campus last week. He is with the Washington Water Power co., at Spokane, Wash.

'09 Law—A. G. Anderson was recently admitted to the bar at Fargo, N. D. He is now located at Tioga, N. D.

'09 Law—John L. Brin has located at Stewartville, Minn., for the practice of law. He reports everything looking bright and prospects for the future all that could be asked.

'09 Eng.—J. A. Childs is working for the Minnesota state board of health.

'09 Eng.—L. B. Curtis holds a position with the Minneapolis steel and machinery company at Minneapolis.

'09 Eng.—R. M. Davies came home from Cincinnati, Ohio, to spend Christmas. He is working for the Allis Chalmers co.

'09 Eng.—J. T. Ellison is located at Chisholm, Minn., and has a position with a mining company.

'09 Eng.—W. Elsberg is building inspector for the Minneapolis park board.

'09 Eng.—F. W. Fiske has a position with Grant and company, contractors, in St. Paul.

'09 Mines—R. C. Grant is with Harold I. Brosius, Mine '04, in the mining business at Hollis, Alaska.

'09 Ag.—Ola A. Hohle and Miss Grace Maud Loftus were married November 4th. Mr. Hohle is secretary of the Loftus-Hubbard elevator company.

'09 Eng.—S. Ingberg is taking graduate work at the University of Illinois.

'09 Eng.—R. Jaques is working for the U. S. forestry survey at Walker, Minn.

'09 Eng.—E. M. Lambert is teaching mathematics in the college of mining engineering at the University.

'09 Eng.—W. J. Mark is in the employ of the Westinghouse electric company at Pittsburg, Pa.

'09 Ag.—Edwin Mayland is teaching agriculture in the public schools of Gokato, Minn.

'09 Eng.—J. B. Mitchell has a position with the city engineer in St. Paul.

'09 Eng.—E. S. Nelson is working for Reed & Stern, architects, in St. Paul.

'09 Eng.—Sydney R. Okes is in the employ of the Kettle River Quarries company of St. Louis.

'09—Zenas L. Potter, who is doing graduate work at Columbia university, visited the University last week.

'09 Eng.—F. W. Sheffield is drainage engineer for the M. & I. railway company in northern Minnesota.

'09 Eng.—S. A. Siverts has gone to Sunnyside, Wash., to enter the U. S. government reclamation service in the construction department. He will be engaged in designing masonry work in connection with this service.

'09 Eng.—E. Torrance is with the Universal Cement Works at Chicago.

'09 Eng.—W. S. Williams is now located at Memphis, Tenn., in the employ of the Wabash Sash & Screen Door company.

Roger Gray, at one time a student at the University and a famous football star, is now acting on the vaudeville stage as stage director and leading comedian with "The gay musician" company. This company is to be at the Lyric theatre here in Minneapolis very soon and it is said that Mr. Gray is planning a football night for old friends.

Ethel Lyons is teaching third grade in the Aitkin school.

R. C. Smith, resident engineer for the Canadian Pacific railway company in Saskatoon, Sask., accompanied by his wife and daughter, has been visiting his parents in this city for the past week or ten days. Mr. Smith and his family have returned to Saskatoon.

'04—Arthur M. Johnson has resigned his position as instructor in science in the Colfax, Wash., high school, a position he has held since October, 1905, to accept the position of deputy county treasurer of Whitmore county, Washington, and also the position of secretary of the Bow River Coal company of Alberta. His address will be the same as formerly, 922 S. Main St., Colfax, Wash.

'05—Isabelle Stene, who has been teaching in Mankato, is now teaching in this city. Her address is 2413 South Dupont Ave.

'05—Arthur C. Murray is engaged in the abstract business at Wadena, Minn.

'06—Marjorie Bullard is teaching in Menominee, Wis., this year.

'06—Lucretia Lewis has moved from Benson to Cannon Falls, Minn.

'06 Eng.—Erwin L. Weber is engaged in consulting engineering work in Seattle, Wash., with J. C. Moore.

'06—Anna Weum, recently of this city, has gone to Moorhead, Minn.

'07—Miss Edna Bowler is principal, Miss Lola Hammond, assistant principal, and Miss Adele Walker is again instructor in science in the Wadena high school. The \$50,000 school building will be ready for occupancy about December 1st.

'07—"Dick Griggs" is spending the winter at Tarpon Springs, Florida.

'07—E. W. Huntley and George Kremer, Law '07, are going to locate at Medford, Oregon. They will engage in a real estate and mortgage loan business.

'08 Chem.—C. R. Cressy has gone to Milwaukee, Wis. His address is 220 Greenbush Street.

'09 Eng.—Fred A. Hubbard is with the N. P. Railroad company at Ritzville, Wash.

'08—M. Betty Hull is teaching in the Litchfield high school.

'08—Florence K. Jenks has recently changed her Seattle, Wash. address and is to be addressed care of the Y. W. C. A. House, 1116 5th Ave.

'08 Ed.—W. T. Newton is teaching in the Gilbert, Minn., high school.

'09—Carl Anderson has gone to the hospital to undergo a serious surgical operation.

'09—Irma Brink and Naneen Blanchard are teaching at Sacred Heart, Minn.

'09 Eng.—Frederick Buck is located at Proctor, Minn.

ENGAGED IN IMPORTANT INVESTIGATION.

Mr. J. Allen Grant, Eng. '07, who is doing experimental work in the laboratory of the Massachusetts institute of technology, is featured in an article in the Boston Sunday Post of November 28th.

Mr. Grant's purpose in carrying on his investigations is best stated in his own words.

"All I am attempting to do," says Mr. Grant, "is to discover just how much water, vapor and rock or slate dust is needed in the air of a mine to offset or nullify the volatile matter in the coal dust. If you will notice it, there are always two explosions in every big mine disaster. The first is lesser in magnitude and is followed in a few seconds by the great explosion, which causes the damage and loss of life. The

first explosion is that of gas, which has been set off by an open flame, as it was in the Cherry case last week. There the gas was set by fire from some hay that had been ignited. In a scarcely perceptible interval the great explosion followed the first, which had been comparatively slight.

"The trouble at the root of all this is the presence of carbon and other volatile matter in the dust which is stirred up in the mine. This is stirred even more by the ventilating currents, and I am now trying to ascertain just what percentage of coal dust in the atmosphere can be permitted with safety. For example, if I can make sure that such a proportion as 15 per cent. in the air of a mine will explode when there is a first explosion from gas or dynamite, it will be a simple matter to regulate the dust in the mine by two or three provisions. The air that is sent down the ventilating shafts by the fans could be passed through a fine spray of water and the moisture would kill the volatile quality of the coal dust.

"An even simpler proposition would be to make a slate rock ballast for the tracks on which the coal cars are hauled through the galleries. Rock dust or slate dust offsets the volatile quality of coal dust, and as the mules go back and forth they kick up a great deal of dust. With a slate or rock ballast under their hoofs, the mules and their drivers, too, would unconsciously be acting as very effective safety devices.

"As for the dangerous properties of dust, the technologic branch of the United States Geological Survey has recognized this for some time and has been experimenting in another way to minimize the risk of dust explosions. I shall probably use much the same means for my final tests as the government investigators have invented. They have constructed a boilerplate cylinder of reinforced concrete about 100 feet long, and about six or eight feet in diameter. This is used as a substitute for a mine chamber and conditions are created to duplicate those of a mine. There are safety valves along the top of the cylinder which are left unfastened so that when an explosion occurs the valves can fly open and save the cylinder from being torn apart.

"In the experiments that have been conducted there, mixtures of gas and coal dust have been used and some valuable data gathered as to the nature of effect of cer-

tain blasting compounds in setting off the charged atmosphere.

"With such a chamber as this I shall try to duplicate mine conditions by filling it with a mixture of air and coal dust in various proportions and until I find the maximum percentage of coal dust that can be allowed with safety."

In regard to future coal mining and the effect of his investigations, Mr. Grant said that he has taken up this work as the result of his opinion that no matter how many mechanical safety devices are used miners are likely to be careless.

"At the mines in Sand Coulee, Mont.," he said, "I became impressed with the long chances which the men took. A miner may be supplied with all the safety devices, but he may not use them properly. There are some of them who are willing to light a pipe in a mine where there may be enough gas to blow up the entire gallery. Of course, the most complicated safety devices, such as breathing machines and helmets, are used in rescue work. Since I feel sure that the cause of the explosions is the coal dust, I am trying to do away with the volatile matter in it. Will it also do away with all the safety devices? Well, I hope so, although that is a long look into the future."

RUGBY GAME APPROVED.

The following letter was recently received by the editor, from W. A. Chowen, Eng. '91.

"I had the pleasure of witnessing the annual game between California and Stanford Saturday, and, as I wrote you from New York in relation to the Soccer game, which I saw there some years ago, I believe that Rugby too is superior in point of interest from a spectator's view point to the old game. One of the delegates to our National Convention, who has just returned, had the opportunity of seeing several of the old games during his trip, and is of the same opinion. Rugby surely is a more open and a much faster game than the old football."

ABERDEEN COLLEGE CLUB.

Friday, November 12th, the college graduates living in Aberdeen, S. D., met at a banquet and organized a University club. A. A. Pickler, '08, was made president of the club and H. W. Thomas, treasurer. Among other Minnesota men present at the meeting

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were W. K. Kutnewsky, '07, and P. F. Brown, '02, Med. '05. Messrs. Pickler and Kutnewsky are the editors and proprietors of the *Aberdeen Daily American*.

A NEW FRATERNITY.

A local chapter of the Alpha Chi Sigma fraternity of twenty-five members has been organized at the University. This fraternity is confined to members of the school of chemistry and is a technical honorary association, no member being taken in unless he has shown decided ability along chemical lines.

WORK NEARING COMPLETION.

Professor Frederick H. Bass, who has been in charge of a corps of city engineers who have been working to determine the most available route for an aqueduct from Mille Lacs to Minneapolis, has nearly completed the work. The survey includes two tentative routes to Minneapolis. The men are now taking barometrical observations to determine the exact extent of the watershed. In addition information will be gathered that will show the extent of the damage that will accrue to water-power rights along the Rum river should Mille Lacs be preempted by the city, and a verification of the flowage measurements heretofore made and just how much of the watershed the city would be obliged to own in order to safeguard the lake against pollution.

CLEMENTS MADE SECRETARY.

Professor Frederic E. Clements, of the department of botany, has been elected general secretary of the American association for the advancement of science which will meet in Minneapolis next year.

WASHBURN IN EUROPE.

The Board of Regents at their last meeting voted to allow Professor F. L. Washburn, of the department of entomology, a two months' vacation, covering February and March of the present college year. Professor Washburn will spend the two months in Europe, studying as far as possible under the circumstances, insect conditions among the market gardens of France, Italy and possibly Holland.

DEAN COMSTOCK, CHAIRMAN.

Professor Ada Comstock, dean of women, attended the meeting of the deans of women held at Chicago, December 22nd. A considerable number of interesting questions regarding the supervision of the lives and work of the women of the various colleges were discussed but little information was given to the press. Professor Comstock, who has previously been secretary of the association, was made president at this meeting.

JOHNSTON READS PAPER.

At a joint meeting of the Biological club of the University of Chicago, and the Chicago neurological society held December 21st, Professor J. B. Johnston read a paper upon "Early stages in the evolution of the cerebral cortex." On the 28th of December Dr. Johnston read a paper before the association of American anatomists upon "The problem of correlation centers and the evolution of the cerebral cortex," and gave a demonstration of models illustrating the cortical areas in fishes and amphibians.

SOCIAL SCIENCE MEETING.

Seven members of the University faculty attended the meeting of the social science associations in New York during the holidays. The occasion was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the American historical and the American economic associations. The program was arranged to some extent with reference to this fact and a number of distinguished foreign scholars were present. The University representatives were Professors Anderson, Davis, Notestein, of the department of history, and Professors Gray, Robinson, Young and Phelan, of the department of political science. Among the alumni who were present were E. F. Humphrey, '03, Lee Gallo-way, '06, Frank O'Hara, '00, Victor S. Clark, '90.

MASTERS OF THE ENGLISH NOVEL.

Dr. Richard Burton, of the department of English, issued in October through Henry Holt and company, a book entitled "Masters of the English novel." The table of contents which follows gives a general idea of what is included in this book.

Fiction and the novel; Eighteenth century beginnings: Richardson; Eighteenth century beginnings: Fielding; Developments: Smollett, Sterne and others; Realism: Jane Austen; Modern romanticism: Scott; French influence; Dickens; Thackeray; George Eliot; Trollope and others; Hardy and Meredith; Stevenson; The American contribution.

In his preface Dr. Burton says that the principle of inclusion is the traditional one which assumes that criticism is only safe when it deals with authors who are dead, and remarks that to measure the accomplishment of those who are contemporary is little more than intelligent guess-work. Throughout the whole discussion two main ways of looking at life in fiction, which have led to the so-called realistic and romantic movements, have been kept in view. These words denote different types of mind as well as of art and express also a changed interpretation of the world of men. The method which Dr. Burton has used, necessarily, excludes many writers of more than passing interest, but the purpose which Dr. Burton has in mind is best demonstrated by centering upon the unquestioned masters of literature.

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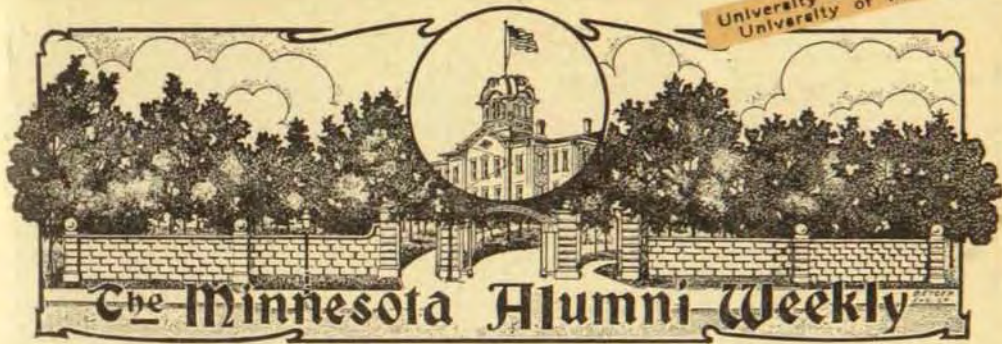
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(To Professor Sanford on her retirement
from the professorship of rhetoric).

Even-Song.

The full orb brightens as it rounds—
We hail the life that onward fares,
To kindly leisures, gracious cares,
To lessened labors, ampler crowns.

O happy in the powers that flee,
And happy in the charm that stays—
Light streams from toilful yesterdays
And clear to-morrows, calm and free.

Let the gentle hours in rhythmic sands
Glide on; and Time in reverence stop,
And, gazing on her pensive, drop
The edgeless sickle from his hands.

Let Rest come with the touch benign
That soothes and stills the hurts of man,
And Age, the kind Samaritan,
Pour in the healing oil and wine.

With harvest trophies round her shed
May the good sheaves, in order filed,
The sheaves her own hand reaped and
piled,
Be prop and pillow for her head;

And may in glad revival rise
For her the deeds her bounty wrought
In others' warm and grateful thought,
In cordial clasp and tender eyes;

Nor ends the joy of service now;
'Tis autumn's glow—and not the grief—
The bright fruit, not the withering leaf,
That reddens on the orchard bough.

O. W. Firkins, '84.

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

COMING EVENTS.

January 20.—Lecture, in French, by Professor C. W. Benton upon Life in the Middle Ages: Joan of Arc, the heroine of France. Thursday, 4 p. m., 209 Folwell Hall.

January 31.—Vaudeville in the Amory.

February 8th—Lecture, in French, by M. Camille Enlart, on Christian art in France in the Gothic period, the 13th to 16th centuries. In University chapel.

February 18th—The annual meeting of the General Alumni Association at Donaldson's.

March—Late in month—Original operetta by the men of the Minnesota Union.

January 21st, 12:15—Dutch Treat Luncheon at Donaldson's. Wm. I. Gray, '92, president of the Engineering Alumni Association, will speak for a few minutes upon the relation of the University to the proposition to increase the height of the government dam near Fort Snelling. This is one of the most important questions affecting the University at the present time and every alumnus should know about it and be ready to help when help is needed.

M's FOR FORENSIC AND LITERARY ACHIEVEMENT.

Last fall, when he placed in the hands of members of the football squad the coveted "M's", President Northrop remarked that he should consider it an even greater pleasure if it should ever be his privilege to grant "M's" for special excellence in literary and forensic lines.

Why should not the faculty recommend to the Board of Regents their approval of such a plan, to go into effect this year, and give to President Northrop the pleasure and distinction of being the first college president to confer an "M" for literary and forensic excellence.

The athletic "M", though not an official recognition by the University (being voted by a voluntary association having no official standing other than any other student organization has), is the most highly prized recognition that comes to any man in recognition of real achievement in the line of athletics.

The official recognition of the men and women who excel in literary and forensic lines would give an impetus to such work as nothing else would. Such recognition might well be granted to any student who takes part in any University literary or forensic contest in a manner to reflect credit upon himself and the University.

The man who spends a few months in daily exercise in the lime light of publicity and enjoying the admiration of his fellow students, and a large circle outside his college, now receives, in addition, a recognition of his attainments in athletic lines that seems to place an educational premium upon athletic skill. This recognition on the part of an educational institution exalts unduly the thing for which the "M" is granted, so long as such recognition is not given for excellence more nearly in line with the things for which a University primarily exists.

While the athlete is working out in the open, enjoying the glorious exhilaration that comes from such exercise, the man who is to represent his college in the battle of thought and words, later in the season, is working behind closed doors, patiently digging away to secure the information and training needed to prepare himself for a two-hour battle of wits and words with other men who have been making the same sort of preparation to meet him. All of the qualities we so admire in a well-coached football team he and his team-mates must have, and, in addition, the power to put his knowledge in cogent words. His is an attainment that merits the highest reward it is possible for his college and his mates to give him.

By all means let this plan be adopted, and adopted soon, so that President Northrop may enjoy the privilege of inaugurating a custom that he so heartily approves and that would mean so much for the encouragement of work along literary and forensic lines.

THE HIGH DAM PROJECT.

Last Wednesday forty-five men representing the city councils of Minneapolis and St. Paul and the commercial clubs of the Twin Cities and the University of Minnesota, met with the board of government engineers in St. Paul to discuss the proposed thirty-foot dam near the Soldiers' home.

Honorable John Lind, president of the Board of Regents, was chairman of the joint committee. A resolution was adopted urging the board of engineers to recommend to Congress that the work on the dam be continued, and that the base of the dam be made strong enough to accommodate a height of thirty feet and that Congress postpone a final decision in regard to the disposition of the power until the legislature of Minnesota can meet and make provision for securing this power for the state and the public. Mr. Lind stated to the board of engineers that the people of the Twin Cities owned the water power that would be developed from the proposed dam. He said: "That is a legal challenge, gentlemen. The highest courts in the country will tell you that the people are the real owners of the river. We recognize the duty of Congress to improve the rivers for navigation purposes, but the government owns only flowage rights. Two low dams for navigation would answer all purposes of the government, but when it comes to building a high dam, that is a different proposition. The government could not legally condemn public property sites for private power interests."

When the question of the legality of the pledges of Minneapolis and St. Paul was raised, it was stated that these pledges were not binding upon the cities. This fact seemed to be admitted, but Senator Elwell declared emphatically that he would be willing to subscribe personally one thousand or even five thousand dollars as a pledge that the cities would carry out their part of the agreement. Dean Shenehon, of the college of engineering, spoke for the University, urging the interests of the University in a proper solution of this question.

THE TRUTH.

While John Lind is not getting as much publicity out of his work as a university regent, he doubtless is serving the people as well there as he would in any other public position offered him. It is a position which demands much of a man filling it, in time, thought, and intelligence and gives but little in return; therefore the greater honor to the man who fills it worthily. —The Le Sueur Sentinel.

TO EDIT A SONG BOOK.

W. W. Norton, Ed. '09, has been requested by an eastern publishing firm to edit a Minnesota song book. Mr. Norton has accepted the offer and the book will appear some time this spring. The collection of

Minnesota songs that will be included in the book is, of course, comparatively small, and yet loyal Minnesotans will be glad to see these songs collected with other songs that have been used by college men in the various parts of the country for so many years.

MANUFACTURING A GYROSCOPE CAR.

Professors William Brooke and B. L. Newkirk, both of the college of engineering, are manufacturing a monorail car on a new principle, which is an attempt to simplify the mechanism used in the Brennan car. One gyroscope alone will be used.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR ROBERTSON.

Professor William Robertson, principal of the school of agriculture at Crookston and superintendent of the sub-experiment station at that place, died on a Great Northern train coming from Crookston to St. Paul Tuesday night. Death was due to heart failure. Mr. Robertson was well known throughout the state. He came to the University from Fillmore county in 1892 as instructor in physics and language work in the school of agriculture, holding this position until 1905 when he was appointed superintendent of the sub-experiment station; the following year he was made principal of the school as well as superintendent of the experiment station. When Mr. Robertson left Crookston to go to St. Paul he was in his usual health. He did not retire until nearly midnight, and when the porter went to call him in the morning he found his lifeless body. Mr. Robertson is survived by a wife and three children. He was fifty-five years old.

A NOTABLE MOVEMENT.

One of the most aggressive religious movements ever attempted in the University is being planned by the Young men's and Young women's Christian associations for the week of February 15-21. Under the direction of Mr. John R. Mott, secretary of the World's Christian student federation, and assisted by ten national and international student secretaries, the members of these two associations hope to bring the most vital truths of personal religion in a personal way to every student in the University. The committees in charge plan for two large meetings each day at which Mr. Mott will speak on religious themes of general interest to students. In addition a number of smaller gatherings will be held at which the special problems of particular groups will be discussed. Throughout these meetings opportunity will be given for personal interviews with the leaders of the campaign. The details of organization are in charge of large committees of men and women under the leadership of Miss Esther Chapman, '09, and Fred Johnson, '10.

THE INTER-FRATERNITY ORGANIZATION.

Last fall in his opening address to the students, President Northrop took occasion to tell the fraternities that the question of the scholarship of the membership of the fraternities in the University was a matter that ought to receive their careful consideration during the year. Later he told some representatives of the fraternity that met him, that unless the fraternities themselves took action looking toward improvement of conditions, the Regents would undoubtedly take action, making no statement whatever concerning the probable action of the Regents. Later a committee made up of one faculty and two student members, visited various institutions in the west and when they returned made a report which was published in the *Weekly* some time ago. This report was submitted to the various fraternities, and a fraternity council was called to pass upon the proposed organization. Several meetings have been held but no basis of agreement has yet been reached. The latest meeting was held last Tuesday evening, and thirteen fraternities were represented at the meeting. Eight voted in favor of the constitution and five against it. The minority held that the word "regulate" would give the council too much power and a power that might not be wisely used at all times. Another meeting will be held Wednesday evening of this week.

DARTMOUTH PRESIDENT SPEAKS.

Dr. Ernest F. Nichols, president of Dartmouth college, spoke to the students in the University chapel last Tuesday morning. President Nichols is a native of Kansas and has recently been inaugurated as president of Dartmouth. He spoke upon the general subject of opportunity and especially opportunity in the west. Dr. Nichols is one of the best known physicists in the United States. He completed his course at the Kansas agricultural college and received his doctor's degree from Cornell university. He taught physics two years at Colgate and afterwards spent several years in Germany. He was at one time professor of physics at Dartmouth, was afterwards called to Columbia and has finally been called back to Dartmouth as its president.

FRESHMEN WIN PEAVY DEBATE.

The representatives of the freshman class won the debate from the sophomores in competition for the Peavy prize of one hundred dollars. The freshman class was represented by Neil Beaton, formerly of the Duluth high school team, Ben Goldman, for three years a member of the North high school debating team, and Will Hodson, who has represented the East high school in debate a number of times. The sophomores were represented by Stanley Gillam, an orator from the Windom high school, Homer W. Borst, who represent-

ed Fergus Falls high school in debate, Eloi Bauers, from the North high school and who has already won honor as a University debater, being a member of last year's freshman team. The question debated was: Resolved: That the labor union movement for the closed shop should have the support of public opinion, it being mutually agreed that the closed shop should mean one in which only union men are or may be employed, and that unions themselves are a good thing.

The debate was well handled by the members of both teams and would have done credit to teams representing the junior and senior classes. The work of Homer Borst and Will Hodson deserves particular mention on account of the clearness and force with which both men presented the facts bearing on their side of the question. The debate showed that there will be no lack of good material to uphold the University in forensic lines for a number of years to come. The decision for the freshmen was by a vote of two to one.

CASTALIANS WIN.

The first of the inter-society debates held last Tuesday evening, resulted in a unanimous decision for the Castalians. The debate was hotly contested, and the individual work of both sides was worthy of commendation. The question debated was,—Resolved: That the United States should subsidize a merchant marine. The membership of the winning team consisted of Andrews, Brill, and Bethke. The negative team consisted of Bergstahler, Nalin, and McKeen.

By losing this debate the Shakopeans have lost permanent possession of the Jacobs cup which they have held for two years, and the Castalians have not only proved that they are "still in existence" but that they have their "fighting clothes on" and must be reckoned with in selecting the champion debaters of the present year.

UNIVERSITY APARTMENT HOUSE AND CAFE.

For many years the need of a first-class apartment house and café in the neighborhood of the University has been recognized. Nothing of the sort exists on the east side, although the west side boasts of many institutions of the kind. A number of gentlemen who have recognized this need have consulted together and last week issued a call for a meeting of the people likely to be interested, to consider the feasibility of securing the erection of such an apartment house, built and managed on a co-operative basis. The signers to the call were Professors Frederic E. Clements and Charles P. Sigerfoos and Mr. H. W. Wilson.

FOOTBALL FACTS.

Last Wednesday morning's *Minnesota Daily* has an exceedingly clear and able editorial upon "Minnesota and the confer-

ence." The sporting pages of the daily papers of the Twin Cities have been devoting no end of space to reports concerning the reported unpleasantness between Chicago and Minnesota due to the fact that Minnesota played a game with Michigan and has scheduled a game for the coming year. The facts are very simple and, as we understand them, exactly as stated in the Daily. Before scheduling a game with Michigan, Minnesota asked for and received the consent of both Chicago and Wisconsin. It was agreed that neither of these institutions had any objections to the game, provided Michigan would live up to the conference rules. It has since been admitted that Michigan did not live up to these rules. A training table was maintained by Michigan throughout the season, which is in direct violation of the rules under which these games were scheduled. The fact that Miller, who played quarterback against Minnesota, was not eligible, is of course a minor matter and has been explained by Michigan and an apology offered to the institutions against which Miller was permitted to play. It is stated that Watkins was ineligible because he had already received a bachelor's degree.

Both Chicago and Wisconsin would have cause for some complaint should Minnesota schedule another game with Michigan unless assurance could be given that the terms under which they gave their consent to the game of 1909 would be observed. So far as we have been able to determine none of the athletic authorities of either Wisconsin or Chicago have been responsible, in any way, for the newspaper stories that have told of threats to discipline Minnesota. These reports do not sound at all as though they were inspired by those in authority at Chicago. It is conceded by a good many, who have kept in pretty close touch with the situation, that Minnesota made a mistake in scheduling a game with Michigan before her return to the conference. There is good reason to believe that if Minnesota had refused to schedule a game, Michigan would have returned to the conference before this time. However, the matter is not yet finally settled, and it is not impossible that this may be the outcome.

SPECIAL COURSES IN COLLEGE OF EDUCATION.

The attention of students who expect to teach is again directed to the special courses in the college of education in voice culture by Mr. Charles M. Holt, the fifth or sixth hours Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and also to the special work in public school music by Mrs. Kendall, the fifth or sixth hours on Thursday.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Miss Henriette Clopath spent a part of the Christmas holidays in Chicago, where she met many artists and professors of art. At the Art institute she was invited to the

private view of the exhibition of oil paintings just opening. Besides works of Chicago artists and vicinity, in the collection were pictures of noted European artists, including a fine collection of the paintings of Alfred East, the English landscape artist.

An inter-fraternity basket ball league is possible. Dr. Cooke has issued a call for the fraternity representatives to meet him to see whether such a league cannot be organized.

Adolph Nietz gave a talk before the members of the Euterpean society at the Masonic Temple, January 3rd, speaking upon wireless telegraphy, demonstrating the effectiveness of the Marconi system by means of instruments which he himself made. Mr. Nietz is a student in the college of chemistry of the University.

Among those who have signified their acceptance of the invitation to speak before the recently organized Commercial club are: J. E. Meyers, Law '98, of the Aetna life insurance company, and D. P. Jones, '83.

February 11th has been set as the time for the seniors to appear in chapel in their caps and gowns.

President Northrop addressed the members of Dr. Burton's Shakespeare class last Monday.

An inter-fraternity bowling league has been organized, and the bowling tournament is now on.

Governor Eberhart addressed the agricultural club at the auditorium of the agricultural college last Friday upon "The Minnesota conservation congress."

President Lowell, of Harvard university, was unable to speak to the students last Monday morning as had been expected because of the delay in his train.

The federation of Scandinavian clubs of the northwestern universities is to hold its first meeting at the University, February 2nd.

The present senior class are going to follow the suggestion made by President Eliot of Harvard university, when he was at the University last year and start a University album. Each member of the class will have his picture taken and put into the album. Twenty years later they will again have their picture put in the book, on the same page with their senior picture.

Dr. Grant is busy with the track men, and some University records are being broken. The amount of material available,

and the enthusiasm with which the boys are taking hold of the work indicate a winning team for the coming spring.

Miss Eleanor Miller, a dramatic reader, read *Midsummer Night's Dream* to a musical accompaniment before Dr. Burton's Shakespeare class last Saturday.

The Norwegian and Swedish clubs, which have been organized as independent societies, have combined forces and organized as the Scandinavian society. It is understood that the English language shall be used in the business meetings of the society but that the Scandinavian languages shall be used as much as possible in the programs. The purpose of the club is "to foster good fellowship and promote culture among the Scandinavian students by keeping alive in their minds the best things they have inherited from their parent countries."

Monday, January 31st, the Glee and Mandolin clubs will give their home concert in the University armory. The entertainment will consist of three numbers by each of the clubs together with a number of solos. After the program there will be an informal.

Dr. A. E. Jenks lectured at the Peoples' church, St. Paul, Sunday evening, January 8th, on "The future American," and last Friday evening lectured before a joint meeting of the Minneapolis Odd Fellows on "A new race of men."

BASKET BALL.

Saturday night, January 8th, Minnesota played its first basket ball game of the season against Strout. The final score was 36 to 8 in favor of Minnesota. At times the work of the Minnesota quint was high grade and at others extremely careless. The best individual work was done by Anderson who was responsible for seven of the baskets.

PERSONALS.

'93 Eng.—F. E. Reidhead has recently resigned his position as manager of the Paducah Traction and Light company, Paducah, Kentucky, to accept a position at the head office of Stone and Webster, Boston.

'08 Law—James Ostrand was appointed judge of the Land Registration court of the Philippine islands, December 2nd.

'00—C. W. Olson is treasurer of a new province created a year ago known as the Mountain Province with its capital at Bontoc. In a recent letter Mr. Olson says that this is a very interesting part of the country and invites his friends to drop in and see him when they can and promises them a warm welcome if they do. It will be remembered that Mr. Olson was a star basket ball man of his day and he writes to ask

the Weekly to report the results of all basket ball games.

'04 Eng.—H. G. Morton was recently transferred to the traffic department of the Northwestern Telephone Exchange company.

'05 Eng.—Mr. C. E. Boman has severed his connection with the New York Telephone company to enter the equipment engineering department of the Western Electric company at Hawthorne, Ill.

'05—Mrs. H. Edward Castle (Cora Sutton) spent the past summer traveling in the east, settling in New York for a year of graduate work at Columbia university. Dr. Castle, Ex-'05, spent three months in the hospitals of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York. He has recently returned to their home in San Francisco, California, to resume his practice. Mrs. Castle for the balance of the year, is to be addressed at 70 Morningside Ave., West, New York.

'05 Law—I. F. Cotton recently resigned his position as assistant cashier of the Northwestern National bank to accept the position of cashier of the Minnesota National bank.

'05—Arthur W. Kraft and Charles E. Adams, '96, Law '00, both formerly of Park City, Mont., have formed a partnership under the name of Adams and Kraft and will practice at Stickle, Mont.

'05 Eng.—George A. Tuck, of San Francisco, Calif., is visiting in this city at the present time and has been seen at the University several times during the past week. Mr. Tuck and Mr. Fred H. Green, Eng. '06, have associated themselves together with Mr. R. N. Osborn, formerly a resident of Minneapolis, under the firm name of the Atlas Heating and Ventilating company, doing a general engineering and contracting business in San Francisco. The business address of the firm is 138-140 First street. The prospects before the firm are exceedingly bright.

'07 Eng.—Paul S. Buhl is now to be addressed at 679 6th St., Bremerton, Wash. He was formerly located at Seattle. Mr. Buhl has resigned from the forest service and accepted an appointment to the navy yard at Bremerton, Wash.

'07—Florence L. Hofflin, who has been teaching in the normal school at Madison, S. D., for the past two years, is spending this year doing work at the Handicraft Guild and assisting in some teaching. She expects to go back to teaching another year.

'07 Eng.—Earl W. Kelly has recently changed his address from Detroit, Minn., to 5409 Otsego St., Chicago, Ill.

'08 Eng.—G. F. Widell has recently changed his address from Duluth to 845 Cass St., Chicago, Ill.

'09 Eng.—J. C. Finchy is reported to be connected with the Testing Department of the Allis-Chalmers company at Cincinnati.

'09 Eng.—Clayton Harris recently resigned his position with Hartig and Hillier, Minneapolis, to enter the student apprentice course of the Westinghouse Electric company at East Pittsburg.

'09 Eng.—Glenn H. Hoppin was recently elected to associate membership in the American institute of electrical engineers. Mr. Hoppin is electrician on construction work for the Washington Water Power company, Reardon, Wash.

'09—Ethel Leveroos is teaching at Onalaska.

'09—Harriet Nelson is teaching at Hancock.

'09—Hilda Nystrom has recently accepted a position at Welcome.

'09 Eng.—Carl Sternberg is reported as being with the Northern Pacific Railway company in connection with electric train lighting.

'09 Law—C. B. Webster, of St. Peter, Minn., has become a member of the firm of Price, Stark and Webster which has just been established at Bovey, Minn.

Superintendent A. N. Farmer, of the St. Cloud schools, has been re-elected for a term of three years at an increase of two hundred and fifty dollars a year in salary. Mr. Farmer has made good in his position as superintendent of schools at St. Cloud under conditions that proved his worth, and his re-election for three years is a deserved recognition of this fact.

Catherine Quigley, who completes her work in the college of education this semester, has accepted a position in the high school at Long Prairie, to begin work January 17th.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Alice Pedersen, '07, and Mr. C. W. Rand were married at Rothsay, Minn., New Year's eve. Mr. and Mrs. Rand will be at home to their friends at West Salem, Wis., after January fifteenth. Mr. Rand is superintendent of schools at West Salem.

The engagement of Claude Randall, '08, and Mabel Kay of St. Paul, has been announced. The wedding will take place some time in February.

FOOTBALL AGAIN.

(This communication was received after the last number of the *Weekly* before the holidays had gone to press.—Ed.)
Editor, *The Alumni Weekly*,

The suggestion of Professor Springer in the *Weekly*, relative to injuries in football was read with interest. Also his comment in a later issue. His primary idea is good. It is desirable to cut down on the number of injuries, but it appears to the writer that the fault with his suggestion lies in the injustice such a rule would work in many instances.

Professor Springer says: "The great question is, whether, rather than how, the pres-

ent evils can be eliminated." There should be no question about whether the evils are to be corrected. The "how" is what we must determine. Admitting that the present evils ought to be reduced, it is hard to see how the danger of injury can be eliminated. The only way to eliminate these dangers is to abolish the game.

But none of us want to abolish the game. The finer part of football, the qualities of manliness and physical strength which it develops are worth the present price paid in injuries. The thing we want to do is to reduce the price. The writer believes that this can be accomplished much better by a stricter interpretation and a more stringent enforcement of the existing rules, than by any attempt to remodel the playing code. We want to do away with the unnecessary roughness, the "dirty" work. This is the undesirable element. If we can banish the dirty player, we have done enough, unless we change the whole nature of the game. This much the officials have the power to do if they will but use their power. It has been said that Professor Springer's method would cause injustice in many cases. That is the main objection to it. Of course, in the case of intentional and unnecessary rough play, it is fitting that the offender should go to the sidelines, but it seems manifestly unfair to send a man off the field simply because his opponent has been injured, without consideration of the cause of the injury. It would likewise seem unfair to disqualify a player after tackling an opponent in the open field, the latter having been injured in the collision, unless the tackling was done in a manner contrary to the rules. It is well known by players and spectators that this is one of the most dangerous things in the game, dangerous alike to runner and tackler. How can we eliminate this feature? Someone has suggested the abolition of all tackling. But, if a rule were made to prohibit tackling, would we not have to counter with a regulation to prevent a man running with the ball? The result would be a game whose essential character would bear little resemblance to our present football. The very fundamental principle of football is for one team to carry the ball over the other's goal line. If we prohibit tackling and running with the ball, our game would degenerate into a form of basketball or "soccer" football.

Professor Springer includes as one of the evils of the game, the demoralization of players and spectators due to the brutality of the contest. Now, a game may be rough and not brutal. The element of brutality is introduced by the dirty player. Malicious roughness is brutality, but roughness due to the strenuous nature of the combat should not be called brutality. The rules provide penalties for unnecessary roughness and unsportsmanlike conduct. The officials are given great leeway in imposing penalties, but a man with an honest sense of fair play can judge well of the players' inten-

tions in nearly every case, and inflict the penalty if necessary. The fouls should be penalized, however, on the first offense, instead of the player being warned. It might also be well to make the penalty for intentional roughness or slugging, disqualification, not only for the rest of the game but for the rest of the season.

The difficulty is due more to the laxity in enforcing present laws than to any lack of good laws.

One of the provisions of the suggestion advanced was that "a player worn out by the strenuousness of the game," in being removed, need not be accompanied by his opponent. There is displayed in that provision a surprising ignorance of one of the evils the rules committee has been striving to correct for several years. For instance, the quarterback has found a weak spot in the opposing line. He will invariably direct his attack on that point. The intent is to so weaken the opponent that he will be unable to use all his strength and big gains can be made over him. It was this identical process which cost the life of young Byrne last fall in the game between Harvard and West Point. In the light of all this does it not seem rather inconsistent to specify that a "player worn out by the strenuousness of the game" should not be protected by the same rule which is designed to protect his fellows? Rather let us make rules to do away with the mass play, or at least give the defensive player an equal chance.

Speaking of rules and their enforcement recalls the words of Caspar Whitney in the "Outdoor America" section of Collier's Weekly for October 16. Commenting on the disqualification of the team representing the Naval Academy in the rifle matches at Camp Perry, O., he explains that the midshipmen were disqualified because the captain and coach of the team deliberately violated one of the rules of the contest. Mr. Whitney strikes a true note when he speaks of the "lawless spirit" in sports. He says in part, "* * * the lawless spirit which is, I am sorry to say, so much in evidence wherever American teams and individuals show in competition. Football elevens are trained by their coaches to break the rules as much as the officials will tolerate * * *."

"The slogan of American teams is to beat the rules."

This is, perhaps, putting it a little strongly, but nevertheless we must admit that the great desire in our athletics is to win. This spirit of winning is all right in itself. Who gives a snap of the finger for the man who engages in sport—or business, for that matter—without a care as to whether he be victorious or defeated? But, winning may sometimes be accomplished in no other manner than by breaking one or more rules of the game. The sin lies not in the desire to win, but in our madness to win at any cost. It is a large part of honest sportsmanship to be able to lose well, with-

out trying to turn the fortunes of the game by unfair means.

The honest and sportsmanlike officials are the men upon whom should fall the burden of checking this lawless spirit in football. Many times we read in accounts of the games that a player was "warned" by the officials, when he should undoubtedly have been disqualified. The attitude of the patrons of the game may have something to do with this, but the patrons in this instance are exhibiting a little of that lawless spirit. Those who have the interest of football at heart should insist that the rules be observed and that this spirit of lawlessness be stamped out. Malicious playing could not be continued in the face of the disapproval by those who watch and support the games.

The faculty of observing football games is only cultivated by those who understand the game and the rules. Professor Springer takes a rap at the sporting writers of the daily papers whom he sneeringly styles "experts." There is no reason for it. The sporting writers are men who make a study of the game of football because it is a part of their business to understand it. They know the game and comprehend the rules as one who does not spend time to learn never can understand them. The Weekly says editorially in the issue of Dec. 6, that the sporting writers fail to grasp the idea that football is not the "whole thing" in college life; that they look at the subject from a narrow viewpoint, etc. It appears to the writer that our newspaper friends are really better qualified to handle football impartially than are those actively connected with the university. It may be true, however, that they do not appreciate the other phases of college life. (Ed.—This is exactly the point made by the Weekly. The fact that they do not know and so cannot appreciate that football is only a part and a comparatively small part of college life, leads them into the error of a wrong viewpoint. It has never been claimed that such writers did not know as much or more about the game from its technical side as a mere sport, but viewed in its relation to college life as a whole, the professor is in infinitely better position to know and judge of its merits.)

Contrast the knowledge of the so-called newspaper "expert" with that of the student or professor, who has never been brought into more intimate touch with the game than from the viewpoint of the partisan rooter. It will quite likely be found that the sporting writer can swamp his adversary before the time has arrived for the discussion of the really technical part of the game.

Much good has been done the game by the professors who attend the meetings of the "Big Eight" Conference, and they deserve credit for cleaning up the question of eligibility rules. But the actual playing rules should be left in the hands of those

who understand how to handle the technical part of the sport.

We would like to realize the result Professor Springer is aiming at, as far as the reduction of painful injuries is concerned. It is too bad that some of our young men have to be sacrificed, as it were, in the interest of sport. But football is rough. We cannot play rough games without having some injuries. The injuries which result from intentional rough playing must be wiped out. The fine words of Theodore Roosevelt may be quoted to good advantage. In speaking to the Harvard students, he said, "Don't flinch, don't fool, but hit the line hard!" Those words embody a great spirit. The spirit of hard, but fair play. They do not appeal to the weakling or the coward. They appeal to the strong and manly young American of whose life football is practically an essential part.

Our duty is not to wail over the great number of accidents, but to instruct our officials that the cowards and the sluggers who, in their insanity over winning, lose sight of the principle of fair play, must be dealt with severely.

Pierce P. Furber, '08.

[Ed.—Professor Springer proposed the adoption of a principle that would surely eliminate the evils of the game of football by making players as careful about injuring their opponents as they are of their own teammates. The strictest enforcement of rules against dirty work would never be as effective as such a principle as Professor Springer proposed.]

MINNESOTA 18—PURDUE 9.

The basket ball game with Illinois that was to have taken place last Friday night was called off because the Illinois team was snowbound and unable to get to Minneapolis.

The game with Purdue narrowly escaped a similar fate. The team did not arrive until after ten o'clock, and the game began at eleven. The Purdue team were, of course, at a great disadvantage, going into the game right at the end of a long, tiresome trip. This doubtless accounted for the fact that the game was an unusually poor exhibition of the sport of basket ball. The Purdue boys had the best of the game at the start, scoring four points before Minnesota scored, then Minnesota made nine points before Purdue could score again. There were a few flashes of stirring work on the part of both teams, but for the most part the game was characterized by lack of team work on both sides.

THE MORRIS AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

Honorable A. E. Rice, of the Board of Regents, and Professor D. D. Mayne, of the school of agriculture, visited Morris recently to look over the Indian school property and determine whether it would be possible or

not to open an agriculture school there this year. A thorough investigation of the buildings showed that such an arrangement was not feasible. The state took over the school but it did not make provision for its government by any particular board. The Board of Control has suggested that it properly belongs to the Regents, but the Regents have not seen their way clear to take hold of the matter in view of the fact that no appropriation was made for its support. It is more than probable, however, that some arrangement will be made so that a school will be opened at that place some time during the coming year.

The history of this school is very interesting and we take the liberty of quoting from the "Minnesota Farm Review."

The Morris Industrial School for Indians, by Act of Congress was offered to the state of Minnesota provided it be equipped and used as an agricultural school to which Indians shall always be admitted without charge for tuition. The gift was accepted by the legislature at its last session and the school came into the possession of the state on July first of the present year. The legislature, however, did not designate by whom the affairs of the school should be administered, nor did it make any appropriation for equipping and organizing it during the coming year as a school of agriculture. The legislature did appropriate \$5,000 for maintenance and \$5,000 for repairs, but this money is not available until August, 1910. Unless otherwise provided for the status of the school on July first of the present year will be this: It is in custody of the governor, but he has no authority, according to a ruling by the attorney general, to do anything towards the organization of it into an agricultural school nor will he have power to spend the \$10,000 appropriated by the legislature in maintaining a school there or in repairing the buildings, even when the money becomes available. The governor reported the state of affairs back to the United States government. The United States government immediately set aside \$27,000 of the contingent fund to run the school until such time as Minnesota may provide for it. A meeting of the business men at Morris was held Saturday, June 19th, with the view of raising a loan sufficient to carry the school until the money appropriated by the last legislature becomes available, but the loan was not secured. Morris is located in Stevens county. The school is located one-half mile east of that city, which is located on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways, 150 miles northwest of the Twin Cities. The city lies in a prosperous agricultural section.

There are fifteen buildings substantially constructed and in good repair, located on a site which gives excellent drainage. The principal buildings are the boys' and girls' dormitories, the school building and assembly hall, the dining hall, superintendent's and farm cottages,

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OF THE
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A TESTIMONIAL VOLUME TO PRESIDENT NORTHROP



EDITED BY
E. B. JOHNSON
SECRETARY OF THE GENERAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

ILLUSTRATED

1910

See following page.

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For further information address the secretary.

The soliciting of subscriptions is in charge of Mr. H. J. McGrath.

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ATTORNEY

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laundry, hospital and barn. The dormitories have a capacity of eighty and the assembly hall in the school building has a seating capacity of 300. The dining hall is a commodious structure containing dining rooms for employees and students, kitchens, bakery, sleeping rooms for employees, superintendent's office and a large well lighted sewing room. The hospital is modern in every respect and accommodates twenty patients. The laundry is equipped with modern steam machinery throughout and is also fitted out so that hand laundry work may be taught to the girls, while the engine may be used to give the boys instruction and practice in the care and operation of engines. The barn was built at a cost of \$5,000 and is practically new. It accommodates ten horses and fifty cattle and in addition has storage room for grain and 100 tons of hay. The smaller buildings, such as shops for giving the boys instruction in blacksmithing and carpentry, the implement sheds, the ice house and other smaller structures do not show on the half-tone. All of the buildings are of brick except the cottages, dining hall and barn. The buildings are lighted by electricity, heated by steam and connected with a sanitary sewer system that disposes of the sewage through a septic tank.

The farm consists of 296 acres of high class agricultural land. At the present time 160 are cultivated. The remainder is taken up by the school grounds and pasture.

The live stock on the farm at the present time consists of a herd of twenty-three Guernsey cows, twenty heifers and calves, a dozen hogs and eight horses and two colts.

The school was established as a mission school in the early eighties by the Catholic church and was open to Indians under this management until it was purchased by the government in 1897. Since it was taken over by the government most of the principal buildings have been constructed new and the old buildings put in good repair. The farm has been doubled in area since that time and its productivity increased by good methods of management.

The number of Indians enrolled has varied from year to year. During the past year it was 152—eighty-two boys and seventy girls. The range of ages was from six to twenty years.

During the last year there were seventeen instructors employed on the premises. There were three matrons, three classroom teachers, one engineer and carpenter, one disciplinarian and band master, one farmer in charge of the field operations, one physician, one clerk, one

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laundress, one seamstress, one nurse, two cooks and the superintendent in charge.

The instruction given was practically the same as that given in the public schools of Minnesota in the first eight grades. The graduates were given the state examinations in the subjects required in Minnesota for admission to the high schools. The work done was practically the same as in our common and graded schools with the addition of elementary industrial subjects.

WANTS THINKERS.

George N. Northrop, '01, assistant professor of English recently said to his class—

"The modern student shifts the responsibility for his own thinking to his note-book. He uses his pen and note-book too much and his brain too little, and often gets through college with a good brain which he has never used at all. A college should teach a person how to think and make him want to think. It should teach a few things well, instead of giving a smattering of everything.

"Lectures are simply predigested food and are swallowed whole by the students; they tend to lessen analytical work. Students should read literature first hand and have their own opinions, no matter whether they are right or wrong. They should have confidence in their own opinions, and they can have this only by doing first hand work. University students should know literature, rather than know so many criticisms of the work. In fact he has no right to read the latter until after he has read the work itself. We make too many acquaintances with books and too few friends. Our high school education should introduce us to books, but the university should teach us to know them."

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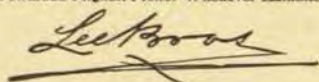


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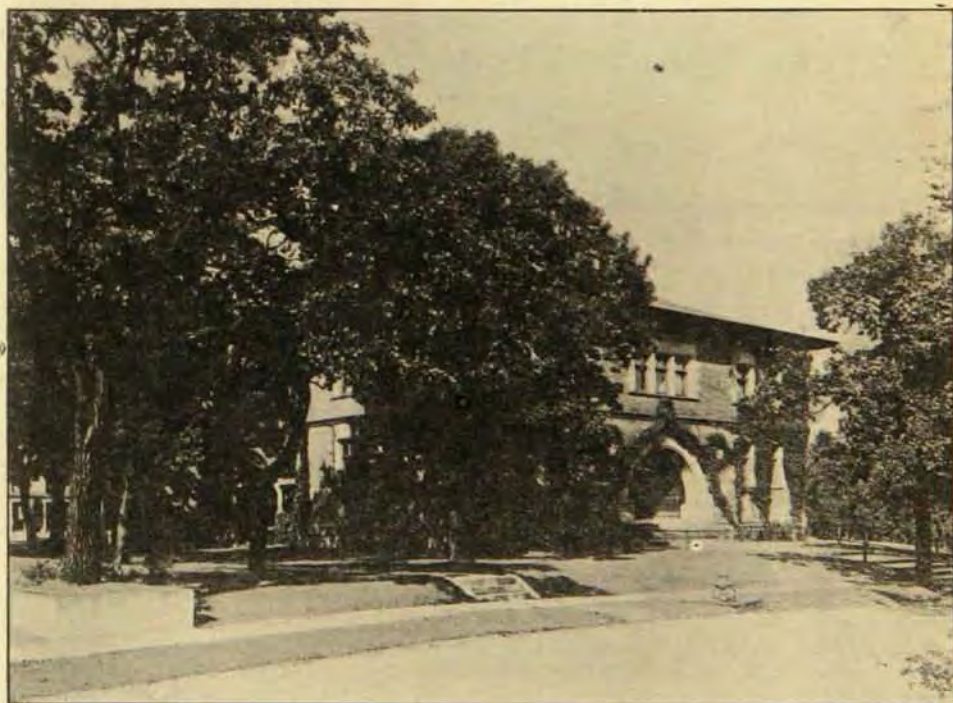
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VOL. IX

January 22, 1910

No. 17



PRESIDENT NORTHROP'S SUCCESSOR.

The papers of the city during the past week have devoted considerable space to a discussion of President Northrop's successor. The Weekly has not felt it wise to enter into a public discussion of the candidates for the position; however, as so much publicity has been given to it there can be no objections to stating a few facts

concerning the men who have been considered for the position.

Among these men are President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton university; President John H. Finley of the College of the city of New York; Professor F. J. E. Woodbridge now of Columbia university, formerly of the University of Minnesota; Dean Charles Homer Haskins of the grad-

(Continued on page 3)

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Vol. IX January 22, 1910 No. 17

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

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The full plans for the annual meeting will be announced in the next issue of the Weekly. The music for the occasion has been decided upon by the securing of the Euterpean quintette. This quintette is made up of the chosen voices of the girls' glee club which numbers something like fifty members and which has been trained by Professor Scott of the department of music. The members of this quintette are, Misses Ruth Jackson, Mildred Ozias, Myra Pressnell, Marguerite Scott and Mildred Langtey. The quintette will give a short concert from 6:00 to 6:30, and several selections during the evening.

President Northrop is to be present as the guest of honor of the evening, and it is hoped that Dean Woods, of the department of agriculture, may be present and speak.

UP TO THE STUDENTS.

Professor George Norton Northrop, of the department of English, has told his classes in English that he considers them

fully qualified to estimate the value of the work they have done this semester and is going to give them a share in fixing their marks for the term. He has requested each student to hand to him a statement of the work they have done this semester telling how they have done it and what time has been devoted to the work and stating what mark they feel they should have for the semester's work. Of course, this will not settle the matter but will be taken into account by Professor Northrop in fixing his final appraisal of valuation upon the work of the student for the semester.

President Northrop's Successor.

(Continued from page 1)

uate college of Harvard; Dean James Parker Hall of the law school of the University of Chicago; President Albert Ross Hill of the University of Missouri; Professor Balthazer Henry Meyer of the department of economics of the University of Wisconsin, and a number of others have been mentioned as possibilities worth considering.

The committee of the Board of Regents having in charge the investigation and recommendation of a successor to President Northrop has been busy, and its members have interviewed most of the men above mentioned. It is not at all certain when this committee will be ready to report, yet it is not improbable that their report may be ready in the near future.

The alumni will be interested in knowing something more about some of these men.

Professor Meyer, of the University of Wisconsin, was a member of the railroad commission and is the author of many books on economic topics. He is forty-five years old.

Dean Haskins, of Harvard, is a graduate of Johns Hopkins and for a time was professor of history at Wisconsin. He is recognized as one of the strongest men in the country and one of the leaders in the American historical association. He is under forty years of age.

Dean Hall, of the University of Chicago, is thirty-nine years old, a graduate of the University of Cornell, at one time professor of law in Leland Stanford university. He has held his present position for the past five years.

President Hill, of the University of Missouri, is forty years old, a graduate of Cornell and a professor at Cornell when he was chosen to the presidency of the University of Missouri. He is now serving his second year as president of that institution.

RECEPTION TO GOVERNOR EBERHART.

To the Alumni Weekly:

A reception to Governor A. O. Eberhart was given by the Minnesota Alumni of Washington, D. C., on Wednesday evening, January 19, in the parlors of the Arlington Hotel. About eighty-five persons were present, including most of the resident alumni, and other Minnesotans now living in Washington. On the reception committee were Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Gerdson, Mrs. F. C. Stevens, Mrs. Willet M. Hays, and Mrs. C. B. Miller.

Brief addresses were made by President Gerdson, of the Minnesota Alumni, Governor Eberhart, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Hays, Dr. A. F. Woods, who will soon leave for Minneapolis, and Rev. J. C. Campbell, of the class of '77. Among others present were Senator Knute Nelson, Hon. & Mrs. F. C. Stevens, Hon. & Mrs. W. S. Hammond, Hon. & Mrs. C. B. Miller, Hon. Halvor Steenerson, Hon. Frank M. Nye, Mr. E. W. Nye, Mr. Frank Randall, president of the Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company, Mr. William T. Cox, of the forest service, Mr. Maurice Auerbach, of St. Paul, Mr. Le Grand Powers of the bureau of the census, and Prof. Thomas Cooper, of the college of agriculture.

Very truly yours,
Walter M. Moore, Secretary.

COMMENDS GOVERNOR LIND.

The following is clipped from an editorial in the Anoka Free Press, owned and edited by the Chase brothers, alumni of the University.

"As governor of this state he made a record of which any man might well be proud. He was the governor not alone in name but in fact and under his administration the state prospered.

As a regent of the State University he has shown that rare combination of sagacity and ability which has characterized

every public act he has been called upon to perform.

John Lind to-day is one of the most likeable men in public office in the state. He is full of latent ability and potential strength."

A FAMOUS COLLECTION OF BOOKS.

Saturday, January 15th, Professor Gisle Bothne, of the Scandinavian department of the University, announced that the private library of the Bishop of Christiania, A. C. Bang, had been purchased for the Scandinavian department of the University. This library contains five thousand volumes and is said to be the best single collection of Scandinavian books in the country. Professor Bothne has been carrying on negotiations looking toward the purchase of this library for nearly a year and made a special trip to Christiania for the purpose of making an offer for the library. The library of Bishop Bang is a noted one on the European continent, and many attempts have been made to secure it for various institutions of learning in Europe. The fact that he is thinking of retiring from the office of Bishop of Christiania has brought him finally to consent to parting with the treasures he has spent a life time in collecting. The books treat of the widest variety of subjects and are considered the greatest acquisition the University ever made for a departmental library.

COURSE IN MUSIC PROPOSED.

The curriculum committee has in mind a full four years' course in music leading to a bachelor's degree. Plans for this course contemplate about two-thirds of the work to be musical subjects, the other third to be other subjects offered in the college of science, literature and the arts.

FRENCH BOOKS FOR THE LIBRARY.

Professor J. T. Gerould has recently received a set of 108 volumes from the Prefect of the Seine, Paris. This set contains a complete file of the procedures and reports of the department of the Seine since the inauguration of the present government in 1871.

These volumes will enable students in economics, civics, French politics, and public affairs to gain a thorough knowledge of everything recorded in the modern French

political world. It includes the life, history, administration, topography, finance, charities, police regulations, and post and telegraphs of the communes and Paris. The procedures of the Paris municipal court are the only records lacking.

A COLLEGE OF FORESTRY POSSIBLE.

The work of the school of forestry has been so popular that agitation has been started to organize it as an independent college with its own dean. It is quite possible that this proposition may come before the Regents at their next meeting about the middle of February. A considerable number of the individual members of the Board of Regents have expressed themselves as in favor of such action, and it is quite likely that the plan may meet the approval of the whole Board. Minnesota is, of course, well situated for the establishment of such a college and in Professor Green the University has a man who is well fitted to be placed in charge of such a college. While the work is, of course, in a way allied to agriculture, it is very distinct from agriculture. There are about one hundred and twenty-five students registered for work in forestry. In speaking of this matter, Professor Green says:

"The department already has vast tracts and experimental stations in the state, Itasca park and Forest park near Cloquet, a tract of 2,700 acres in the southern part of the Fond du Lac Indian reservation. The state of Minnesota has 2,000,000 acres of its own and should train young men in forestry work. The state of Minnesota has 10,000,000 acres of land in the state that is better for forestry than agricultural purposes, and has better facilities for such a college than other institutions with colleges of forestry, Harvard, Yale, and Toronto, and surely the department at Minnesota amounts to more than Harvard."

Near the forestry department tracts in the state are logging camps, tie and post companies and paper manufacturing concerns in which timber operations in all its phases can be studied at first hand. Those interested propose to establish a nursery in the Cloquet region for all coniferous trees which grow to commercial size in the northern part of the state, and from this

station the work of reforesting the cutover lands will be conducted.

NIGHT CLASSES IN ECONOMICS.

The new night course provided by the department of political science which will begin February 1st, will be conducted with special attention to railway transportation for the benefit of business men. Professor Ralph H. Hess has prepared a lecture course in the economics of transportation, treating questions of railway organization, administration, rate-making and a survey of public interests and government activities in relation to the railway business. The topics will include the present railway system from the standpoint of geographical distribution, ownership and control; the freight, passenger, and mail service; railway capitalization, analysis of earnings and expenditures; principles of railway charges and competition and consolidation.

Professor Hess also offers a course in investment and speculation. The course constitutes a study of the theory and method of financial operations within the sphere of general industrial and economic activities, and includes a thorough treatment of the principles of saving and investment and of the economic functions of speculation.

Dr. Jeremiah S. Young will offer a course in the elements of business law, including such subjects as every business man should know for every-day business and commercial transactions, and a course in modern industrial and commercial history, a study of industrial and commercial development confining attention chiefly to the last century. The emphasis will be placed on the United States with its most important foreign connections.

Professor T. W. Mitchell will present a course in corporation accounting.

The following schedule has been arranged for the evening business courses of next semester: Corporation accounting, Monday; business law, Wednesday; investment and speculation, Thursday; railroad transportation, Wednesday; modern industry and commerce, Monday; exploitation and conservation, Tuesday. The lectures will be weekly from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m.

DUTCH TREAT LUNCHEON.

At the Dutch treat luncheon which was held at Donaldson's tea rooms last Friday

noon there were present sixty alumni. Mr. W. I. Gray, president of the engineering alumni association, and a member of the engineering alumni committee appointed last spring to investigate the proposition of a high dam near Fort Snelling, was present and told the alumni many interesting facts concerning the present situation. He reviewed in a few words the situation up to date, telling of the various interests which must be considered in the final settlement of the question, the interest of the United States government, of the state, and the two municipalities, Minneapolis and St. Paul, through their respective Park Boards. The one thing that needs to be done immediately is to insure work on the dam being started in such a way as to allow of the erection of a high dam. The question of power and light for the University, which, in the minds of the general public, seems to be the important matter, Mr. Gray said should not be underestimated, but he considered that as of minor importance to the main question at issue, the establishment of a hydraulic laboratory under as favorable conditions as obtain anywhere in the United States.

There are two ways in which this laboratory might be established and conducted. The first, something as the government conducts its forestry laboratory which was recently established at Wisconsin, the same to be under the direction of the federal government which will pay salaries and direct the work while conducting the same in a way to make it as useful as possible to the University for purposes of instruction. The second is to have the dam, when completed, turned over to a commission, and the University to be given permission to establish at the dam a hydraulic laboratory entirely under state supervision, primarily for the benefit of the University and the people of Minnesota, but incidentally of benefit to all persons affected in any way by the question of hydraulic engineering. The settling of the matter on this principle would give the University one of the best if not the best equipment in this particular line in the country to-day. The question is one of vast importance not only to the University and so to the people of the state, but as a question of conserving the rights of the people in a natural resource. Mr. Gray's

talk was a straightforward setting forth of the facts connected with this project and was thoroughly appreciated by all the alumni present.

At the close of Mr. Gray's speech, Dean Taylor, of the engineering college of the University of Texas, was introduced and made a little speech telling the alumni what it is possible for them to do in the way of securing anything they feel to be for the best interests of the University.

THE JOY MILLER CASE.

Our attention has been called to the fact that the *Weekly* has overlooked making any mention of the Joy Miller case. The following statement, taken from the *Michigan Alumnus*, presents the facts in full save for the fact that the Michigan athletic authorities offered an apology to institutions against which Miller was allowed to play.

"That Joy Miller episode must be a painful topic for all Michigan men. It indicates so clearly that something is wrong. We are inclined to believe that the trouble is with the point of view of the man himself—to be very charitable; we only hope that it does not indicate a perversion of any general extent on the part of the student body.

"The facts in the case indicate that Mr. Miller, whose record previously had always been good and who was popular with his classmates, returned to the University late this fall, played the whole football season and was elected captain for the coming year when he was not regularly enrolled in the University and had not paid his entrance fees. This came about through a peculiar combination of circumstances, for which none of the authorities can be blamed. The machinery of the engineering department is perfectly adequate to check up the student's work and enrollment as far as it relates to the department and the University, but apparently it is not adapted to handle such a situation as this. The Athletic Board had looked up Mr. Miller's previous record as far as it concerned former years, immediately upon his return, and found it satisfactory, while Mr. Miller himself had signed the usual statement that he was a bona fide student in good standing, and was also eligible as an amateur.

"The question of responsibility seems to rest squarely with Mr. Miller and with his

intimate associates. Even while we might possibly believe that Mr. Miller saw no great offense against the University in this action yet his very obtuseness on that point, if newspaper reports are at all true, is very discouraging—especially when there seem to be other students who feel that he is a victim of some sort of a persecution, rather than guilty himself of a most un-sportsmanlike and ungentlemanly action, to put it in mild terms.

"While his team-mates were in all probability ignorant of his scholastic irregularities,—and this is one of the few times we can really be glad that our athletic system takes such a small account of college work—can the same be said of his intimate associates in the University and his fraternity, which must suffer, and, in fact, already has suffered, in company with the guilty member whose irregular relations with the University must have been known to some? The one phase of the whole matter in which we can find some encouragement lies in the fact that the whole question of Mr. Miller's standing was discovered—and made public—by the University authorities."

ENROLLMENT STATISTICS.

Registrar Pierce has recently issued a statement of the enrollment of the present year as compared with last year. The figures are given below.

	1908-9	1909-10
Science, literature and the arts	1,494	1,567
Engineering and the mechanic arts	467	392
Agriculture (college)	188	278
Agriculture (school)	654	695
Law	614	376
Medicine and surgery	253	176
Dentistry	193	196
Pharmacy	101	81
Mines	150	120
Chemistry	80	78
Education	41	69
Graduate school	127	93
Collegiate summer session..	332	315
Totals, less duplicates..	4,581	4,436

Additional Courses in Agriculture—

	1908-9.
Teachers' summer school.....	90
Summer forestry school	18
Farmers' short course.....	169

Dairy school	107
Crookston school of agriculture.....	101

Grand total less duplicates.....5,066

The figures for some of these courses for 1909-10 are not available, as, for instance, the summer school and the summer school of forestry, the farmers' short course and the Crookston school of agriculture. It seems probable that the enrollment will be somewhat below that of last year when the final totals are in. The distribution of students by states is as follows:

There are seventy-eight students from North Dakota, seventy from Wisconsin, fifty-seven from South Dakota, forty-two from Iowa, fourteen from Illinois, nine from Indiana, five from California, and Colorado, Arizona, Kentucky, Idaho, Kansas and Massachusetts are each represented by one student, while Michigan has sent two and Montana eight.

FRATERNITIES AND SORORITIES.

The following is a statement of the membership of University fraternities and sororities.

	Fraternities.	Sororities.
Chi Psi	19	...
Kappa Kappa Gamma.....	...	22
Phi Delta Theta.....	21	...
Delta Gamma	21
Delta Tau Delta.....	27	...
Phi Kappa Psi.....	25	...
Sigma Chi	25	...
Kappa Alpha Theta.....	...	24
Beta Theta Pi.....	30	...
Delta Kappa Epsilon....	22	...
Phi Gamma Delta	25	...
Delta Upsilon	26	...
Alpha Phi	33
Psi Upsilon	31	...
Alpha Delta Phi.....	20	...
Theta Delta Chi.....	20	...
Delta Delta Delta.....	...	20
Zeta Psi	24	...
Kappa Sigma	21	...
Sigma Alpha Epsilon....	29	...
Alpha Tau Omega.....	31	...
Gamma Phi Beta.....	...	23
Sigma Nu	16	...
*Adacia	23	...
Pi Beta Phi	22
Alpha Xi Delta.....	...	11
Alpha Gamma Delta.....	...	21
Totals	435	198

Professional.

Phi Delta Phi.....	18	...
Delta Chi.....	21	...
Delta Phi Delta.....	29	...
Alpha Kappa Phi.....	15	...
Nu Sigma Nu.....	31	...
Alpha Kappa Kappa.....	44	...
Phi Beta Pi.....	24	...
Phi Rho Sigma.....	39	...
Delta Sigma Delta.....	29	...
Xi Psi Phi.....	31	...
Phi Delta Chi.....	17	...
Alpha Zeta.....	17	...
Theta Tau.....	31	...
Sigma Kappa Alpha.....	31	...
<hr/>		
Totals.....	377	...

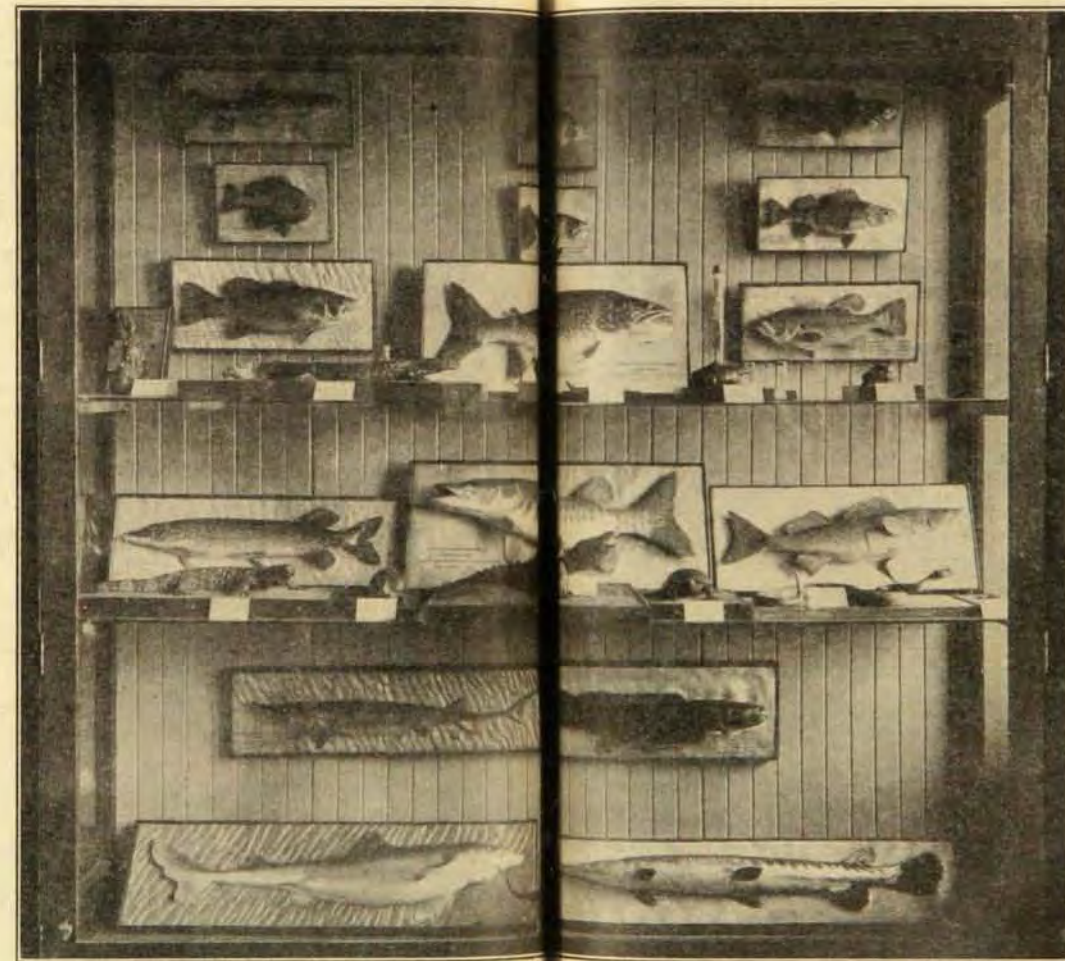
Honorary.

Phi Beta Kappa.....	4	(Scholastic)	...14
Sigma Xi.....	40	(Scientific)	... 5
Delta Sigma Rho.....	7	(Forensic)	... 0
Scabard & Blade.....	19	(Military)	... 0
Mu Phi Delta.....	4	(Musical)	... 0
Tau Beta Phi.....	26	(Engineering)	... 0
Alpha Chi Sigma..	25	(Chemistry)	... 0
<hr/>			
Totals.....	125		19

THE WESTERN MINNESOTA TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Western Minnesota teachers' association is to meet at Granite Falls, January 28th and 29th. Superintendent C. G. Selvig, Ed. '07, '08, of Glencoe, is president of this association, and Superintendent E. C. Highbie, of the same class, of Canby, Minn., is vice-president and Hilda M. Gippe, '05, is treasurer. The general theme of the meeting is to be "Increasing the usefulness of the public schools." Two phases of the theme to be considered are, to redirect the aim and to improve the quality of the work now being done, and to discuss new lines of usefulness, not theoretical ones, but such as are near, practical and need support.

Among the University men and women who are to take part in this program are: Professor E. V. Robinson, who will discuss a redivision of the grades and high school into six-year periods; George B. Aiton, '81, state inspector of high schools, who will discuss the future; A. W. Rankin, '80, of the college of education, will discuss



A Case of Mounted Fish, Reptiles and Amphibians in the Museum of the Department of Entomology of the College of Agriculture.

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

The cut used above is from a circular recently issued by the division of entomology of the college of agriculture. Professor Washburn, who is in charge of this department, takes great pride in the museum and in making it of the highest pos-

sible value as a factor in agricultural education. The museum is arranged so as to be made of the highest practical value for the purposes of instruction of classes in the department of agriculture pursuing work in entomology and also to be most interesting to the casual visitor to the museum.

the present status of the new work in our schools and the teachers of this work; Governor Eberhart, of the Board of Regents, will make an address upon the teacher's relation to the state; Superintendent C. P. Stanley, Ed. '07, of Olivia, will discuss the social life of the high school, games, social parties, debating, banquets, etc. At the county superintendents' section, Professor E. G. Quigley, of the college of education, will speak upon the attitude of parents and teachers to the child; A. D. Wilson, Ag. '05, state superintendent of farmers' institutes, will speak upon boys' and girls' industrial clubs and contests.

OPERETTA APRIL 7th, 8th AND 9th.

The operetta to be put on by the Men's Union will probably be given at the Lyric theatre, April 7th, 8th and 9th. An operetta put on by the men of the University of Michigan was given five productions at Ann Arbor and drew full houses at every production. Competent critics who have seen the score of Michigan's productions say that "The Prof. and the Princess," which Mr. Allen has written for the Minnesota Union, is even better. The situations are striking, and the words and music of the songs are catchy. Trials for places will be started at once and the direction of the play will be in charge of Miss Ethel Malcolm. All the parts will be taken by men, there being fifty-three characters presented on the stage, about half of these being personations of women characters.

A NORWEGIAN PLAY.

The recently consolidated Scandinavian society proposes to put on two plays before Commencement time, one Swedish and one Norwegian. The first will be Ibsen's "Samfundets Statter," to be given February 25th.

The officers of the consolidated society are, J. Elmer Anderson, president; Millie Larson, vice-president; Myrtle Gutterson, secretary; Arvid Nissen, treasurer.

MASQUERS FEBRUARY EIGHTH.

"You Never Can Tell" will be given by the Masquers at the Princess theatre, February 8th. The play is one of the best of Shaw's plays, and the cast promises an excellent production of the same. Professor

Holt, who has charge of training the cast, says that they will be far more worth seeing than most professional stock companies. The cast is as follows:

Mrs. Clandon Agnes Maloy
 Gloria Clandon Enza Zellar
 Dolly Clandon Myrl Wheeler
 Maid Leila Witchie
 Valentine Arthur Allen
 Fergus Crampton Charles Penn
 Philip Clandon Frederick Ware
 Finch McComass Arthur Allen
 Waiter Jerome Rice

FIVE HUNDRED PATIENTS.

The Pasteur institute, established at the University under the direction of the state board of health, has administered treatment for rabies to five hundred patients since its establishment, August 1st, 1907. Dr. McDaniel is in direct charge of the work. Four patients are under treatment for rabies at the present time.

THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL CROWDED.

The University hospital has applicants for admission far beyond its capacity. It is absolutely necessary to deny admission to a large number who would otherwise be admitted to the benefits of the hospital. When the new hospital building is completed this condition of affairs, of course, will be changed and with the change will come the availability of a large amount of clinical material for instruction in medicine.

CONSTITUTION WILL PROBABLY BE ADOPTED.

At the last meeting of the representatives of the seventeen fraternities at the University held at the Phi Delta Phi house Wednesday evening, fifteen fraternities voted for the adoption of the constitution and two did not vote. One week has been allowed in which the final vote of each fraternity is to be submitted; if the vote is unanimous the constitution will go into effect at once. The probability is that adoption of the constitution will be made sure within the week.

INTER-FRATERNITY LEAGUE FORMED.

Eighteen fraternities have joined the basket ball league proposed by Dr. Cooke. The teams will be divided into three groups

of six teams each, every team meeting the other members of its group, then the finals will be played among the survivors of each of these subgroups.

MINNESOTA 20, IOWA 9.

The basket ball game last Friday evening between the Gophers and Hawkeyes resulted in a score of 20 to 9 in favor of the Gophers. The Iowa team consisted of four veterans from last year who played the game with a rush from start to finish, scoring the first basket. At the end of the first half the score stood six to six. Minnesota came back in the second half determined to win and made eight points before Iowa could score again. Iowa then got a field goal and Minnesota ran its points up to twenty; Iowa scoring another point. Minnesota's team work was much better than the Saturday evening previous against Purdue and the men worked well individually as well as in the team work. The next game will be with Iowa February 3rd at Iowa City and the next February 5th with Wisconsin at Madison.

The line-up was as follows:

Minnesota—	Iowa—
Anderson R. F.	Ryden-Smith
Hansen (Capt.) .. L. F.	Stewart
Walker C.	Hyland
Rosenwald R. G.	West
Wanless L. G.	Thomas

Goals from field—Hansen 3, Anderson 3, Wanless 1, Stewart 1, Hyland 1. Goals from foul—Hansen 6, Stewart 5. Officials—Riley and Wheeler. Timekeeper, Leach. Scorekeeper, Deering.

SENIOR ENGINEERING THESES.

The mechanical section of the senior class have chosen their subjects for their theses and are beginning work upon the same. The following is a list of the subjects which will be investigated by various members of that class this year: "Fire Proof Floors," by Fred R. Comb; "Test of an Air Compressor," by Bernard A. Meixner; "Test of Force Fits," by W. H. Martin; "Kerosene Vaporizer," by Maynard W. Pease; "Velocity of Gases Entering Valves of Gas Engine," by H. E. Cook and B. Nichols, jr.; "Is it more economical to run a Corliss Engine Throttling or Automatic?" by Geo. A. Du Toit and L. F. Fleming; "Designing a Milling Attachment

for a Plane," by J. B. Frear; "A New Type of Scavenging Two Cycle Gas Engine," by A. F. Moyer; "Rust Proof Paints for Iron," by E. V. Kaplan; "Locomotive Superheaters," by W. B. Atkinson.

COACH GRANT RETAINED.

The athletic board of control at a meeting held January 14th tendered a new contract to Coach Grant for the coming year. This action on the part of the athletic board of control met the heartiest approval of the students who are enthusiastic over Dr. Grant and his work. Never before in the history of the University has as much interest been taken in track work as since Dr. Grant came to the University. He has a way of getting the very best out of every man and he is personally very popular with the student body.

THE TRACK SCHEDULE.

The spring track schedule has been arranged by Manager Leach. It will be as follows: April 30th, the Iowa track squad will compete with Minnesota at the University; two weeks later, May 14th, Minnesota will compete with Wisconsin at Madison; and May 20th, Minnesota will compete with the Cornhuskers at Lincoln. The Conference meet will be held at Urbana, Ill., instead of Chicago as formerly. This will be held June 4th.

ARTICLE BY SHENEHON.

The Pioneer Press of Sunday, January 16th, contained a full page article by Dean Shenehon, dealing with the college of engineering. The article is illustrated by halftones of the heads of the various departments of the college and tells in an interesting manner what the college of engineering is doing for the state and its importance as a part of the University.

DEAN JAMES, LECTURER.

Dean James of the college of education will deliver a series of four weekly lectures next month under the auspices of the Minneapolis teachers' club, on the following subjects: The state and education; The city and the schools; The university and the people; Some pressing problems. The lectures will be given each Wednesday afternoon in February, beginning February

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RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Prof. F. L. Washburn, of the chair of entomology of the University, who is also state entomologist, was re-elected president of the American association of horticultural inspectors at their recent meeting in Boston. The Association will meet in Minneapolis next winter at the same time as the meetings of the American association for the advancement of science are held.

ROBINSON MAKES AN ADDRESS.

Professor E. V. Robinsin, of the department of political science of the University, made an address before the third annual convention of the Minnesota federation of commercial clubs held January 13th and 14th, taking as his topic "The wealth and resources of the state of Minnesota." At the same meeting Samuel G. Iverson, Law '93, state auditor, made an address upon, "State development problems in Minnesota."

DRUGGISTS HEAR DEAN WULLING.

The Northwestern branch of the American pharmaceutical association held a dinner meeting at the West hotel Thursday night, which 30 members attended. Dean Wulling, of the college of pharmacy at the University of Minnesota, read a paper on the proposed revision of the United States pharmacopoeia, which is revised by the druggists every ten years.

PERSONALS.

'88—Dow S. Smith is vice-president of the Panhandle Electric Railway and Power company of Priest River, Idaho.

'91 Eng.—Walter A. Chowen, who has managed the liability department of the Aetna Insurance company in the city of San Francisco for a number of years past, has resigned his present position to become the manager of the liability department of the Pacific Surety company.

'99—Olive N. Hallock has recently taken up the teaching of history and German in the Anoka high school.

'01 Law—Claud G. Cotton, formerly of

this city, has removed to Denver, Colo. His address is 1526 Ct. Place.

'03—Lillian V. King has changed her St. Paul address to 169 Grotto.

'06 Med.—Dr. S. P. Seaberg has recently removed from Hanska, Minn., to North Yakima, Wash.

'07, '08 Chem.—Walter L. Badger has recently returned from Brush, Colo., to his home in this city. His address is 3311 Portland Ave.

'08 Ed.—Alice Winter has accepted a position in the high school at Wausau, Wis.

'09—Hilda Nystrom is teaching in the high school at Welcome, Minn.

ARTICLE IN "EDUCATION."

David E. Cloyd, '01, dean of the teachers' college of Highland Park, has a leading article in a recent special number of "Education" upon "Unifying forces in the education of the American teacher." The article clearly sets forth the need of such training and has attracted a great deal of attention among educators generally. President McCracken, of New York university, has ordered one hundred copies of the magazine for the students enrolled in his school in order to place before them Dean Cloyd's article.

THE PATRIOTISM OF PEACE.

Arise, all men, true Patriots born,
Make ready for the fray,
Pray God we'll not see battle's morn
But the peaceful dawn of toil-blest day

Wait not for cannons' roar to rouse
The flagging pulse of Patriots true,
Shake off the lethargy of peace
For a Nation's future rests on you!

Let not a boastful spirit rise;
With reverence deep let us adore
Our Country dear, our birthright prize,
On Liberty's soil or foreign shore.

Our Lord, sole King, bless Thou our zeal
And as of old help us to be
The vanguard strong in the Nation's march,
In the age-long quest for liberty.

—Henry P. Peterson, '05,
Camrose, Alta.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

The young women of the University have chosen an editorial staff to issue the May number of the "Minne-ha-ha!"

Under the auspices of the University equal suffrage association the second "campus carousal" will be held at Alice Shevlin Hall, Wednesday evening, February 2nd. Price of admission is an old rubber.

Last Monday, President Northrop spoke before an inter-fraternity meeting called by the general chairman, advising the delegates representing the various fraternities, concerning the organization of the proposed inter-fraternity council. Mr. Chamberlain of the Journal also gave a short talk upon the need of regulation.

The question for debate between the Castilians and the Philomatheans will be, "Resolved: That the partizan (prohibition) method of dealing with the liquor question is preferable to the non-partizan (anti-saloon league) method of dealing with the liquor question." The debate will take place February 21st in the auditorium of the main building of the department of agriculture.

President Frank L. McVey, of the University of North Dakota, was recently elected vice-president of the American economics association.

M. Charles Oster, an attorney of the Courts of Appeals in Paris, visited at the University Thursday. He is studying American politics and institutions with the purpose of writing an exhaustive book on the subject upon his return to France. This is his second visit to the United States. M. Oster was entertained at luncheon recently by Dr. Schaper.

Mrs. Frances Squire Potter recently lectured at Columbia on "The stage and education." Her talk was an able analysis of present conditions, social, economic, religious, and educational, as reflected in and determining the present drama. Mrs. Potter brings to her task a faith in American education and democracy, so characteristic of westerners and so noticeably lacking in many present day lecturers.

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Professor Granrud will lecture on subjects connected with Roman archaeology at Pelican Rapids, Jan. 23rd; the Park Region College, Fergus Falls, Jan. 24th; Rothsay, Jan. 26th, and at Concordia College, Moorhead, Jan. 28th.

A SUBSTANTIAL GIFT TO THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The already representative pharmaceutical library of the college of pharmacy of the University of Minnesota has been very substantially enriched by the gift of a number of well bound volumes of pharmaceutical journals by Mr. Robert L. Morland of Worthington, Minnesota, the esteemed and capable president of the Minnesota state board of pharmacy. The journals represent an original outlay of more than \$150, but their present value is greater.

The gift comprises: Chemist and Druggist, Vols. 38 to 59 inclusive, bound, Vols. 60 to 67 inclusive, unbound; Western Druggist, Vols. 20 to 23 inclusive, bound, Vols. 29 to 31 inclusive, unbound; Pharmaceutical Era, Vols. 23 to 26 inclusive, bound; Druggists' Circular, 1898 to 1900 in one volume, bound; Merck's Report, 1899 to 1901, bound in two volumes, 1902 to 1909, unbound; Bulletin of Pharmacy, 1905 to 1907 inclusive, unbound.

The college more than appreciates this generous addition to the library which has thereby become considerably enriched in facilities for library research.

While this gift came without solicitation, the college is not at all backward in soliciting gratuitous additions to its library and to its museums. The library is being strengthened from year to year by the additions of representative sets of journals and books. Old books that have become useless to their owners become useful for reference purposes in a larger library. A few old books have already been donated to the college, but more are desired, especially some of the older pharmacopoeias and dispensatories and pharmaceutical text-

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books. Sets or part sets of the more important current pharmaceutical journals would also be appreciated. One of the fathers of the college, Mr. S. B. Melendy, has for several years past donated complete annual sets of the Apothecary. Additional copies of the proceedings of the American pharmaceutical association would also be welcomed. Books and journals need not be restricted to the English language. The library now contains books in the German, French, Swedish, Norwegian and Spanish languages.

SWEDISH SOCIETY TO GIVE PLAY.

The Swedish society of the University is preparing to put on a Swedish play some time during the second semester.

The play selected, "Nerking arne, bilder ur folklivet" by Axel Anrep, is one of the most popular in the Swedish language. It contains many picturesque and comical scenes from student and rural life in Sweden half a century ago. One of the pleasantest features of the play is the numerous songs that occur in every act.

BIRTHS.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Kjosness of Spokane, Wash., December 8th, a girl, Katharine Guendolyn. Mr. Kjosness was a member of the engineering class of 1903.

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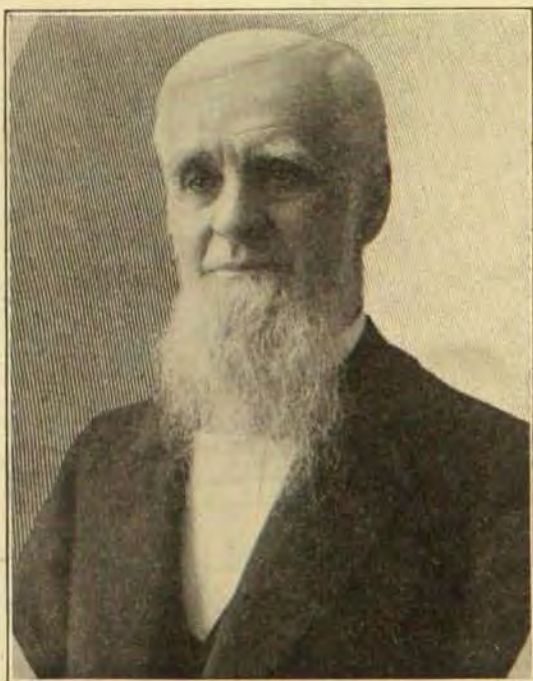
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VOL. IX

January 31, 1910

No. 18



JABEZ BROOKS
Born 1823—Died Jan. 26, 1910

Professor of Greek 1869-1909

Incorporation Announcement

The firm of Manuel Brothers has incorporated under the name of Manuel Brothers Company with a capital stock of \$350,000, which has been fully subscribed. The new company will deal largely in Yakima lands and will follow the conservative policy of its predecessors.

The following are the officers of the company, M. H. Manuel, President; J. C. Morrison, Vice-President; R. W. Manuel, Treasurer; W. J. Marquis, Secretary; A. M. Murfin, Attorney.

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ST. PAUL, MINN.



Vol. IX

January 31, 1910

No. 18

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E. B. JOHNSON, '88, Editor.
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ALUMNI NAME CANDIDATES.

Some little time ago the Board of Directors of the General alumni association, in a formal communication to Governor Eberhart, made recommendations for appointment to the Board of Regents. The letter submitted to the Governor included the names of B. F. Nelson, Fred B. Snyder, C. J. Lockwood and C. A. Smith of Minneapolis; W. D. Willard, Mankato; W. H. Hoyt, Duluth; C. L. Sommers and Albert R. Moore, St. Paul, with a statement that any three men chosen from this list would be acceptable to the alumni. Governor Eberhart made this list public last week, but has not announced his decision in regard to appointments. Rumor has it that the Governor is very likely to reappoint both Mr. Smith and Mr. Nelson, and that some other St. Paul man will be appointed in the place of Regent Butler. Among the names mentioned in connection with this appointment, outside of those submitted by the alumni, are Webster Wheelock and H. C. McNair.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting will be held at Donaldson's tea rooms, Friday, February 18th, at six o'clock. There will be a concert by the Euterpean quintette, under the direction of Professor Scott, from 6 to 6:30 p. m., and the quintette will sing several selections during the progress of the dinner.

Dinner will be served at 6:30. The price per plate is \$1.25.

The business meeting will be conducted during the latter part of the dinner and the program of toasts it is expected will begin about half past seven. The program of toasts follows:—

"Toastmaster."

Reverend John W. Powell, '93 (Duluth).
"A Woman's Point of View."

Clara Chapline Thomas, '00. ("Quentin").
"From the Inside, or, State Secrets."

Governor A. O. Eberhart.
"The Alumni and the University."

William DeWitt Mitchell, '95, Law '96.
(St. Paul).

"By Way of Introduction."

Dean Albert F. Woods.
"Rising to the Occasion."

President Cyrus Northrop.

Every alumnus and former student and everyone who has been or now is connected with the University as professor or regent is invited to attend this meeting. Pass the word along to your friends and make this a rousing meeting. The attendance in previous years has been well above three hundred and this year we should gather at least five hundred strong in honor of President Northrop who has consented to be present and to speak for a few minutes upon some topic that may be suggested by the occasion.

SUMMER CAMP FOR CIVILS.

The department of civil engineering has recommended to the curriculum committee and the committee has recommended to the faculty of the college the establishment of a summer camp for civil engineers to be held at the close of the junior year during the first four or six weeks of the summer vacation. The plan for this camp is to take all the junior civil engineers out and give them a few weeks' continuous practical work in the field. The problems that will come before the men attending this camp will be

the location of railroads, the measurement of streams, and all the various problems that the civil engineer will ordinarily meet with in actual practice. This plan necessitates some changes in the course of study, chief of which is the bringing of some additional surveying work back into the sophomore year and some from the senior back to the junior year. This will call for the dropping of one semester of cultural work from the sophomore year and the inclusion of the same in the electives of the senior year. The plan promises to be exceedingly useful to the students of the department, giving them a practical training under the direction of their instructors which they could not obtain in any other way.

SHEVLIN MAKES TRANSFER.

Last week Thomas H. Shevlin transferred to the University a block of fifty thousand dollars in bonds to endow fellowships for the University. The details of how these fellowships shall be managed have not yet been decided. Mr. Shevlin's gift was sixty thousand dollars, fifty thousand for fellowships and ten thousand for improvements in Shevlin Hall.

DEAN OF MEN.

Some one has recently suggested that the office of dean of men be created at the University with the idea of this officer giving his whole time to the oversight of the personal life of the men of the University and to make himself as useful as possible to all men of all departments. The big field which has been opened before the dean of women has suggested that the same field among the men might well be provided for. The idea is not that this dean shall work along religious lines but he would be invested with disciplinary powers and could get in touch with the life of the students outside the class-room as no other officer could. The proposition is one that has in it many things to appeal to all who are interested in the University and the life of the student body.

FAIL TO FIND GERM.

For many months now the bacteriological department of the University has been making experiments for the purpose of discovering if possible the germ, if germ it be,

that causes infantile paralysis. Recently the department secured a monkey and injected it with tissues tainted with infantile paralysis and the animal developed pronounced symptoms of the disease. The monkey was killed and a thorough study of its tissues made. A broth tainted with the tissues was allowed to stand for forty-eight hours and it was found that it had become cloudy but a most thorough search with the most high-powered microscopes failed to discover a germ. The study will be prosecuted until some definite conclusion has been reached.

ANOTHER NAME SUGGESTED.

Some of the Minnesota alumni who are attending Harvard university have suggested the name of Dr. George Howard Parker, head of the zoological department of Harvard, as a successor to President Northrop. Dr. Parker is forty-six years old and graduated from Harvard in 1887. He has pursued special study in biology in the universities of Leipzig, Berlin and Freiburg. He returned to Harvard and rose successively from instructor to assistant professor and finally to professor and head of the department.

MR. OWEN SERIOUSLY ILL.

Honorable S. M. Owen, editor of "Farm, Stock and Home," and a regent of the University, is seriously ill at his home in this city. Mr. Owen has not been in good health for several years and his condition at the present time is so serious that his friends fear for his recovery. His illness has been diagnosed as heart trouble.

FRENCH LECTURE.

On February 8th, at four o'clock in the afternoon, M. Camille Enlart will speak upon "Christian art in France in the Gothic period, the 13th to 16th centuries." The lecture will be given in the University chapel. This lecture will be of unusual interest. M. Camille Enlart is a man of note in France and the movement which he represents is for an exchange of professors between the European countries and the United States. The lecture will be given in French and will be illustrated by lantern slides. Professor Benton, of the French department, is exceedingly anxious that a large crowd be present both for the

sake of the good that those who are present will get from the lecture and also to give M. Enlart a fitting reception.

IN MEMORIAM.

California, land of gold,
Land of fruits and flowers,
Hast not riches manifold
That thou filchest ours?

I have wealth of mine and tree
Blooms of fragrance rare,
But with that ye sent to me
These may not compare.

Fairer than my lilies bloom,
Rarer than my roses,
He who in yon shrouded room
Peacefully reposes.

Grudge me not, O North Star State,
That to sleep I kissed him,
Ah! they could no longer wait
Who long years had missed him.

Thine to reap the harvest rare
Of his faithful sowing,
Fruits perennial, rich and fair,
Ever richer growing.

Arm thee for a fiercer fight
'Gainst all wrong and meanness,
Wing thee for a higher flight,
T'ward all right and cleanness.

So his memory shall be
Riches beyond measure,
Such as ne'er can be to me
All my golden treasure.

—'76.

DEATHS.

Dr. Jabez Brooks died at San Jose, Calif., January 26th. Dr. Brooks has the record for the longest continuous service in educational work of any resident of the state of Minnesota. He served as professor in the University from 1869 to 1909, forty years. Prior to that time he had been engaged in educational work in the state. As early as 1854 he was made principal of the preparatory department at Hamline university and he was president of that institution from 1858 to 1869, making a record of fifty-five years of continuous teaching

in this state. He was from the time of his coming to Minnesota to the time of his death, one of the leaders in educational work and identified with all the early educational movements of the state.

While president of Hamline university, Professor Brooks was named a member of the state normal school board. He was a member of the first agricultural school board and a charter member of the State teachers' association. In early years he was a commissioner of Indian affairs. He was also deeply interested in church work, being a member of the General Methodist Episcopal conference.

He was the author of an excellent text book of Attic Greek which has been in use for a great many years.

Dr. Brooks was born in Manchester, Eng., in 1823. He came with his family to America in 1842, settling at Kenosha, Wis. In 1847, after teaching school in Wisconsin, he entered Wesleyan university at Middletown, Conn. During his undergraduate years he taught in the Middletown classical school and Newbury seminary, and after his graduation he conducted a private seminary at Watertown, Wis. In 1853 Dr. Brooks took the chair of Greek and mathematics at Lawrence university, Appleton. He held this position two years and the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by that university.

He acted as pastor of a Methodist church in Red Wing while principal of the preparatory department of Hamline. In Minneapolis he was active in the work of the Methodist church, being a member of the Wesley congregation. He was one of the oldest living members of the Psi Upsilon fraternity.

Dr. Brooks left Minnesota for California because of his failing health and the failing health of his wife. He was living at San Jose with his son, David Dennis Brooks. Dr. Brooks is survived by his wife and by two children, one son, David Dennis Brooks, and Miss Louise May Brooks of Minneapolis. A half-sister, Mrs. S. D. Green, and a granddaughter, Ruth Sykes, live in Minneapolis. Funeral arrangements have not been completed, but if Mrs. Brooks' health will permit the trip to Minneapolis, the body will be brought here for burial.

At the last Commencement exercises the

alumni presented Dr. Brooks an engrossed copy of resolutions reading 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.

Naturally as a teacher of the subject of Greek, Dr. Brooks was not brought into personal contact with so many students as a great many other professors in the University, but his devotion to the subject which he taught and his lofty ideals of life have made themselves felt upon all who came into contact with him. His counsel at faculty meetings always carried weight and his gentle dignity and sweetness of character won for him the love as well as the respect of his colleagues.

Dr. W. W. Folwell says of him:

"His was an ideal life. He was active and industrious from childhood to ripe old age. His long experience, soundness of judgment and wisdom in council made him the Nestor of our University faculty.

"He was learned not only in his special line, but in many others. As teacher and as preacher he knew how 'rightly to divide the Word' and administer it according to

the needs and capacities of pupils and hearers.

"His life and character may be fitly summed up in the words of St. Paul:

"Not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord; rejoicing in hope, patient in tribulation, instant in prayer."

Fred Glyndon Tracy, Eng. '00, died December 20th, 1909, at his home in Glyndon, after a few days' illness of typhoid-pneumonia. Mr. Tracy after his graduation had followed the profession of engineering in Chicago, until at the death of his father, he came to Glyndon to take charge of the family's affairs. During the past seven years he has had charge of the Tracy mercantile business. He leaves a wife and two little sons, John Stewart and Charles Glyndon. Mrs. Tracy was Miss Bertha Stewart, '00, and is a niece of the late Professor McDermott.

E. C. Chatfield, '74, formerly of Minneapolis, died Wednesday, January 26th, in Santiago, Cal. Mr. Chatfield was a lawyer. He was prominent in local politics, having served as alderman of the Second ward from 1898 to 1906, and was also president of the art commission. Mr. Chatfield and the late Dr. C. R. Ricker constituted the second class graduating from the University of Minnesota and he was a charter member of the Chi Psi fraternity.

Mr. Chatfield was born in Sharon Center, O., October 24th, 1849. He was married in 1884 to Carrie Eastman Secombe, daughter of Mrs. Charlotte Secombe, 25 Grove place, Nicollet Island. He leaves a wife and three children—William, aged 20; David, aged 19, and Charlotte, 16.

Mr. Samuel Glover, of this city, died January 24th, after an illness of three weeks. Mr. Glover was the father of Mrs. R. H. Folwell, Mrs. F. B. Von Schlegel, Mr. Samuel F. Glover and Miss Marguerite Glover.

VISIT FROM NOTED FRENCHMAN.

M. Charles Oster, a French lawyer and politician, recently visited the University, collecting material for a book on democracy and the American political parties. M. Oster was an electoral officer in 1887, at the time of the Boulanger agitation. In a recent interview he said:

"One of the great troubles of France is that school teachers are poorly paid. Teachers in France eke out a living by engaging in politics. A country school teacher gets a salary equivalent to \$160 a year and can never hope for more than \$400. A grade school teacher in the city gets \$100 a year to start with and cannot hope to get more than \$600. This, of course, is not nearly as much as laboring men receive.

"The number of French physicians who do not make a living is enormous. The successful doctor makes \$1,000 a year. Certain large concerns are compelled by the rules of the labor unions to give medical attention to their employees. The physician hired for this purpose gives three days a week to the work and gets \$250 a year for it. These positions are only secured through strong influence. The legal profession is also overcrowded."

STUDENT SELF-GOVERNMENT.

A number of little things have come up recently that have emphasized the need of what we have long felt to be a real need of the University, some organization of students that shall be in position to "crystallize and make effective undergraduate opinion" and also be in a position of sufficient moral power to make concerted action along such lines a matter of something more than a mere matter of chance.

A recent copy of the Yale Alumni Weekly told about the recent disturbance among the undergraduates at Yale, brought about by certain regulations promulgated by the senior council and approved by the faculty. It seems that when Dean Jones went to Yale he found a number of regulations on the books which were being wholly disregarded. He called in the senior council and told them that this state of affairs would not do, that either these regulations must be amended, enforced or abolished, and asked the advice of the council as to what should be done. The council took the matter under advisement and later reported certain amendments and recommended that these rules be enforced strictly. The Dean gave his approval to this action and a rebellion of respectable proportions immediately arose and the daily press made much more of it than the facts themselves would warrant. The whole situation may per-

haps be better understood by quoting from the Yale Alumni Weekly of December 17th.

Dean Jones, through temperament and experience, is not a rule-bound disciplinarian. He believes in as little fuss and feathers as possible when it comes to framing regulations for student conduct, but is most emphatic in his belief that once a set of rules has been drawn up that satisfactorily covers a situation they should rigorously be lived up to. More than that, he believes strongly in student self-government as opposed to official paternalism. It is on this principle that he has conducted student affairs since he took office.

But—because of this—it wasn't very long before things began to happen in the Dean's office. It got around among the undergraduates that the new Dean was not given to "babying" the ball when he wanted to make a touchdown. It began to be whispered about that men who wanted to have exceptions made in their cases, and who politely asked the Dean to make them, got about as much credit as a man would get who asked the police to make an exception in his case, and let him blow up his house, it being generally conceded that house bombing is legislated against for the good of the community in city ordinances. A nervous shiver began to run up and down the spinal column of the undergraduate body. There began to be rumors of evil days to come. One man, whose record at another college hadn't canonized him (except in the matter of firing), was dismissed from college on account of drunkenness. It was commonly reported, and confirmed on investigation, that for an undergraduate to be unduly elated carried probabilities of expulsion. As one student put it: "Why, men have drunk for 200 years at Yale College and here comes a man, fresh out of the West, who says it can't be done any more! It's inhuman." The next to the last part of this statement is probably fairly accurate. Other rumors were started. Smoking on the campus, traditionally *lex non scripta* of the college, was to be stopped. Reading in chapel was to go by the board—and not by the newspapers. Moustaches were to be eschewed. Curfew bells, apron strings, death penalties, etc., were to become a feature of Yale life. Various scouts sent out to the Dean's office



Bird's Eye View of the University Farm and Building, Minn.

returned with astonished expressions and refused to divulge the secrets which they had learned. It became common report that students were not expected to flock into the Dean's office and conduct inquiries over the registrars as to their marks. What inquisiting was to be done was to be done by the Dean's office. Every man was to have his set of printed rules and not lose them. All of which gradually produced a rebellious spirit among the hardest of the undergraduates especially among those who had occasion to find themselves interested in the large, square, flat, black books of the Dean's office.

But Dean Jones, more or less aware of this fomenting spirit of revolt—and perfectly prepared for it—went along on the way that he had started. To boss college students from on high, and make their minds up for them, was not his idea of the way to run a college—particularly Yale College, where, if anywhere in the country, conditions were such as to produce a common sentiment for home rule. An incident, among many, illustrates this point.

A Freshman Bonfire.

The Freshmen had lost the Harvard Freshman Football game 11 to 0. Win or lose, a celebration was naturally in order. So the Freshmen built a bonfire in the concrete hallway of Pierson Hall. Usually this has been a waste paper affair, short but glorious. This was a wood bonfire. Boxes and other inflammable vegetable compounds were the ingredients. Concrete may be durable, but proctor's garments are not, and it was rather uncomfortable and exciting for a time, particularly as the Freshmen had locked the doors and the

shouts of benevolent passersby were all that could be done by the interested populace. The next day the Dean called in the ringleaders and lectured them. Mild amusement was all right, but wood bonfires in dormitory hallways stretched ethics. Arson, etc. The Freshmen were properly scared and asked what he proposed to do about it. That, said the Dean, he would leave to them. The Freshmen rolled their eyes at this and parleyed. But the Dean was firm and sent the Freshmen away to secure a complete statement of each participant's participation and to report later on what they thought ought to be done. A committee came in the next day. They reported that the bonfire was undoubtedly a "rotten bad thing," that it had been deliberately done, and that, by Jove, it ought to be punished severely. They presented a pack of 60 cards, whereon each participant had inscribed his name and the nature of his participation—such as "John Smith—I brought a plank," "Tom Brown—I lighted a match," "James Jones—I made faces at the spectators out the window." There were 20 men who had been fetchers of wood (though not drawers of water) and the committee had given each of them 10 marks; 10 men had been especially lawless and were given 20 marks, and the two men who "had thought the thing up" got probation. The Dean said that he thought the two leaders were treated pretty severely, but the committee (who are popularly confounded with the two leaders) brought a simultaneous Freshman fist down on the Dean's table and opined that for that kind of an offense they thought the punishment fitted the case. So the Dean solemnly ac-

cepted the report and the Freshmen withdrew, which was the initiation into a democratic form of government for the class of 1913, Yale College.

Despite the disturbance created by this act of the senior council, the institution, which is only a little over a year old at Yale, has evidently come to stay and it has succeeded in doing some of the things it was created to do. Through the kindness of Miss Blanche Hull, '04, who was formerly in the office of the registrar of the University at Yale, we are enabled to give the constitution of the senior council and also some idea as to its workings.

CONSTITUTION OF THE YALE SENIOR COUNCIL AS ADOPTED BY THE CLASS OF 1909 IN A CLASS MEETING FEBRUARY 8, 1909.

ARTICLE I.

Name.

The organization shall be known as the Senior Council.

ARTICLE II.

Object.

The objects of this Council shall be:

- (a) To afford a suitable medium for the exchange of opinion between the Academic undergraduates and the Faculty.
- (b) To interpret and maintain Yale tradition and customs.
- (c) To recommend and support improvements in the College.
- (d) And to furnish a body of representative men who shall crystallize and

make effective the sanest phase of undergraduate opinion.

ARTICLE III.

Method of Election.

The Council shall consist of seven members from the Senior Class.

Four of these members shall be elected at the first meeting of the Senior Class. From the eight men receiving the highest number of votes on a preliminary secret ballot, four shall be elected by a second ballot.

These four members shall meet one week later and nominate six men, three of whom shall be elected to complete the Council at a class meeting after three days' announcement of the meeting and the nominees in the "News."

ARTICLE IV.

Election of Officers.

The officers shall be a Chairman and a Secretary, elected by the Council. They shall hold office for the entire year.

ARTICLE V.

Meetings.

The Council shall meet regularly once a month. Special meetings may be called at the request of three members of the Council.

ARTICLE VI.

Quorum and Vote.

Six members of the Council shall constitute a quorum. Five shall constitute a majority vote. There shall be no proxies.

ARTICLE VII.

Amendments.

This Constitution may be amended upon recommendation of five members of the Committee, by a two-thirds vote of a Senior Class meeting after three days' notice in the "News."

In a general way undergraduate sentiment at Yale seems to be favorable to the plan of the senior council, though there is a sentiment, especially among the juniors and seniors, that the council has overstepped its proper bounds and has not fully represented student sentiment. The council is organized merely as indicated by its name, without legislative powers. It may investigate and recommend but the enforcement of its recommendations must be made through faculty action or by stu-

dent sentiment. The whole idea is that the council action shall represent a consensus of student sentiment so far as it is possible to secure such a consensus through the action of representatives. Its field of action is student activities in relation to the student body and the student body's relation to the faculty.

From the Yale Alumni Weekly we glean a number of points which seem to indicate that the principle of the senior council is filling a real need at Yale and with modifications might be made to fit the needs of other student bodies. We quote:

"The way to treat college students, from this point of view, is not to keep the paternal strap always suspended in the woodshed but to bring the boys to a realization of their independence, have rules of conduct, and then expect the undergraduates strictly to live up to the laws which they themselves have codified. In other words—teach not independence, but self-reliance. This is Dean Jones' idea of how to manage a first class college. There is an eternal law of justice and common sense under it. In no other or better way could a body of young men like those who constitute Yale College be handled. Irritation and bucking at the inevitable and rigid construction of rules is, for a time, to be expected. That is human nature. But obedience to the will of the majority will be demanded from every undergraduate when he becomes an American citizen. And it is a good deal better to learn self-effacement for the good of the majority first instead of last. The man who learns in his college life to recognize public sentiment and obey it, is the man who in later life will form public sentiment and enforce it. And if there is any one thing that this nation particularly needs to-day, it is a larger supply of precisely that sort of man."

We believe that a similar organization would find a field of like usefulness in the University of Minnesota. The organization at Yale started with the senior class of 1909 and the plan was welcomed by the faculty and Dean Jones is evidently basing his administration upon making the greatest possible use of this organization.

The greatest problem the student body will meet after leaving college is that of doing each his share to uphold a form of

self-government that shall conserve the rights of the weakest and curb the unlawful encroachments of the strong. In no way can they learn the proper principles upon which such government should be based, so well as by being given some share, at least an official advisory share, in the government of the university democracy of which they are a part.

Student sentiment may be at times unstable, but we have absolute faith in the final stand taken by the student body, after mature deliberation of any problem concerning which they feel their responsibility for a proper solution, and provided there is the proper machinery for such sentiment to be determined and formulated. There are many problems which the University has to face but the most serious of all is that presented by the student body itself. We fully believe that this problem could be greatly simplified and its proper solution most quickly reached by giving the student body an official advisory power in all matters in which they are directly interested.

NEWSPAPER MEN AND THE FACULTY.

Saturday evening, January 22nd, the faculty club meeting at Donaldson's tea rooms was addressed by representatives of the various newspapers of Minneapolis. Representatives of the St. Paul papers had been invited but for some reason did not appear.

Speeches were made by Mr. Bougner, of the Tribune, who talked along the line of the newspapers' desire to tell the facts as they are. He indicated the cause of most errors and said that most errors could be assigned to two causes, first, the inability of the one who gave the reporter the news to tell things exactly right, and the second, the inability of the reporter to get things exactly as he had been told. The reporter writes his story in order to catch the attention of the city editor and editors find themselves constantly obliged to caution the reporters concerning the matter of accuracy. He submitted it as a fundamental principle that the newspapers really desire first of all accuracy in reporters and that they were anxious to do the best possible for the University. The faculty doubtless know better than the newspaper men what is the most desirable

news concerning the University, but the newspaper men know better than the faculty how it should be made public.

In introducing one of the speakers, Dr. Gray, chairman of the evening, submitted the following proposition:

That a statement made by a professor in his classroom, to his class, should be considered a privileged communication and should not be reported in the papers, those statements being of necessity fragmentary, and part of the whole, the force of the same being greatly modified by subsequent statements and the foundations previously laid for the statement.

James Gray, '85, of the Journal, spoke for the Journal. The first part of his speech was characteristically humorous. Before he closed Mr. Gray got down to some plain truths and made the statement that the faculty represented a real balance wheel in civilization, that they were the class who were investigating truth and whose only master is truth.

Mr. Frisbie, who spoke for the News, said that every man has his own idea of what constitutes news and that it is the newspaper man's place to find out what the most people want and give them what they want. He reminded the faculty that it was the unusual things that made news, that people were interested in the unusual. He also said that he believed that there were a vast number of unusual things of interest about the University that the average reporter never found out and never got hold of and he asked the faculty to co-operate with the newspapers in giving them an opportunity to get hold of these items of unusual interest which really represented the University in a better way than the average news item does. Mr. Frisbie felt that it would be a very good thing if the University had a press agent to work up these items of special interest and furnish them to the newspapers.

Mr. Malone also spoke for a few minutes in behalf of the Tribune and Mr. Chamberlain, of the Journal, closed that part of the program allowed to newspaper men. He gave a definition of what a professor was, or should be, and also a definition of a newspaper man had been defined as "a man who knew where hell was going to break out next and had a reporter on the spot." He urged the value of publicity to the

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Attorneys at Law

Thirteen North Fourth Street MINNEAPOLIS

LOUIS H. JOSS JOHN N. OHMAN

JOSS & OHMAN
Attorneys

314 Minn. Loan & Trust Bldg.

311-313 Nicollet Ave. MINNEAPOLIS

Seth Lundquist, LL.M. '07

Arthur H. Anderson, '09

LUNDQUIST & ANDERSON

Lawyers

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University and to the public and stated that the newspaper men of the city have only the kindest feelings for the University and desire to publish the real facts concerning the University in a way to be the most useful to the University.

Ex-President Folwell was called upon and gave an excellent speech and some excellent advice to both the faculty and the newspaper men regarding the question of publicity. Dr. Folwell said that he sympathized with the newspaper men who seemed to have some difficulty in defining the word "professor" and told a story to illustrate a possible way out of the difficulty.

A certain Kentucky colonel was once introduced to Booker Washington. He was a typical Southerner who would never address any "nigger" as "mister" and yet he did not feel that it would be proper for him to address Mr. Washington as Booker, so to dodge the difficulty he addressed him as "professor."

Among others who spoke for a few minutes were, the secretary of the General Alumni Association, Professors Swenson, Washburn and Anderson.

COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.

Plans are being considered by the faculty of the college of engineering, for the establishment of a department of architecture in that college, when the new building is completed and ready for occupation. The foundation of the building will doubtless be started early in the spring and the building completed and ready for occupancy by the opening of the college year 1911-12.

Professor Zelner, who has recently been brought to the University department of civil engineering, is devoting his time under the direction of the regents and the dean of the college of engineering, to drawing plans and making specifications for the new heating plant and the series of tunnels for the plant to the various buildings, showing the comparative cost and comparative efficiency of the various plans proposed. It is hoped that the heating plant will be so nearly completed the coming year that it will take care of any new buildings that may be erected.

LYLE JOHNSTON ILL.

Lyle Johnston, the captain of the 1910 football team, is laid up with a bad case of

blood poisoning, the result of an infection from an injury received while wrestling. Last year Johnston won the intercollegiate championship and in spite of his serious injury in football last fall, has been working out on the mat again this year. Recently he received a bad mat burn and the wound became infected and Johnston's entire face is so swelled that he is barely able to see.

SIGERFOOS' GOOD WORK COMMENDED.

A letter has just been received from Captain Sigerfoos, now with his regiment, the 5th U. S. Infantry, at Plattsburg, N. Y., stating that he has been notified by the War Department that the Minnesota Cadet Corps received first special recommendation of all Class "B" schools in the country on the inspection last spring. The universities of California and Oregon also received special recommendations. Class "B" includes all state universities and agricultural colleges receiving aid from the government which offer military drill but which do not require the cadets to wear their uniforms constantly. Class "A" includes preparatory schools like Shattuck and St. Thomas which maintain constant military discipline. An honor list of the six best Class "A" schools has always been announced, but this is the first year that any designation has been made of the Class "B" colleges.

Captain Sigerfoos is now acting major of the First Battalion of the 5th Infantry, and is instructor in military and international law at the post officers' school.

McGOVERN UNDERGOES OPERATION.

Last Monday night Johnny McGovern, captain of the 1909 team and Minnesota's first representative on the all-American, was taken suddenly sick with an acute attack of appendicitis and was operated on at St. Barnabas hospital by Dr. H. L. Williams. McGovern made a quick rally from the shock of the operation and is on the way to recovery. It is said that he is completely out of danger.

SOPER TO TEACH GEOLOGY.

E. K. Soper of Cornell university has been appointed instructor in economic geol-

ogy in the University and will enter upon his duties with the opening of the second semester, next week.

In Cornell he devoted himself principally to instructing mining and civil engineers in the application of geology to their work, and he will follow the same work in his new position, and will conduct classes under various colleges relating to mining, engineering and geology.

He was at Leland Stanford university with Professor Branner, and for the last two years has been assistant to Professor Heinrich Ries at Cornell.

ANNOUNCE CANDIDACY.

The last week's papers contain an announcement that Henry O. Bjorge, Law '98, of Lake Park, will be a candidate for Congressman in the ninth district. Mr. Bjorge is best known as the author of the tonnage tax bill, which furnished the great fight of the last legislative session. He has been a representative in the legislature for the last three sessions and has made a fight for the tonnage tax, winning out at the last session though the bill was killed by Governor Johnson's veto. Had Governor Johnson lived it is not improbable that Mr. Bjorge might have been a candidate for Governor in opposition, making the tonnage tax bill the campaign document.

Samuel G. Iverson, Law '93, who has been state auditor for eight years and deputy auditor for eight years prior to his election as auditor, has come out asking a re-nomination and re-election at the hands of the republican party of this state. Mr. Iverson makes his plea for re-nomination simply on the basis of what he has accomplished as auditor during the time he has held that office. He appeals to his record which is one that any man might be proud of. He has served the public well and the interests of the state consigned to his charge have been administered in an able and honest manner.

BIRTHS.

To Mr. and Mrs. Barry Dibble, January 7th, a daughter, Ada Plummer Dibble. Mr. and Mrs. Dibble were both of the class of 1903. Mrs. Dibble was Belle Butler. They are living in Pasadena, Calif., at 34 South Holliston avenue.

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E. B. PIERCE, PAPA.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Pierce, a daughter, Rhoda, January 26th. The seniors expect an easy time this spring.

WEDDINGS.

H. F. Blomquist, Eng. '07, and Miss Mathilde Meile were married at New Ulm, Minn., January 1st. Mr. and Mrs. Blomquist will be at home to their friends after March first at New Ulm, Minn.

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'01—O. A. Lende, of Marshall, Minn., is being urged by his friends to be a candidate for county attorney of Lyon county.

'97 Law—Joseph Chapman, Jr., has been elected vice-president of the Minneapolis publicity club.

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"Dr. Smith states the religious problem of the day in language that leaves nothing to be desired and then proceeds to build up from the material found in the Bible, interpreted by the laws of the social order under which the Bible grew an entirely new and wonderfully satisfying answer to that problem."—*Dr. Addison Moore.*

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VOL. IX

February 7, 1910.

No. 19

Jabez Brooks: Two Sonnets.

I.

Sage of one faith, and of a holier law
 Servant and seer, whose soul in varying
 keys
 Voiced the high words of Christ and So-
 crates,
 And, climbing Sinai, thence Olympus saw:
 Greek paeans on thy lips, in joy or awe,
 Blended with psalms and Christian litan-
 ies,
 And in thy soul as on some storied
 frieze
 Consorted nymphs with angels. Which
 shall draw
 Thy pausing footstep, the high, pearlèd sea
 Or the faint meads Elysian? From the
 sands
 What troop first speeds the greeting call
 to thee,
 Simon, John, Mark, the Galilean bands?
 Or, scarce less revered, with out-
 reaching hands,
 Prometheus and clear-eyed Antigone?

II.

One peace hath joined another. Slow de-
 scends
 Life's lingering strain in cadence mani-
 fold—
 The last low note from some deep organ
 rolled,
 Neighbor to silence, that with silence
 blends
 So nobly that it rather rounds than ends;
 The mantling years, like stately fold on
 fold
 Of some great toga, from earth's mire
 and mould
 Guarded his steps; the sky and he were
 friends.
 Compassed as by some fair, angelic shield,
 Fixed in the fastness of a sure repose,
 He dwelt, and seemed, in common street
 or field,
 To thread great aisles and solemn por-
 ticoes;
 Men fancied, at his speaking's tranquil
 close,
 That from far spires the Angelus had
 pealed.
 February 3, 1910. O. W. Firkins.

IMPORTANT BOOKS

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Vol. IX

February 7, 1910

No. 19

Objects:

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

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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.

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

AN EMBARRASSING SITUATION.

The newspaper publicity given to the selection of a successor to President Northrop has brought about a most embarrassing situation, both for the University and for President Hill of Missouri. It can be stated positively that no formal offer has been made to President Hill, newspaper stories to the contrary notwithstanding. The members of the committee to select the next president of the University are undoubtedly very favorably impressed with President Hill and it is quite possible that if it were known that Dr. Hill felt himself in position to consider such an offer one would be made to him. A public discussion of the qualifications of the various candidates can serve no useful purpose and will hinder and not help a final securing of the best man for the place. The present discussion has been an example of the damage of such a method of selecting a president. An opponent to the selection of Dr. Hill could hardly have taken a more effective method of insuring his not coming than by giving out the reports

which have appeared in the papers during the past week. Indeed, some who feel most friendly to the suggestion that Dr. Hill be called have believed that the story was started for the express purpose of "queering" the situation.

We are satisfied that as the board of regents is at present constituted the selection of a successor to President Northrop will be a wise one and we know that he will be a man who will have behind him the united support of the alumni and faculty and the people of the state. In the meantime let us hope that the newspapers will not further embarrass the situation by untimely publications of "news" which is not so.

THE ALUMNI AND THE REGENCY.

For every vacancy on the board of regents there are any number of candidates urged upon the Governor by solicitous friends. Undoubtedly many of these friends are sincere in their belief that their candidate would serve the state acceptably as members of the board of regents, and, it may even be granted that they may honestly believe that the interests of the State in the University may be better served by the appointment of the man urged than by the appointment of any other candidate, but, the fact remains, that few, if any, of these candidates are urged PRIMARILY because their special fitness is recognized and from an unselfish desire to serve the best interest of the University and the State. There will be found to be some other motive, that, while it may not conflict with the best service to the University and the State, is in the minds of the persons making the recommendations.

With the alumni, as a collective body, this is not so. The alumni maintain an organization at considerable expense, for the sole purpose of promoting the best interests of the University. While it may be, and doubtless is, true that many alumni may stand for particular candidates because of personal friendship or other reasons, the united alumni acting through an organization which exists for the sole purpose of making their collective interest in the University effective for the good of the University, can be swayed by no such forces, and their stand for candidates for the board is dictated solely with the idea

of best serving the State and the University. The association can have no selfish ends to serve and its recommendations should have corresponding weight in determining the action of the Governor in making appointments.

Other things being equal, an alumnus is better qualified to serve the University, and so the State, as a member of the board of regents, than one who is not an alumnus. There is but one consideration that should control in the appointment of members of the board and that is fitness for the position—the man best qualified to serve the State is the one who should be appointed, and that regardless of every other consideration, including the consideration of whether he is an alumnus. The Governor is the sole judge of this fact and we believe that "no politics" in these appointments is the best "politics."

As cases in point, in this connection, we refer to the two following news notes clipped from the daily press of the past week.

"The third place falling vacant is still in dispute, and is causing some embarrassment to the governor. Pierce Butler of St. Paul is the member whose term expires. The alumni are against his reappointment, but a strong plea for him has been made by prominent Catholics, who say that the many Catholic students at the University are entitled to one member on the board, and if Mr. Butler is not kept, some other representative Catholic should be named instead."—The Minneapolis Journal.

"Organized labor, through the Trades assembly, is planning to secure representation on the board of regents of the university. Theodore Ramm of the Milwright's union brought the matter up in the central body last night, and after a discussion a resolution was adopted requesting Governor A. O. Eberhardt to appoint on the board of regents a member of organized labor. It was decided that no man be recommended, and that the governor is not to be confined to any particular locality in his selection, if he decides to make one, but that the entire state be left open for him to choose from."

—The Minneapolis Journal.

DEATH OF REGENT OWEN.

Last Wednesday, February 2nd, Honorable Sidney M. Owen, regent of the University, died at his home in this city after an illness of several months. Mr. Owen has not been in first rate health for a number of years and it has only been his indomitable will that kept him up to the end.

Mr. Owen was born on a farm near Toledo, Ohio, August 11, 1838. He received a common school education and afterwards completed his studies at Oberlin college. Mr. Owen served as lieutenant in the Fifty-fifth Ohio regiment during the civil war and at the close of the war entered the mercantile business in Toledo, later moving to Chicago and continuing the same line of business. In 1884 Mr. Owen's brother, Horatio R. Owen, founded the Farm, Stock and Home, an agricultural paper, in Minneapolis, and the following year, 1885, Mr. Owen who had a liking for literary work, came to Minneapolis and assumed editorial charge of the paper.

His fearless stand for what he believed to be right won for him the support of the Farmers' alliance and in 1890 he was their candidate for governor of the state. The Farmers' alliance had no organization or campaign funds to back Mr. Owen and no newspaper support, but without the assistance of these elements which are considered absolutely essential to any political campaign, Mr. Owen made a great record by securing 58,000 votes. Four years later he was again the candidate of the populist party for governor and without the support of any considerable number of papers in the state, received 88,000 votes. If he had been willing to accept the democratic nomination and a democratic endorsement it is possible that he might have been elected but he refused to sacrifice what he believed to be a matter of principle for the sake of an election.

Mr. Owen was first appointed to the board of regents in 1893 and served in that capacity, filling out an unexpired term to 1895 when he was re-appointed and served for a full term of six years to 1901. He was re-appointed to the board by Governor Johnson in 1907 for the term ending in 1913.

Naturally Mr. Owen took an unusual interest in the agricultural department of

the University and kept closely in touch with that department. In his paper he stood at all times for the complete integrity of the institution and alienated many who would otherwise have been his supporters by refusing to endorse their stand for a separate agricultural institution in this state. He was a great believer in the school of agriculture and an earnest advocate of everything tending to the up-building of the University. His wise counsel and deep interest in all University matters will be greatly missed. Mr. Owen was one of the first to suggest the election of Dean Albert F. Woods and used his influence to secure the election of Mr. Woods to the deanship.

Mr. Owen was married to Miss Helen A. Feagles in 1860. They had two children, a daughter, Jessie A., who died in her eighteenth year, and a son, Harry N., who lives in Minneapolis at the present time. The funeral was held at the home last Friday.

In speaking of Mr. Owen, Governor Lind said:

"We have been friends more than 20 years. We have been thrown together a great deal in our work for the state. In fact, he has been one of my most intimate friends. I regarded Mr. Owen and always shall as the one man who has contributed more to the uplifting of the people's ideals than any other man with whom I have come in contact within public life. The University and farm interests suffer a great and almost irreparable loss in his death. I loved Mr. Owen personally and admired him as a man and citizen."

The University has met with a great loss in the death of Mr. Owen. Few members of the board realized as he did the possibilities of securing the co-operation of the alumni in University affairs and none welcomed more fully than he did any display of interest on the part of the alumni in any matters connected with the University.

Outside of his interest in the University he was a public spirited citizen who could be counted upon to stand back of any movement calculated to better the condition of the public. His fearless advocacy of what he believed to be right was one of the most striking and most admirable characteristics of this public spirited citizen.

MINNESOTA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION FOR NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Resolutions.

January 28, 1910.

Whereas, Dr. Jabez Brooks, for many years professor of Greek in the University of Minnesota, died at San Jose, California, on January 27, 1910:

Resolved, that the members of the Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota for Northern California express our deep sense of gratitude and appreciation for the long and devoted service to the University thus brought to a close; in the passing of this revered teacher, counsellor and friend the faculty and alumni lose one of their strongest, best-known and most dearly-beloved characters;

Resolved, that the Association hereby express the sympathy of its members with those nearest to him in this hour of their bereavement, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Alumni Weekly.

Fred W. Hatch, '98,
Walter A. Chowen, '91,
Clara E. Bailey, '92.

The following letter has just been received from George A. Clark, '91, president of the Minnesota Alumni Association of Northern California:

It was my privilege on Saturday to be present in San Jose at the funeral of Professor Brooks. The news of his sudden death brought to me a keen sense of personal loss like that of an aged parent, for in the circle of our teachers I had come to look upon him as a venerable father in the University. His long service in the institution, which must have been coextensive with its life, has brought him in touch with all the alumni and made him peculiarly their teacher. His personality was such as to extend the sphere of his influence far beyond the boundaries of his own class room. The news of his death will therefore come to each home throughout the country and in foreign lands, wherever the children of the University are located, with a sense of personal loss. There will henceforth be to each one a vacant chair at the fireside of the Alma Mater. But coupled with this sense of loss will come the comfort and inspiration which the memory of a great and good teacher brings, the influence of

THE MINNESOTA

his long and devoted life will remain a precious heritage to each and every graduate.

G. A. Clark.

Stanford University, Cal.

MILITARY TRAINING AT THE UNIVERSITY.

The high rank given the Minnesota Cadet Corps by the War Department speaks well for the institution, and too great credit cannot be given to Captain Sigerfoos and the cadet corps for the efficiency and spirit shown last spring. The cadets should understand, however, that if the plans for target practice at Fort Snelling and other practical work are carried out it may not be possible to make so good a showing at the next inspection. It was not known last year that a rating was to be made, but if the plan is continued it may be productive of more harm than good in the future. Under the present system of one-day inspections it is impossible for the inspector to determine the real internal spirit of a corps and the value of the work done through the entire year. Each inspector visits but a portion of the colleges in the country and at the end of the season the several inspectors get together and compare notes on their brief inspections. Under this plan the tendency will be to train each corps to put up a good front on inspection day regardless of the practical instruction which is really the most valuable part of the work. This is especially true in Class B. colleges, where only three hours per week are given to drill. A corps which does the practical work will be obliged to neglect the formations which show up on inspection day.

The object of the War Department in conducting military work in the colleges is to give the cadets such training as would make them available as officers of infantry in the national guard and volunteers in time of war. Experience in outdoor encampment, with target practice, is absolutely essential to such training. This work has never been undertaken at Minnesota, although it is provided for at some other universities. The best instruction the cadets could receive would be a week in camp at Fort Snelling, where they would have target practice on the range, learn the camp routine and principles of sanitation, and see

the practical side of a soldier's life. If this work were done it would probably mean the sacrifice of half a semester's drill. The cadets should therefore understand that if they have target practice at Fort Snelling this spring and next fall, as arranged for, the showy part of drill may suffer a little and the corps may not look so good to an inspector, but the cadets individually will feel more competent than they look.

Captain E. L. Butts.

THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.

The University Club for Minneapolis is at last an assured fact. The plans that have been working under the surface for the past two years have at last resulted in the re-organization of the Roosevelt Club by changing its name to the University Club of Minneapolis. The members of the old Roosevelt Club are eligible to membership in the University Club regardless of the fact whether they would be eligible under the constitution of the re-organized club or not. The plan was finally settled upon at a meeting of the sub-committee appointed about a year ago to investigate the feasibility of organizing a University Club and a committee from the Roosevelt Club. The committee representing the University consisted of C. S. Jolley, Yale; Edwin C. Garrigues, Michigan; George W. Strong, Minnesota; John T. Baxter, Williams and Professor Henry F. Nachtrieb, president of the General Alumni Association of the University.

The gentlemen representing the Roosevelt club were George K. Belden, W. D. Mores, D. Draper Dayton, T. F. Wallace and H. C. Flannery.

The Roosevelt Club will incorporate before February 15th under the name of the University Club of Minneapolis. Members agree to pay \$25 entrance fees and \$25 annual dues, payable May 1st and November 1st. For the present the club will use the Roosevelt Club quarters at Hennepin avenue and Seventh street, but the plan is ultimately to erect a clubhouse in the downtown district. The membership in the club will be limited, outside the present members of the Roosevelt Club to men who have completed a college course or who have attended colleges offering a degree of bachelor of arts, for a term of two years

of nine months each. The management of the corporation will be invested in a board of governors nine in number and the officers will be ex-officio members of the board of governors.

ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT ACTIVE.

During the past week the papers have had accounts of three important matters in which members of the department of economics have played a leading rôle.

The superintendent of the water department of Minneapolis reported that the year's business showed a net loss for the department. Dr. Thomas W. Mitchell took issue with him and in a paper read before the Saturday Lunch Club, showed that instead of a loss there was a net profit of something over sixty-six thousand dollars on the year's business. The report of Mr. Mitchell is now before the city council for consideration.

Dr. Coulter, of the same department, who has been carrying on special investigations tracing the shipment of hogs from Madison, Minn., to South-St. Paul, showed in a careful statement that the consumer pays more than one hundred per cent above the price received by the farmer. Dr. Coulter also gave a recent lecture in Duluth in which he analyzed the question of the high cost of living and showed what the commercial clubs of St. Louis county could do to reduce the cost of living, by proper investigation and provision for the receiving, storing and distributing of the products of the farm.

TO THE REGENTS.

All of the fraternities of the academic department of the University with the exception of the Psi Upsilon, have united in signing the following resolution to be sent to the board of regents:

"We, the undersigned academic fraternities of the University of Minnesota, do hereby agree to organize on the basis of the constitution last submitted, provided that the honorable board of regents will insure the stability of the inter-fraternity council by guaranteeing the enforcement of such rules of the council as may be approved by the board of regents alike on all academic fraternities in the University of Minnesota."

PROFESSOR SANFORD TO LECTURE.

Professor Maria L. Sanford left Minneapolis last Wednesday night for a six weeks' trip through the east and south. Professor Sanford will deliver a number of lectures at various points on her trip and will visit her brother Rufus H. Sanford at Philadelphia before her return to Minneapolis.

HISTORY IN THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.

Something more than a year ago Henry Johnson, '89, published an article in the Columbia University Quarterly, upon History in the elementary school. This article is said to be the best article dealing with this subject that has been published. The article was called to our attention a short time ago by one of the University professors and also to a review of the article by Superintendent C. G. Selvig, Ed. '07, of the Glencoe high school, which was published in School Education. We give the review in full.

Professor Henry Johnson has given us a work of much more than ordinary importance in his recently published study on "History in the elementary school." The need of a good discussion of this subject has long been felt and teachers in general will be delighted. It is one of a series of articles by the heads of departments in Teachers' College, who are actively in charge of the work done in the practice school, the Horace Mann schools. Professor Johnson is wonderfully well equipped to write such a study. He was an unusually enthusiastic and successful teacher of history in the high school, as the writer well remembers from the happy days spent in his classes, and has had exceptional opportunities for studying the problem later as superintendent of schools, normal school instructor, and at the present time, in the well equipped Teachers' College institution.

It is evident that Professor Johnson has studied the problem of history work in the elementary school. He makes clear at the very outset that he believes history deserves the place it now occupies, but he as quickly distinguishes between that which

is and that which should be. His ideal of the history for the elementary school is the history as conceived by the historians and not the history (?) of made-over histories, nor the masquerading of myths, romances, and the like, as history. He opposes the idea advocated by the Chicago teacher that, "an ideal history for children would be history written by a child." He opposes also as unnecessary bringing history "down to the child's effortless understanding."

He confesses that at present even historians differ as to the content of elementary school history. In view of this fact it is not to be thought strange that superintendents and others responsible for courses of study in history do wander and lose themselves in a maze of paths, for we all know that in the great majority of cases they are not trained in historical work and should not presume to speak authoritatively about the matter. When he urges that they shall spend less time portraying the difficulties involved in adapting serious history to the comprehension of the children of the elementary school and more time in studying the field and arranging rational courses and methods of instruction that will lead the child to get something true and definite, he is altogether to be commended.

Perhaps the most direct profit that comes to one who reads this admirable article lies in his statement of the problem involved in history teaching. Does serious history, the history of trained historians, furnish material for history in the elementary schools? He does not in the least minimize the difficulties involved and which all of us agree do exist. There are adults who try to understand serious history, and who cannot, owing to a lack of the development of historical mindedness. He goes beyond simply enumerating the difficulties by applying the knowledge of these difficulties in determining what aspect of the past can best be presented to and understood by the child. In this he gives the best and most illuminating treatment of the subject that has recently appeared. The principles he lays down are refreshingly unlike those in so many of the present day pedagogical studies, in that they smack of actual test and practice. In general he would aim for concreteness and vividness in the portrayal of the material background

of the past; cleave to the characteristic and not the sensational of the past; utilize local history as far as possible; make full use of objective aids; and allow only historians of known authority to supply the summaries that will be necessary from time to time.

These principles he fully elaborates. To emphasize concreteness in treatment he uses two illustrations very effectively: the cotton industry in the south before the Civil War, and the slave power. The study also contains an account of the Puritans in America. These three illustrations offer extremely valuable material to any teacher. They show that history can be made a thinking exercise, as well as merely a learning exercise. This is not done now and that much of the work is indefinite he shows aptly in citing the following incident: A little girl was once asked if she could tell what sort of a looking man Alexander the Great was. "Why, no," said she, "I thought he was just one of those historical characters." There would be fewer of such historical characters, we believe, if Professor Johnson's admirable study were pondered by the teachers generally.

Other chapters deal with; "History as determined by text-books for the upper grades," "Relation of elementary history to the question of how historical facts are established," "Use of histories," "Problem of finding what is significant in history," and "The question of educational aims and values." There is also a short list of books suited to the needs of teachers and pupils.

The severe indictment against the majority of the present day text-books in history is that they are general, vague, and empty. He urges that the text-books for the average elementary school should be a repository of concrete examples.

The advantages of using source material in the elementary school are presented strongly by Professor Johnson. He urges that the pupils earn the facts of history instead of merely learning them; that this will result in making deeper impressions than merely reading answers; in remembering important facts longer and more definitely; and, when managed by a skilful teacher, in greater accuracy. The cry against this form of history work in occasional exercises will subside when they are used as he suggests.

Questions as to the availability of using some of the histories mentioned by Professor Johnson in the grades that he suggests will come to the minds of many teachers who lack neither "conviction" nor "scholarship." Can Parkman's works be intelligently and understandingly read by a sixth grade? Will Bradford's Plymouth Plantation drive other accounts from the field in the seventh? We should have more extensive data on this matter from the average schools.

The study is brought to a close with a brief discussion of the educational aims and values in history for the elementary school. Professor Johnson maintains the attitude shown in the entire discussion of refusing to enter a controversy where at the present time mere opinions have held sway and where there is no absolute data to discuss. There must be further study and investigation on this point. It is not altogether unwise, however, to follow his idea which is to expose the children to serious history and to note the results.

No one can read this scholarly discussion without being abundantly rewarded. Its thoughtfulness invites one to think; its originality is refreshing; its concreteness is helpful. There is in every paragraph the directing power of a man earnest to obtain results that measure up to the importance of the subject, and we may not say that he has not, at least in part, succeeded.

MODEL OF THE TEMPERATURES OF BOSTON.

There has recently been placed on exhibition in the Geological Museum a model, in plaster of Paris, of the mean hourly temperatures of Boston, Mass., which is unique of its kind. This model, which was made by Mr. Andrew H. Palmer (Minn. '08) (A. M. 1909), a member of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences during the year 1908-09, was constructed as a part of the regular work in the research course in Climatology (Geology 20c), given by Professor R. DeC. Ward. The model is two feet long and one foot wide, and its three dimensions show months, hours, and temperatures. Along one side of the rectangular base vertical lines are drawn, at equal distances apart, to show the twenty-four hours, and along the other side twelve

vertical lines represent the months. The heights of the upper surface of the model, above the base, represent the mean hourly temperatures. This upper surface is subdivided into twelve areas, representing different degrees of heat and cold, and each area is colored, different shades of red being used for the higher temperatures, and different shades of blue for the lower. By means of this model it is possible to ascertain, easily and with great accuracy, the mean temperature of any hour of any month in the year. The data used in the construction are those obtained at the Boston office of the United States Weather Bureau during the period 1890-1905. The total number of observations used was 131,472. The modelling of climatological data in clay or plaster of Paris is a wholly new idea, and such models are likely to be of great value in climatological instruction.

BEACH ON "THE BOTTLE IMP."

In the January, 1910 number of *Modern Language Notes*, Professor Joseph W. Beach has an interesting article upon "The Sources of Stevenson's Bottle Imp."

In introducing his article Professor Beach says:

"Into one corner of the great hall in Stevenson's house at Vailima was built a large safe that greatly exercised the imagination of the natives. It was supposed to be the prison of the Bottle Imp, the magical source of all Stevenson's fortune. Soon after his arrival among the Samoans, he had written the tale in which that creature appears; and before it was given to English readers, the natives could read it in their own language in the *Mission Magazine*. They little guessed, nor did Stevenson himself know fully, the transformations undergone by the tale since it was told about the fireside in remote German villages. Stevenson refers us to "that very unliterary product, the English drama of the early part of the century" for the central idea of the story which he so charmingly made over for a Polynesian audience. With the usual thoughtfulness of literary genius, he has left to the historian of literature his congenial tack of hunting origins referring to his source not more definitely than as "a piece once rendered popular by the redoubtable B. Smith." A

few hundred years, and it might be difficult to find this piece and trace its sources. To-day it is easy enough, and it makes an instructive study in the art of story-telling."

FRELIN FREE? YES? NO?

Last week Professor Jules T. Frelin, of the department of French, received word from the French government that he was no longer considered a citizen of that country and subject to military duty there. It will be remembered that Professor Frelin was arrested last summer while in France as a citizen of France who had not done military duty. He was allowed to return to the United States upon agreeing that he would abide by the decision of the French government, whatever it might be, and, if it was decided that he was subject to military duty that he would return to France for that purpose.

A few days later Professor Frelin received word that the papers which had not previously been discovered had been found later, proving his citizenship in France and therefore making him liable to service as a French citizen. It was also discovered that Professor Frelin's father failed to leave Alsace in the time prescribed by the treaty of Westphalia and thus became a German citizen. Professor Frelin, himself, is a naturalized American citizen and in view of these complications he does not know exactly "where he is at."

BLAISDELL A CANDIDATE.

Alfred Blaisdell, '98, secretary of state of North Dakota, has announced his candidacy for congress upon the republican ticket. Mr. Blaisdell has twice been elected secretary of state of North Dakota and was once United States commissioner at Minot. He has a way of getting votes that is rather uncomfortable for his opponent, and is in the race to win.

"YOU NEVER CAN TELL."

The performance of George Bernard Shaw's whimsical comedy drama "You Never Can Tell" by the University Dramatic Club at the Princess Theatre, Tuesday evening, February 8th, bids fair to be one of the most interesting performances in the history of the club.

Whatever rank one gives to Bernard Shaw as a playwright, it must be admitted

that he has attracted much attention among literary and artistic people. You may not like his point of view, but once accept it, and his skillful dramatic construction, his character drawing and his brilliant and witty dialogue are surpassed by few writers. We may not always admire, or like Shaw's characters, but we wonder at his skill and laugh at his clever fun.

"You Never Can Tell" is perhaps the cleverest of all Shaw's plays. It is a satire on a number of phases of modern life, particularly on the "strong minded" woman. The play met with considerable success in New York City when played by Mr. Arnold Daly. It has never been produced professionally in Minneapolis, A number of universities have given it successfully with amateurs, notably Nebraska, Leland Stanford and Wisconsin, and it is considered particularly suited by college students of the drama.

The University of Minnesota Dramatic Club has been rehearsing the play under the direction of Charles M. Holt, regularly for the past two months, and is said to have a cast unusually well suited to the parts.

Considerable interest both social and literary has been manifested in college circles. Several boxes have been taken by members of the faculty and a large number of the fraternities have arranged for blocks of seats. The Woman's Club of Minneapolis is also giving the Club its earnest support.

Special scenery will be provided for the performance and the costuming will be attractive. The University orchestra will furnish the music. Following is the cast:

Gloria Clandon	Enza Alton Zellar
Dolly Clandon	Myrl Wheeler
Mrs. Clandon	Agnes Maloy
Maid	Leila Witchie
Valentine	Arthur Allen
Philip Clandon	Fred Ware
Mr. Crampton	Charles Penn
Mr. McComas	Arthur Carlson
Mr. Bohun	Robert Wilson
Waiter	H. Jerome Rice

"THE PROF AND THE PRINCESS."

Trials for places in the men's operetta to be given April 8th and 9th in the Lyric theater in this city, have already begun. There will be fifty-three men taking part in

the operetta, nearly half of these characters being male representations of women.

THE CAMPUS CAROUSAL.

The campus carousal which was held at Shevlin Hall last Wednesday night was a great success. The price of admission was an old rubber. The carousal was given under the auspices of the Equal Suffrage League, one of the features of the evening being an auction. It is said that real works of art went begging while pies and cakes brought unprecedentedly large prices.

SELF SUPPORTING WOMEN.

Dean Comstock has recently compiled statistics concerning the women attending the University who are self-supporting. These statistics were gathered at the request of Mrs. Frances Squire Potter who wishes to use these facts in connection with her work as secretary of the College Women's Suffrage Club. These statistics show that 15 per cent of the girls attending the University are partially self-supporting, that is, a total of 133. Ninety of this number receive no help at all from outside sources. The various occupations which these young women engage in are; house work, stenography, tutoring, clerking, children's nurses and assisting in various departments at the University. A comparison of the records of these young women with the records of those who are not self-supporting, shows that these are fully up to the standard of the average student.

MINNESOTA 23—IOWA 17.

In a hard fought and fast basketball game at Iowa City, last Thursday night the Gophers won from the Hawkeyes by a score of 23 to 17. At the end of the first half the score stood 10 to 10. Twenty fouls were called, nine on Minnesota and eleven on Iowa. Minnesota turned three fouls against Iowa into scores and Iowa turned five of the fouls called on Minnesota into scores. Lawler and Hansen on the Minnesota team tied for honors with each four baskets to their credit. Hansen got a basket from the middle of the floor just before the final call of time. One Iowa man was ruled off for rough work. Lawler made a great record in the first half and it was his individual work that is said to have enabled Minnesota to break even

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with Iowa during that half. One of the most interesting features of the contest was the rivalry between Rosenwald of Minnesota, and Stewart of Iowa, both football men. Rosenwald was on the job all through the game and Stewart did not get a basket from the field. "Rosie" is going to be in great shape to handle the pig skin next fall if he keeps on at the present rate in basketball.

The lineup and summary:

Iowa	Minnesota
Sallander, Schmidt, ..RF	Lawler
Stewart (capt.)LF....	Hansen (capt.)
Hyland	C..... Walker
Thomas, Murphy, LG Anderson,	Wantless
West	RG..... Ronsenwald

Goals from field, Sallander 1, Hyland 2, West 3, Lawler 4, Hansen 4, Walker 1, Anderson 1.

Goals from foul, Stewart, 5 in 9 trials, Hansen, 3 in 11 trials.

Referee, Reynolds of Chicago.

Umpire, Davis of Milwaukee.

CAMP'S ALL-TIME, ALL-AMERICAN TEAM.

In a copyrighted article in the February Century magazine, Walter Camp picks an all-time, all-American football eleven, naming on this team the eleven men he considers the greatest players during the past twenty years. On this list are three western men. The selection is as follows: Position, Player and college. Years

End—Hinkey, Yale.....	1891-92-93-94
Tackle—Fish, Harvard	1908-09
Guard—Hare, Pennsylvania	1897-98-99
Center—Schultz, Michigan	1907
Guard—Heffelfinger, Yale	1889-90
Tackle—Dewitt, Princeton	1902-03
End—Shevlin, Yale	1902-04-05
Quarterback—Eckersall, Chicago	1904-05-06
Halfback—Heston, Michigan	1903-04
Halfback—Weekes, Columbia	1901
Fullback—Coy, Yale	1908-09

It is interesting to note what has become of the men who have been accorded this recognition by Mr. Camp.

Hinkey is engaged in mining at Iola, Kan. He spends several weeks each fall helping to coach the Yale eleven.

Fish is now in business with his father in New York City.

Heffelfinger is secretary and treasurer of the North Star Shoe company.

Schultz did not complete his college course. He is living with his brother at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Hare is a member of a law firm in Philadelphia and is engaged in writing a series of college stories in four volumes, "The freshman," "The sophomore," "The junior," "The senior."

DeWitt is engaged in the brokerage business in New York City.

Shevlin is assisting his father in the lumber business, representing the firm on the Pacific coast.

Eckersall is writing sporting news for the Chicago Tribune.

Weekes is a stock broker in New York.

Heston is engaged in running a billiard room.

Coy will be head coach of the Yale team next season.

WEDDINGS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Ruth Harrison, and James A. Danforth, '04, of Yankton, S. D., were married last Tuesday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents in this city. The bride wore her mother's wedding gown and white satin slippers. After the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Danforth started on a wedding trip through the west by way of the southern route and will return by way of San Francisco, Portland and Seattle. They will be at home to friends after May 1st at Yankton, S. D., where Mr. Danforth is engaged in the banking business.

Hortense Morgan Smith, '04, of Algona, Ia., was married to William Kirby Ferguson, last Wednesday, February 2nd. The wedding took place in Chicago, where the bride's sister, Mrs. George R. Horton, '08, lives. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson will be at home to friends at Algona, Ia., after March 1st.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Tennant announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lois A. Tennant, '05, to Mr. E. MacMaster Pennock, Chem. '05. The wedding will take place in the early summer.

BIRTHS.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Borstad, a girl, January 20th, 1910. Mrs. Borstad was Marie Harholdt, '04.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

The college women will hold a banquet on the night of February 15th at Dayton's tea rooms. Dean Comstock will preside and toasts will be given by some of the best known women in college. This is in connection with the religious campaign which is to be carried on that week.

Roger Gray, formerly end on the Varsity team, has been playing at the Lyric theater during the past week. Wednesday night was football night. Mr. Gray is a member of the Gay Musician company and his coming to the city has aroused great interest in the play in which he has a part.

Last Saturday, Dr. Charles A. Savage, of the department of Greek, gave a lecture in the public library free lecture course upon the Greek drama. Professor John C. Hutchinson, of the same department, will lecture February 26th in the same course, upon Athens and its monuments.

Nine members of the senior class in forestry will spend a month in the lumbering camps of the Weyerhaeuser firm near Cloquet. This work includes the compiling of data concerning various phases of lumbering and forms a part of the required work for a degree.

Lyle Johnston, the speedy halfback of 1909, has been elected captain of the 1910 football team.

The Men's Union will stage a college operetta entitled, "The 'Prof' and the Princess," about the middle of March.

Dr. William A. Schaper, of the department of political science, spoke before the Six o'clock club last Monday evening upon the Charter problem of Minnesota.

GETS LOVING CUP.

Robert M. Thompson, '95, Law '98, '99, was presented a loving cup by his brother Betas at the Beta Theta Pi house, December 10th. The cup is inscribed, "Bob Thompson, with the love and esteem of his brother Betas." The cup is fifteen inches high and beautifully designed. The presentation came as the culmination of a recep-

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tion given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, who were recently married. Mr. Thompson has devoted a great amount of time to his fraternity since graduation and this cup simply expresses the appreciation of the members of his fraternity for his unselfish interest in behalf of the fraternity.

PROFESSOR ROBINSON SPEAKS.

Professor E. V. Robinson, of the department of economics, made a speech before the Six o'clock club of Hamline university, last Monday evening. In the course of his remarks Professor Robinson said that the economic salvation of England depends upon the passage of the budget, and that the tariff measures proposed by the conservatives would mean a recurrence of the experiences of 1846 in England, when the entire country faced a famine. Dr. Robinson was in England at the time of the beginning of the bitter fight of the liberals and conservatives and graphically described the defection of Lord Rosebery and the commotion caused by his flat-footed statement that "it is not a budget but a revolution."

Dr. Robinson said that the progressive inheritance tax and the stringent income tax, which in America would be regarded as exceedingly radical are in no sense matters of contention in the budget fight. The great opposition is to the "half penny on a pound" tax on all lands not used for agriculture, the 20 per cent tax on rise of values in real estate above 10 per cent, and the tax on increased rentals at expiration of

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leases, which are intended to break up the landed estates and to institute peasant proprietorship.

PERSONALS.

'96—Benjamin C. Gruenberg has recently left the biology department of the DeWitt Clinton high school, Manhattan, to join that of the Commercial high school, Albany avenue and Bergen street, Brooklyn. Mr. Gruenberg is head of the department in the new school.

'01—George B. Otte has recently given up his position as superintendent of schools at Clark, S. D., which he has held for many years and begun the practice of law. He passed the state bar examination of South Dakota last October and is now practicing at Clark.

'02—W. A. Alexander, who has been superintendent of schools at Morristown, Minn., for a number of years, has removed to Grand Meadow, Minn.

'05 Ag.—E. G. Boerner who is employed in the grain standardization department of the U. S. Bureau of plant industry, has recently changed his address from New York to Washington, D. C., care of the department.

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'06—Mark L. Stewart who has been superintendent of schools at Balaton for a number of years past, has given up his position and is engaged in business in St. Paul. His present address is 1349 Reaney St.

'07 Eng.—Lynne W. Eddy, who has been with the Western Electric company of Chicago since graduation, has recently given up his position with them and taken a position with the Crooker-Wheeler Co., in their Chicago district office as assistant engineer at a good increase in compensation.

'08—Mabel E. Lyon has recently changed her Waterloo, Iowa address to 636 Park avenue.

'08 Eng.—Geo. T. Peterson has recently been transferred from Topeka, Kansas to San Bernardino, Calif.

'09 Law—A. E. Rietz is practicing law at Farmington, Minn.

'09 Eng.—Fred M. Williams has recently changed his address from Columbus, Ohio, to 1424 Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

'06—Mabel A. Wheeler is supervisor of music and has two classes in high school mathematics in the schools of Kent, Wash.



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February 14, 1910.

No. 20

THE ANNUAL MEETING—FINAL NOTICE.

The annual meeting will be held at Donaldson's tea rooms Friday night of this week. Every alumnus and former student and everyone who has been or now is connected with the University as a member of the faculty or board of regents, together with their husbands or wives or sweet-hearts, are invited to attend this meeting.

Cards have been sent out to the alumni living in Minneapolis and St. Paul for the purpose of sending in notice of attendance. If anyone has been missed or if any outside of the Twin Cities expect to attend this meeting they are urged to notify Donaldson's tea rooms at the earliest possible moment so that reservations may be made in advance.

The attendance in previous years has been well above three hundred and this year the attendance certainly ought to reach five hundred. President Northrop has consented to be present and speak a few words which will be prompted by the occasion and Dean Woods, the newly elected dean of the department of agriculture, will also speak a few minutes to the alumni. Governor Eberhart is to be present and speak. Clara C. Thomas, '00, of the Minneapolis Tribune, will speak upon "A woman's point of view." William DeWitt Mitchell, '95, Law '96, will talk upon "The alumni and the University." Reverend John W. Powell, '93, of Duluth, who is to be in the city part of the week, will be the toastmaster.

The program has been arranged so that a concert will be given by the Euterpear

quintette from 6 to 6:30. Several musical numbers will be given during the progress of the dinner.

During the latter part of the dinner the reports of the various officers will be made and a few necessary items of business will be transacted. There will be no occasion for any prolonged business meeting. It is hoped that the program of talks may be commenced by half past seven and be finished before nine, giving some time for the reunion of members of the various classes.

The class of 1906 is making a definite campaign to get out a large number of the members of that class for a meeting after the meeting of the General Alumni Association for the purpose of planning for their reunion next June.

Do not forget the day and hour and do not forget to send in notice if you expect to be present.

The Menu.

Cream of Tomato Soup.
Celery, Radishes, Bread Sticks

Chicken Fricassee, Mashed Potatoes
Squash, Olives, Folls
Roosevelt Punch

Fruit Salad
Nut Bread Sandwiches

Maple Frango
Cake

Coffee

Incorporation Announcement

The firm of Manuel Brothers has incorporated under the name of Manuel Brothers Company with a capital stock of \$350,000, which has been fully subscribed. The new company will deal largely in Yakima lands and will follow the conservative policy of its predecessors.

The following are the officers of the company, M. H. Manuel, President; J. C. Morrison, Vice-President; R. W. Manuel, Treasurer; W. J. Marquis, Secretary; A. M. Murfin, Attorney.

MANUEL BROTHERS CO. 203 Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis

IMPORTANT BOOKS

By Dr. Samuel G. Smith

"Religion in the Making"

"Dr. Smith states the religious problem of the day in language that leaves nothing to be desired and then proceeds to build up from the material found in the Bible, interpreted by the laws of the social order under which the Bible grew an entirely new and wonderfully satisfying answer to that problem."—*Dr. Addison Moore.*

"The Industrial Conflict" (Second edition)

"Dr. Smith's excellent work entitles him to the distinction, almost unique, among those who profess and call themselves sociologists, of dealing with facts as they are, real, human facts."—*London (Eng.) Standard.*

"It sheds more light than any book we have seen upon the primary facts and principles involved in current economic conditions."—*Glasgow (Scot.) Herald.*

"The development of the problem is logical, judicial and philosophical."—*Springfield Republican.*

"Retribution and Other Addresses."

"Characterized by breadth of view and wide suggestiveness and a literary style that rises at times to a noble eloquence."—*The Outlook.*

"A tingling quality about them which indicates that they are written and spoken out of a throbbing soul."—*Central Advocate.*

Nearly two thousand graduates of the University of Minnesota have passed through Dr. Smith's sociology classes. Many of them will be interested in these books on sale at The H. W. Wilson Co., 1401 University Ave. S. E., Minneapolis and E. W. Porter, Fifth St., St. Paul.



Vol. IX

February 14, 1910

No. 20

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 Folwell Hall.

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To those who have been graduated less than three years, \$1.25 per year.

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Loose money sent in payment of subscriptions is at the sender's risk.

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The University of Minnesota,
Minneapolis.

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

**PRESIDENT HILL DECLINES TO
CONSIDER.**

President Hill, of the University of Missouri, notified the University authorities last week that he could not consider any offer which the University might care to make him as a successor to President Northrop. The pressure brought to bear upon Mr. Hill to retain him at Missouri was tremendous and showed how thoroughly he is appreciated in Missouri which goes to show that Minnesota has failed to secure an excellent and promising man for the presidency. Mr. Hill is a man who would have had behind him had he come to Minnesota, the united support of the regents, the faculty and the alumni and student bodies. The names that have been mentioned in the connection of filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of President Northrop, indicate that the regents are after the best and will not be satisfied until they secure the best man for the place. Among the most unfortunate things connected with the newspaper publicity given

the question of President Hill's coming to the University was a dispatch published in a St. Louis paper saying that the alumni of the University of Minnesota did not consider President Hill a large enough man to follow President Northrop. Where such news came from no one knows, certainly no one who had any authority to speak in any way for any number of alumni gave voice to any such sentiment. Nothing is more certain than if Dr. Hill had been elected to the presidency of the University and had accepted, he would have had behind him the united alumni.

The alumni are not interested in any particular candidate. They are, however, exceedingly anxious that the man chosen for the place be the best possible man available and they will stand ready to co-operate to the fullest extent with the man chosen.

COMPLIMENTS MINNESOTA SPIRIT.

Professor J. W. Cunliffe, head of the English department of the University of Wisconsin, addressed the students in Chapel last Wednesday morning. He said among other interesting things, "Minnesota can play football, for I have seen her play," said Professor Cunliffe, "she can play at comedy, I know, for I saw the play of the dramatic club last night, and I only hope that her students enter into their studies in so sportsmanlike a manner."

ALUMNAE INVITED.

A special invitation is extended to all Alumnae of the University to attend a meeting for women in chapel Saturday, February 19th at 1:45. The meeting is to be addressed by Mr. John R. Mott of the International committee.

THE HIGH DAM PROJECT AGAIN.

It appears that the United States engineers have conceded that the federal government can not erect a high dam without the permission of the board of park commissioners of both Minneapolis and St. Paul. These boards thus have it in their power to secure for the Twin Cities the power to be generated by the erection of a high dam. Mayor Haynes has assured the United States engineers that Minneapolis and St. Paul can transfer to the federal government within four months the flowage

rights along the river in order that the proposed high dam may be constructed, this transfer, of course, to be so guarded as to secure for the cities their right to the power to be generated.

A VIGOROUS PROTEST.

The Weekly has recently received the following protest from W. C. Smiley, Law '08, '09. Mr. Smiley has recently removed from Lincoln, Neb., to 670 Bixel St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Allow me to register a most emphatic protest against the idea of awarding "M"s to debaters.

The "M" is the distinctive mark of athletic powers and if it is a coveted honor it is because athletic excellence is deemed desirable by the student body.

If excellence in debate is as desirable the key of the honorary oratorical society is just as great an honor.

The awarding of "M"s to debaters would cheapen the device by removing its distinctive significance and the debaters would finish by having gained an empty honor themselves while destroying the value of the emblem to others.

Until Phi Beta Kappa is awarded for membership on the football squad or the Alumni Weekly medal is given to the crack sprinter let the "M" remain the sign of brawn and the key the mark of brain.

"Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's."

LOSE ONE; WIN ONE.

Saturday, February 7th, Minnesota lost a game of basketball to Wisconsin at Madison. The game was fierce throughout and the Badgers had the better of the Gophers through the whole game. Last Saturday Minnesota won from the Chicago team by a score of 15 to 10. This game was also hotly contested and numerous fouls were called on both teams. Minnesota was clearly the superior of the Maroons all through the game and the score is a fair estimate of the comparative work of the two teams. The most striking feature of the Wisconsin game was the play by one of the Minnesota men who got excited and threw a basket for Wisconsin, netting two points for the opponents.

RELIGION IN THE MAKING.

Dr. Samuel G. Smith, of the department of sociology, has just issued a book through the Macmillan company of New York, "Religion in the making." The preparation of this book was undertaken by Dr. Smith at the special request of the publishers who were looking for the best man to prepare a book in this special field. In his introduction Dr. Smith says that he has been teaching sociology in the University of Minnesota for something like twenty years and during the same time has been teaching the Bible to special classes in the People's Church of St. Paul. It was not until after he had been teaching ten years that Dr. Smith came to appreciate that there was something in common between the two departments. About that time Dr. Smith came to be of the opinion that sociology might prove one of the best instruments for the interpretation of the Bible, and that the Bible might prove to be one of the best sources of sociological material. His subsequent studies have been largely influenced by this discovery. For two winters Dr. Smith pursued the joint study with selected companies of students. The work proved so promising that four years ago he offered the University work in Biblical sociology. The book which he now offers to the public is a condensation of a part of the work done in the university classes. The full survey of the subject will be completed in another volume now in the course of preparation, which will deal with the domestic, political and industrial life of the Hebrews. In the interest of brevity Dr. Smith has avoided notes, debates and citation of authorities. The book is a fresh study at first hand of the Bible in the light of the principles of sociology. So far as the author is aware the term "biblical sociology" was first used by himself. It has since been adopted by a number of other writers. The book is published by the Macmillan company and the price is \$1.25 net. It is on sale at the book stores of the H. W. Wilson company and the Northwestern school supply company.

CHUTE RESIGNS.

Fred B. Chute, Law '05, of this city has resigned from the board of education. Mr. Chute has rendered some excellent service to this board and his resignation is gener-

ally deplored. The reason for his resignation is the pressure of business which would not allow him to give the amount of time he felt he must give to the board if he remained a member.

DR. BROOKS.

The Weekly has recently received from the secretary of the Minnesota alumni association at San Francisco, Calif., the following letter written by the daughter of Dr. Brooks in acknowledgement of the tribute given by that association at the time of Dr. Brooks' death.

Dear Friends:

My mother and brother and I wish to thank you for the beautiful floral expression of your love for my father and sympathy with us at the time of the services last Saturday. Perhaps you did not know it, but the day-break carnation was one of my father's favorite flowers and they seemed to us very appropriate at this time which has been the time of the heavenly day-break for him.

At an alumni dinner I once heard him say that "Next to the favor of God and the love of my own family, I cherish the love and regard of my students." He always remembered the personality of the older students and of all who ever were in his classes. And when one was mentioned he could always recall his characteristics, sometimes with a humorous touch but always kindly and with great pleasure.

We very much appreciate your loving remembrance and the personal attendance at the services of Mr. Clark.

With all sincerity, yours in the name of the dear old University,

L. May Brooks.

San Jose, Calif., February 1st, 1910.

Before mailing this the copy of the resolutions in memory of my father passed by your Association have been received and we have still another reason to be grateful to you. We fully appreciate your kind hearts and your beautiful words.

Will you allow me to correct the date? It was January 26.

With gratitude and respect,

L. May Brooks.

SHORT COURSE STUDENTS ACTIVE.

The students in the short course at the school of agriculture drew up resolutions

last week requesting Governor Eberhart to appoint to the vacancy on the board of regents caused by the death of S. M. Owen, "a man actually engaged in tilling the soil as a practical farmer." A committee was appointed to submit the resolution to the Governor and urge his favorable action thereon.

IN THE NEWSPAPER COURSE.

Last Thursday Henry Edward Warner of the St. Paul Dispatch, spoke to the University students during the third hour, giving a short practical talk on newspaper work. He said colleges of Journalism are the outgrowth of the general desire to write for publication and the most popular market is the newspaper. He remarked that it was about as easy to turn out journalists from a college of journalism, as to make poets in a school of poetry. Journalists turned out of a college course in journalism will never get jobs on a newspaper for what they want is not journalists. All the room in the newspaper business is at the top, but start in at the bottom and work up, not at the top and work down. The one essential thing for every newspaper man to know, is how to use good English, the kind of English that everyone will understand.

Mr. Warner entertained the students with some humorous verses of his own composition and with an amusing resume of his youthful poetical productions.

Mr. LeRoy Boughner, city editor of the Minneapolis Tribune, gave a talk in the course in Journalism upon "How to write a news story" last Friday afternoon. Mr. Boughner is extremely popular with the University public and anything that he has to say is always worth hearing and is always listened to with respectful attention.

Dr. Caryl B. Storrs, dramatic and music editor of the Minneapolis Tribune, gave the first lecture in the course on Journalism which is being carried on by the department of rhetoric this semester. Dr. Storrs spoke upon the source of news in a very interesting manner. In brief he said:

"There are two sides to a newspaper, the side that the public sees, the finished product and the newspaper in the making. The public does not appreciate or give credit for the exertion needed to secure

accuracy and promptness in a newspaper story. The finished product is in inverse ratio to the amount of work necessary to consume it. A newspaper gets to the top only by the hardest sort of work. Taking a copy of the Minneapolis Tribune he showed where each department of a paper gets its news. The main source of news is the Associated Press which he considers the most business like organization in the world. By means of this organization all of the newspapers keep in touch with news of the world. The pictures, magazine sections and a part of the Woman's page are purchased from syndicates. The local news is covered by the city editor and his corps of reporters. The market page is of the greatest importance to those who are interested in the subject and the editor is responsible for the accuracy of the quotations. The dramatic, sporting and society departments are handled by special editors. This lecture is the first of a series that is to follow.

ENLART LECTURE.

M. Camille Enlart, curator of the Trocadero museum of Paris, lectured last Tuesday in the University chapel upon the development of Christian art in the Middle Ages. There were about three hundred present at this lecture which was one of the most notable ever given at the University. M. Enlart displayed 87 lantern slides illustrating the evolution of the various kinds of Gothic architecture in different countries. The lecture was given in French and the audience was charmed with the speaker and the message he had to give.

The evening after the lecture a banquet was given to M. Enlart at the Commercial club rooms. There were about twenty present. All the toasts were given in French and a most delightful time was had. The arrangements for the banquet were under the direction of Professor Andrist and Dr. Emil Geist. Professor Benton was toastmaster and responses to toasts were made by Rev. Mr. Langlard of St. Thomas college, R. M. Delamare, Leon Duflos, Professor Jules Frelin and others.

BURCH'S LECTURES.

On Feb. 1st, Mr. Edw. P. Burch began a course of twelve lectures on "Electric traction for railway trains" before the sen-

ior students in electrical engineering at the University of Minnesota.

These include: History of electric traction, modern steam locomotives, advantages of electric traction, electric systems available for traction, characteristics of electric locomotives, features of motor-car trains, electric railway motors, power required for trains, steam, gas and water-power plants, transmission and contact lines, electrification of railways, work done to the Year 1910.

NORWEGIAN PLAY PLANNED.

The Scandinavian society of the University will present Henry Ibsen's "Pillars of Society" at the Princess theater, Friday evening, February 25th. John Dahle, a noted Norwegian actor and who is a prominent musician in St. Paul, has charge of the preparation of those who are to take part in the play. Arnold Lien who played the title role in "Den Stundeslose" and Millie Larson, former instructor in elocution in St. Olaf college, now a special student in the University, will take part. The cast is as follows:

Consul Bernick	Arnold Lien
Mrs. Bernick	Dikka Reque
Olaf	Amly Sjolas
Miss Bernick	Myrtle Gutteresen
Jolian Tonnesen	H. O. Kjomme
Mr. Rorlund, schoolmaster	
.....	P. A. Sveeggen
Rummel	Andreas Orbeck
Vigeland Merchants	M. N. Olson
Sandstad	J. E. Anderson
Dina Durf	Lettie Grinager
Krap, Consul's chief clerk	
.....	A. T. Vollum
Aune, Foreman Shipbuilder	
.....	Louis I. Bredvold
Mrs. Rummel	Hannah Swensrud
Mrs. Holt	Ida Evans
Mrs. Lyngne	Gurid Saate
Miss Rummel	Clara Olson
Miss Holt	Maybelle Bergh

"YOU NEVER CAN TELL."

The play given by the Masquers at the Princess theater last Tuesday night was an unqualified success. The preparation of those who took part was under the direction of Professor Holt of the University and the play was put on with a spirit and

appreciation that was most excellent. Everyone who saw the play was thoroughly delighted with it.

WOMEN PLAN ENTERTAINMENT.

On the evening of March 12th the women pursuing work in physical culture in the University will give an exhibition of esthetic dances in which the girls of all classes will participate. Folk dances will be one of the features of the entertainment. These dances will each be given by something like a dozen girls dressed in the costume of the country represented and to appropriate music.

GILMAN SPEAKS.

James B. Gilman, Eng. '94, chief engineer of the Minneapolis Steel and Machinery company, gave a practical talk to the Engineers' society last Thursday evening. The talk was not technical but practical advice to the members of the senior class, dealing with their future occupation and what they would meet and what would be expected of them. He told the seniors that their first two years out of college would be a sort of a graduate course in which they would be making an adjustment between life of the college and the practical life of an engineer.

SHORT COURSE CLOSED.

Last Thursday President Northrop handed out certificates to 236 members of the short course in agriculture which has just closed. After a short address by President Northrop, John S. Bengson of Parkers Prairie, president of the class, made a little speech in which he expressed the appreciation of the class of President Northrop and his work in behalf of agricultural education in this state. He told the class that he wanted them to see their representatives in the legislature and insist that whatever was needed for the development of the department should be granted by the legislature.

FOR THE JACOBS CUP.

The Forums and the law literaries will debate in chapel tonight for the possession of the Jacobs cup. The Forums will be represented by Messrs. Goodman, Bauers and Paddock and the Law Lits. will be represented by Messrs. Nelson, Nichols and

Patterson. The question to be discussed is the advisability of Municipal ownership of the Gas plant in Minneapolis.

FRATERNITY TO BUILD.

The Delta Upsilon fraternity has secured a large lot at the corner of University and Tenth avenues southeast. The purchase was made by a corporation made up of the alumni of the Minnesota chapter of the fraternity. Plans are being made for the erection of a chapter house on this lot.

AN ITALIAN COURSE POSSIBLE.

Dean Downey stated last week that it was quite possible that a course in Italian would be offered for the coming college year. Up to the present time all of the work in Italian has been provided by Professor Benton of the department of French.

NEW EXERCISE FOR CADETS.

Captain Butts introduced a new feature "Gun Exercises" at drill yesterday in order to vary the work, and break the monotony of so much indoor work which is necessary this time of year. These "Gun Exercises" so called, are merely physical drill with the rifle, and the idea originated with Captain Butts when he published his Manual. He hopes by introducing such a drill here, to develop grace of movement in gun drill.

JUDGE ELLIOTT PROMOTED.

Judge Charles B. Elliott, '88, who is now an associate justice of the Philippine court at Manila, has been promoted to be a member of the Philippine commission and secretary of the commissioners of police. He will receive a salary of \$7,500 a year. He succeeds Commissioner Gilbert of Indiana, who becomes vice governor.

MRS. BLAIR NAMED.

Mrs. Margaret J. Blair, head of the department of domestic art in the school of agriculture, has been appointed by Governor Eberhart as the Minnesota member of the woman's board of managers of the United States agricultural and industrial exposition to be held at Hartford, Conn.

ROBINSON DELEGATE.

Professor E. V. Robinson, of the department of economics, has been appointed by the Commercial Club of this city as its del-

egate to represent the club on a general committee of the national tariff commission association which has as its object the promotion of the creation of a permanent non-partisan tariff commission.

WILLIAMS RETURNS.

Dr. H. L. Williams returned last week from the meeting of the football rules committee in New York City. Most of the time of this committee was taken up listening to suggestions offered from various sources. The committee went over the whole mass of suggestions but it was found that it would require five or six weeks' consideration and an adjournment was taken for that time, or until March 26th. Dr. Williams says that there is no doubt that there is strong demand for radical changes in the rules and that radical changes will be made but he thinks that the game will still retain its interesting features despite the possible changes.

PROFESSOR HAYNES.

The February number of "School education" contains an article by Professor Arthur E. Haynes of the department of engineering mathematics, upon "Some thoughts about the stars." Also the following verse which we take the liberty to quote.

A Life Symphony.

Life's Autumn frost is in my hair,
My heart sings on in jubilee;
While, in its depths, the love-fire glows,
And lights life's restless, boundless sea.
Dec. 18, '09.

Professor Haynes gave a short talk at Mankato recently upon "Some elements of success."

ARTISTS' LEAGUE EXHIBITION.

The second annual exhibition of the Minneapolis Artists' league, now open to the public in the library building, is attracting a deal of attention. To judge from the number and quality of the paintings, it is plain that Minneapolis artists are a busy people.

Miss Henriette Clopath, of the University art department, has ten pictures in the exhibit, the largest number of any exhibitor. Several are water-colors, delightful in harmony of tone, and in composition; the "Medieval town, Brittany," and the "Old

mill," are among these. Miss Clopath is the only artist in the city who uses the Raffaelli stick oil-colors, which she finds a fascinating medium. This method is an art in itself, but that she has mastered it a glance at the paintings "The red sails," and "The court house" is ample proof. She was fortunate in having Raffaelli himself for her instructor in this method, in the medium of his own invention. A scene from Miss Clopath's native town among the Swiss Alps is represented in one of the paintings. Another picture, that of a dining-room in Paris, is the place where Miss Clopath boarded. Dean and Mrs. Downey were there also some years ago.

HAL DOWNEY A DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Last week the faculty of the graduate school examined Professor Hal Downey for his doctor's degree and voted unanimously to recommend him for the same. Professor Downey has been doing some exceedingly valuable work investigating certain problems of the blood and has demonstrated several very important matters that have an indirect bearing upon certain phases of the practice of medicine, especially in such diseases as anemia. Among the various disputed points which have been cleared up by Dr. Downey in his investigations of the lymphoid tissue of the spoon-billed sturgeon, a form chosen by Dr. Downey as ideal material for such investigations, are the following:

He has demonstrated that the circulation of blood is not necessarily limited to a system of closed vessels. His study of the reticular-supporting-tissue shows clearly that fibrils of this tissue are developed within cells and remain connected with the same. He also showed that what has been interpreted as endothelium lining blood and lymphatic spaces is merely part of the general reticulum of the organ. This is as Weidenreich had found it.

Regarding the relationships of blood cells in human beings there are about as many theories as there are workers in the field. The two main schools hold, first, that there are two distinct sources of blood, one the bone marrow and the other the lymphatic glands, second, represented by Weidenreich and Pappenheim that all the various types of blood corpuscles come from one

parent and the differentiation depends upon external surroundings. This cannot be demonstrated in man and experiments have been carried as far as they can be carried and still the investigators are baffled to find the causes of various diseases that have been impossible to combat intelligently. A study of lower forms, while it does not necessarily demonstrate a like condition in man, makes such condition at least probable. In the higher animals are found both bone marrow and lymphatic glands—in the spoonbill sturgeon there are neither and in place of these there is the space between the tubules of the kidneys and the tissues surrounding the kidneys, composed of lymphoid tissue which corresponds to the combined myeloid (bone marrow) and lymphoid tissue of higher animals. This has been established by the investigation and a large portion of the thesis is made up of a report of the detailed relationship found by Dr. Downey in his study. He has given a clear demonstration of the fact that lymphositis and non-granular corpuscles as well as granular leucocytes are developed from one parent form. This has been advanced before as a theory but never clearly demonstrated, it has been a mere matter of speculation. The relationships shown by Dr. Downey are practically in agreement with the relationships determined by Pappenheim for man. Dr. Westbrook said at the meeting that this matter had a decided bearing upon the question of the practice of medicine and that it would help to clear up some hitherto difficult points.

Dr. Downey also demonstrated that there are at least three types of granular leucocytes which are of a secretory nature, that is, the leucocyte granules correspond in every respect to the secretory granules of gland cells. Dr. Westbrook has done some very valuable work along this line but no demonstration can be given in the higher animals.

The bulk of the thesis is devoted to tracing out all the intermediate stages. Many points which were not before clear in regard to various phases in the subject under investigation have been cleared up by this investigation which is said to be one of the most valuable pieces of work yet done at the University.

One other point has been cleared up by Dr. Downey. It has been a question wheth-

er the segmentation of the leucocyte nucleus necessarily meant the degeneration of the cell. Dr. Downey has shown that in some cases it means the death of the cell and in others it means just the opposite or active growth, and at the same time in the same animal. He shows that this condition of the nucleus is not necessarily a demonstration of either a state of degeneration or growth.

A large part of the thesis is of course so technical that it cannot be appreciated by one who is not at work in the particular field being followed by Dr. Downey, but those who know say that it is a most valuable piece of work and places Dr. Downey among the authorities in this field.

THE UNIVERSITY AND FORESTRY. A Communication.

Editor Alumni Weekly:—

It has recently been proposed to institute a school or college of forestry in the University. The Alumni Weekly has spoken of such a possibility and the Minneapolis dailies have adverted to it on more than one occasion. To an onlooker who knows little about technical forestry but who has been for several years much interested in the whole subject, such a step would seem nothing less than a serious blunder. Forestry as a science, as a propaganda and as a profession has come to the fore so rapidly in our own country within the last ten years that an observer without taking thought thereto easily supposes that it holds out great possibilities as a career for young men. Here at last appears a new occupation with an untold future, offering at the same time agreeable and useful work. And so all over the country young men who have read in the city papers about conservation of resources, and who have perhaps picnicked in a grove of white oaks or made a fire under the pines by a lake, have decided, and that too with parental approval, that forestry would make a life-work worthy and even amusing. As a result the profession—an extremely technical and delimited one at best—is already overcrowded and promises to be very shortly glutted with well trained men who cannot find places. Last year about fifty-two foresters were taken into service by the United States government. It may be said on the very best authority that less than that num-

ber will be taken on this coming year. The government service is nearly filled up. If the Appalachian Bill should pass—a remote possibility unfortunately—the government will need some more men, perhaps at a guess as many more as they take on in a single year. Otherwise the service is almost full. In fact congressional leaders are just now talking about retrenching the expenses of the service and so reducing the number of men employed. And even if that reactionary movement—phrase much-sinned-against—fails, as I hope it may, it is already known that after this year the forestry service will cease to offer to graduates of forestry schools positions as assistant foresters. It is true indeed that the government will continue to employ a certain number of men in subordinate positions—for how long none can tell—positions little better than that of rangers at present. It will of course be possible to work up from these minor positions, but it must not be forgotten that the prospective saturation of the service with men makes that a difficult thing to do.

This situation is recent, so recent that it has not been realized, save in two or three places. It is estimated that there will be about 150 men who this year will come up from various schools and departments of forestry to take the government examination. Only about one-third of that number can find places. The proportion must be less year by year, indeed if the number of candidates increases in the way that the enrollment in the lower classes of various schools and departments would seem to indicate, there will within four years be many times as many graduated foresters as can receive government positions. A man of influence in forestry work says that within a few years there will be ten foresters for one place.

It is commonly and pleasantly supposed that there are large opportunities outside of the government service. It is true that there are chances for men in state service and private service, but it may be confidently asserted that they are few. Here and there a progressive state wishes a forester, and makes a very desirable position for a competent man. Once in a while a city employs a forester in its park system, as I believe Cleveland recently has done. But the total number of new positions of

such sort opened in a single year is probably less than a dozen.

The opportunities in private service are hardly more numerous and are not likely to be greater in number for many years to come. I am told that Mr. Weyerhaeuser takes on a limited number of men every year. The Pennsylvania railroad was planning to try forestry on its own account, but that scheme, so far as I can find out, has gone the way of many other recent railroad projects. I may state upon the authority of a man of influence in this field that the probable opportunities in private forestry have been greatly overestimated, and that there is likely to be no demand of any account for men until there is a marked change in the price of lumber. Moreover it must not be forgotten that such opportunities as are now offered by private concerns are opportunities no better than those daily offered by the same concerns to men without training, and they are in general opportunities that lead away from forestry into business.

If it be wished at the University of Minnesota to prepare men for entering the lumber business, well and good. This state needs men for that work. But it does not need to establish a school or college for the purpose. There are now offered in the agricultural college courses in botany, mensuration, geology and practical forestry that quite meet the needs of the situation.

The forest service as a government service may not unfairly be compared to the consular service. Four or five years ago there was a generally awakened interest in our consular service. The whole thing had been put on a new basis. It was heralded in the newspapers that educated young men were needed. Yale and Columbia came at once to the rescue with a special course. George Washington advertised its consular department. Chicago University started to train consuls. And then it was found out that there were less than five hundred consuls altogether and now the consular schools are going the way of the football heroes. Forestry like the consular service is a technical government employment for a few men. Unhappily its opportunities have been even more widely heralded than were those of the consular service, and schools and departments have sprung up all over the country in a decade. The Amer-

ican University is so nervously anxious to be practical and up-to-date that it often rushes in light heartedly where practical men fear to tread. Witness the proposed schools of aviation. There are now not less than fifteen institutions in this country hastening in one way or another to turn out foresters. Among the best and most important may be mentioned Yale, Michigan, Biltmore, (Vanderbilt), Harvard, Michigan Agricultural College, Pennsylvania State College, University of Wisconsin, Colorado College and Mont Alto academy (Penna.). Among the less important may be named Maine, Iowa, University of Washington, University of Nebraska, University of Minnesota and Ohio State University. By no means all of these institutions have a regular forestry school but all of them are aiming to train foresters for the government service.

To establish a school or college for training foresters when the profession, public and private, is overcrowded and promises to be terribly overcrowded seems foolish. It is more than foolish because it is a way of encouraging young men to go into a profession where there is no room at the top, the foot or on the middle of the ladder. Things are coming to a pass where no young man ought to think of forestry as an occupation unless the call of the woods not only as a place for one's tent but for usefulness and the application of science to nature comes so strongly that he cannot resist. Even then the chances in the near future will be against him. Young men should know this and the University of Minnesota should hesitate before establishing another forestry school.

I shall in another issue present some statistics bearing on the present situation in the various forestry schools and departments of the country.

I am, Sir,

Sincerely yours,
Wallace Notestein.

RACHIE GETS A CROWD.

Elias Rachie, '96, '97, '01, Law '02, legislative superintendent of the Minnesota anti-saloon league, was in Minneapolis last week and reported that practically all the counties will send delegates to the county option convention to be held in the Twin

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Cities on March 2nd and the indications are that there will be an attendance of over one thousand delegates from outside the Twin Cities.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

The Forum literary society has started an innovation which may prove to be popular. At the meeting to be held Wednesday evening of this week, each member is requested to bring a lady friend.

Bib and Tucker will give a valentine and theater party at the Orpheum tonight.

Dean James of the college of education, spoke at the Handicraft Guild hall last Wednesday evening upon "The city and the schools," under the auspices of the Minneapolis teachers' club.

The Cap and Gown society held a feast last Wednesday evening at Shevlin hall. The program of toasts was devoted to "College crushes." Toasts were responded to by Mercy Bowen on "The beautiful girl," Eunice Smith, "The new professor"; May Wessberg, "The young man with the candy box"; Ruth Crawford, "The freshman boy you'd like to be a mother to"; Polly Fitzsimmons, "The senior girl." Ina Sackett had charge of the vaudeville stunts which followed the spread.

Elias Rachie, a member of the anti-saloon league, spoke in chapel Saturday, February 5th, emphasizing the necessity of college men taking a definite stand on points of political issue.

The Young Men's Christian association will hold a banquet to-morrow, Tuesday night, at the opening of the series of religious meeting to be held at the University. Among those who will speak at the banquet are President Northrop, Governor Eberhart, Reverend Mr. Gillies, and Messrs. Carter and Cooper of the international committee.

WEDDINGS.

Russell S. McBride, Chem. '08, and Miss Gertrude Williams of this city, were married last Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. McBride left for the east immediately after the wedding and will be at home to friends after the first of March at 3410 Newark street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Henry Hollinshead of Minneapolis has issued invitations for the marriage of her daughter, Cornelia Hollinshead, '05, to George Morgan, '05. The wedding will take place Wednesday, February 23rd at the home of the bride's mother, 707 Seventh street southeast.

BIRTHS.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Helmuth of Wyoming, Minn., January 10th, a son. Mrs. Helmuth was Kate C. Harden, Med. 1903.

There was a celebration in the office of Governor A. O. Eberhart last week when J. O. A. Preus, Law '06, executive clerk, arrived with a large box of candy and another of cigars. He invited everyone to take double. The reason for Mr. Preus' liberality was that twin baby boys had arrived at his home.

DEATHS.

Mrs. Zoe Hotchkiss Duval, wife of Henri Duval, Law '97, died at Beaver, Pa., February 2nd. She is survived by her husband and three children. The body was brought to this city for burial. Mrs. Duval was Zoe Hotchkiss, a student of the University.

A report has been received that Mr. William F. Ewert of Foley, died at Prescott, Ariz., last August. Mr. Ewert was formerly practicing law at Foley.

PERSONALS.

'91—George A. Clark, secretary of Stanford University, has been absent since last June on a mission for the United States government, investigating the fur seal herd on the Pribilof Islands which took him to the Bering Sea and afterwards to Washington, D. C.

'94 Law—Ed. C. Gottry is practicing law at Reedsburg, Wis.

'99—G. Sidney Phelps spent one day last week at the University. Mr. Phelps will be at the University all this week attending the special series of meetings being carried on by the Young Men's Christian association of the University. He will take in the annual meeting Friday night at Donaldson's.

'02—Percy S. Saunders has recently removed to Peoria, Ill. Mr. Saunders is with the Holt Caterpillar company. Pliny Holt and associates from Stockton, Calif., have purchased a plant at Peoria, Ill., which originally cost two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to build. The new company expects to be turning out caterpillars in good lively fashion at an early date. The plant is very complete and the product of the plant is the Holt California Caterpillar gasoline traction engines. The company had an office in this city for a time but have changed their headquarters to Peoria, Ill.

'05, '08 Law—Murray T. Davenport has recently changed his Spokane address to care Arthur D. Jones and company, Spokane, Wash. He is in the mortgage loan department of the above mentioned firm. He has left the newspaper work, probably for good.

'08—Homer B. Latimer has severed his connection with the Charles City, Iowa, institution and is now with the bureau of fisheries at Washington, D. C., having recently taken up his work at that place. While he enjoyed his teaching work at Charles City very much, Mr. Latimer is looking forward to his future work with the greatest enthusiasm.

'09—Ethel Cosgrove is spending a month in Texas and Mexico. At present she is located at San Antonio.

'09—J. O. Maland has accepted a position as assistant advertising manager on the Dakota Farmer, of Aberdeen, S. D.

Ex '00—On February 1st Louis M. Osborn is going to move into the new Roman building of Virginia, Minn. The change is made for the sake of getting larger and pleasanter offices and Mr. Osborn extends to any of the alumni who may chance to be in the vicinity of Virginia a cordial invitation to call upon him.

BIRD AND INSECT CHARTS FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The State Entomologist is preparing for distribution to the public schools of Minnesota colored charts of insect pests together with illustrations of some beneficial insects and useful birds. Over nine thousand of these charts will be made, and it is expected

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Any school in Minnesota can have one of these charts for the asking, the request to be made through the county superintendent. The funds for these charts were provided by the last legislature.

Such insects as the Gypsy Moth, which there is reason to believe may ultimately get into Minnesota, and the Browntail Moth, which have caused thousands of dollars of loss in New England, are shown in color, as well as the San Jose scale, which in time, unless preventive measures are taken, may become one of the pests of our farmers. Many others of our common pests will be shown by beautiful drawings, and the name plainly indicated.

It is believed that pupils in our schools can ably serve the cause of good fruit growing and good corn crop growing in Minnesota by becoming familiar with the appearance of some of these insects and being able to recognize them when seen. It is in this way that these charts may become of great practical utility.

Some of our insect-eating birds, which help the farmer and fruit grower by consuming insect pests, will also be shown.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

There are 196 students actually at work in the dental department at the present time. Last year the total enrollment was 193 which was more than the total number of students at work at any one time. The crowded conditions of last year still hold although there has been a slight relief through a re-arrangement of the available

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space. It is hoped that another room may be made available so as to make larger provision for work in the infirmary. One new instructor has been added, Mr. Pagenkopf, of last year's class, and several of the instructors are devoting more time than in previous years to work of the class.

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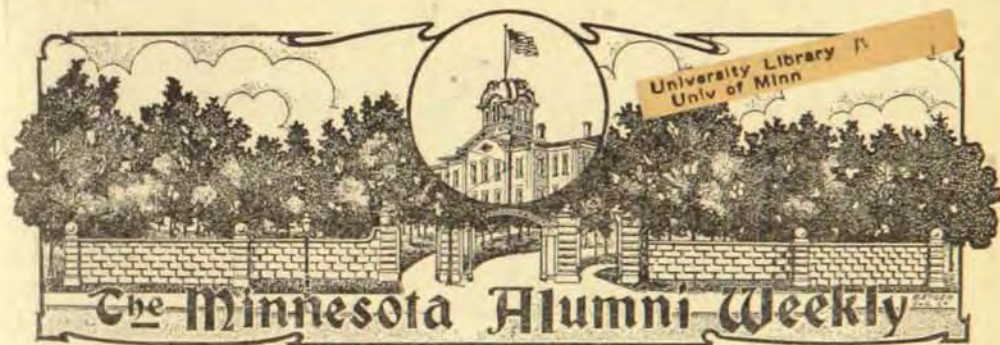
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500 ATTEND THE SEVENTH
ANNUAL BANQUET.**

Last Friday evening, at Donaldson's tea rooms the alumni of the University held their seventh annual banquet and the attendance was not only fifty per cent larger than ever before attended an alumni banquet but broke the city record which stood previously at the 470 mark. Over 480 persons sat down at the beginning of the dinner and before the evening was over the attendance had gone beyond the 500 mark. It would have been hard to have imagined a more successful occasion. The dinner itself and the service furnished by Donaldson's was the best and there was not a single awkward pause in the service. The music furnished by the Euterpean quintette was excellent and the decorations of American flags, and University pennants loaned by the Northwestern School Supply company and the H. W. Wilson company, were beautiful. The alumni in attendance represented all classes and departments, in fact it was the most representative crowd of Minnesota alumni ever brought together.

GENERAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The University of Minnesota,
Minneapolis.

Seventh Annual Meeting, February 18, '10.
Guest of Honor:

President Cyrus Northrop.

Program.

Concert—Euterpean Quintette, 6 to 6:30.

Dinner at 6:30 sharp.

Business meeting during progress of the dinner.

Toasts.

Reverend John Walker Powell, '93, (Duluth), Toastmaster.

Clara Chapline Thomas, '00, (Quentin).

"A Woman's Point of View."

Governor A. O. Eberhart.

"From the Inside, or, State Secrets,"

William DeWitt Mitchell, '95, Law '96, (St. Paul).

"The Alumni and the University."

Dean Albert F. Woods, of the Department of Agriculture,

"By Way of Introduction."

President Cyrus Northrop,

"Rising to the Occasion."

Donaldson's Tea Rooms.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

When the last annual meeting was held in this place, one year ago, the legislature was in session and the question of how the University was to fare, was then unsettled. How the University fared at the hands of the last legislature is a matter of history for many months past, and we shall not cumber this report with a detailed statement of the various appropriations made by the legislature for the University. It will be remembered that the alumni decided to lay special emphasis upon the request of the Board of Regents for a half-mill tax, in lieu of a definite annual appropriation for general expenses. A great deal of work was done along this line and the campaign was not neglected by the alumni for one minute. For various reasons the bill providing for the half-mill tax was not pressed for passage early in the session, when it would have been sure to have passed both houses of the legislature and been signed by the governor. The bill was allowed to stay in committee until the session was pretty well along. It was then brought out and the House passed it with a good margin to spare. The bill then went to the Senate, but, the next morning, it was recalled by the House to be held up until the question of a basis of valuation for taxation purposes had been settled by the legislature. The Senate and the House could not get together on this question and the half-mill tax bill was held up until

(Continued on page 5.)

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"The Industrial Conflict" (*Second edition*)

"Dr. Smith's excellent work entitles him to the distinction, almost unique, among those who profess and call themselves sociologists, of dealing with facts as they are, real, human facts."—*London (Eng.) Standard.*

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Nearly two thousand graduates of the University of Minnesota have passed through Dr. Smith's sociology classes. Many of them will be interested in these books on sale at The H. W. Wilson Co., 1401 University Ave. S. E., Minneapolis and E. W. Porter, Fifth St., St. Paul.



Vol. IX

February 21, 1910

No. 21

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 Folwell Hall.

Subscription price, \$2 per year for all who have been graduated more than three years.

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

NOTABLE MEETINGS.

During the past week there has been held at the University the most notable series of religious meetings in the history of the institution. The campaign has not been along the usual revival lines but national experts who have made a study of conditions in colleges and who know the student bodies of institutions all over the world, have presented to the students of the University the great facts of religion and life in a way that has taken hold of both the men and the women as nothing else could. These meetings have been planned for, for months and the men who have had charge of them have had peculiar success in reaching the students of the University. Mr. John R. Mott, of the International committee of the Y. M. C. A., has been the chief figure of these meetings. Of Mr. Mott, President Northrop said in chapel last Wednesday:

"I consider John R. Mott the greatest young man in the world to-day. He is a sane, broad minded, intellectual, cultured man, and one cannot hear him without being inspired. Whether a person gets any moral or spiritual benefit or not, out of Mott's words, every person gets a wonderful inspiration."

Mr. E. C. Carter of the same committee, who has had experience in the Orient in Y. M. C. A. work, G. Sidney Phelps, '99, who has spent the past seven years in Japan, E. C. Mercer, Dad Elliott, L. P. Moore, and C. S. Cooper have been making addresses to various crowds of men wherever they could gather them. The saneness of the message which these men have brought to the student body has appealed very strongly to the men of the University, and there has been absolutely nothing of the sentimental order, everything has been an appeal to the higher instinct and the reason of the student body and this appeal has been responded to by the student body. Such a series of meetings must leave a lasting impression upon the University. The opportunity to see and hear these men who undoubtedly represent the highest type of young men in this country to-day, is an opportunity that the men have appreciated. The work of Mr. Mercer among the fraternity men has been of unusual interest and value. The fraternities have without an exception welcomed him and given him a cordial hearing and have even begged him to stay with them longer than he felt he could give to any one fraternity. The whole movement has been marked by a deep spiritual feeling without the outward manifestations that are sometimes so objectionable. A considerable number of alumni have taken special interest in these meetings and have attended them, lending the influence of their presence to the occasion; especially has this been true among the fraternities.

INTER-FRATERNITY ORGANIZATION.

Sixteen of the seventeen academic fraternities at the University of Minnesota have signed an agreement to organize a self-governing inter-fraternity council, provided the Board of Regents will guarantee the enforcement of such rules as may be approved by the Board on all academic fraternities alike, whether members of the council or not. This measure was adopted by the fraternities for two reasons: first, in order that the organization might not fall through after the time and effort already devoted to it; second, that the effectiveness and stability of the council after it was formed might be insured.

It was intended that the council should ask the Regents for this authority after it was organized, but the failure of the proposed constitution to receive the unanimous vote of the chapters makes it necessary that the guarantee should be given beforehand. Without such a guarantee the members of the council would not be protected against any fraternity which refused to join. The greatest need, however, for a guarantee from the Regents will be felt in enforcing the rules of the council after it is organized. Experience has proved that

mere agreement among the fraternities is ineffective, because it creates no power to compel obedience. Previous attempts to organize at this university have failed because there was no definite, recognized authority behind the organization. At Dartmouth the inter-fraternity council has just been dissolved publicly by its members because it was discovered that it was impossible to punish open violations of the rules. On the other hand, the council at Nebraska, with full power from the Regents to enforce its rules, has met with increasing success since its organization five years ago.

The Minnesota plan is similar in its general features to that of Nebraska. It provides definite machinery for the passage and enforcement of rules, in the shape of a council composed of one representative from each chapter, having power to regulate scholarship, rushing, pledging, and time of initiation, with a president chosen by the Board of Regents from three fraternity members of the faculty nominated by the council. The latter provision secures a neutral executive head, who understands the situation from both the fraternity and the university standpoints. Provision is made for an advisory board composed of one alumnus from each fraternity to meet with the council.

The plan has been carefully worked out by the fraternity men themselves, although the movement originated at the suggestion of President Northrop, and the Regents showed their approval by paying the expenses of the investigating committee last fall. The fraternities recognize the necessity for reform. They know that their influence and direct contact with a large body of students create a responsibility toward the University. They know that if the proposed organization succeeds in correcting recognized evils and in raising the standard of scholarship the chapters themselves will benefit thereby as much as the University, and the fraternities will become a factor in the upbuilding of the institution. They are ready to push the proposition, and merely wish to be assured at the outset that their efforts shall not go for nothing.

The Weekly is wholly in sympathy with this movement and hopes that the Board of Regents may approve the request of the fraternity men. The fraternity as an institution is here to stay, and whether we approve of them or not, they are a power in University life and the question is simply one of whether their power shall be exerted for the upbuilding of life of the student body or be a drag upon that life. They may be a power for good if they will. Let us hope that they may come to occupy their rightful position as a force for righteousness in the life of the University.

TRESTRAIL TALKS TO STUDENTS.

Mr. Robert Trestrail, in charge of the Minneapolis office of the Associated Press, made an address to the students last Wednesday, telling them of the workings of his office and what it meant to handling the news service of the Twin Cities.

JENKS AT MANKATO.

Professor A. E. Jenks, of the department of anthropology, made an address before the eighteenth annual convention of the Minnesota Society of correction and charities, at Mankato, Saturday, February 12th. Dr. Jenks took as the subject for his address, "The future American." The local papers spoke of his address in the highest terms as one of interest to everyone who heard it. In this address Dr. Jenks traces the various elements that are coming into the composition of the future American and shows what is being contributed to that American by the various races in the country to-day.

GERMAN CLUB ENTERTAINED.

Professor and Mrs. Hans Juergensen entertained the "Gemütlichkeit Verein" at their home Monday evening.

Mr. G. Weber and Mr. Leissby from Concordia college, St. Paul, rendered several vocal solos, accompanied by Professor Juergensen.

Benedix's "Nein" was given by Lorna Lange, Louise Dedolph, M. J. Orbeck, and Theo. F. Hammermeister. This was the first attempt at comedy and was very successful.

REEP MAKES ADDRESS.

Dr. Samuel N. Reep, of the department of sociology, addressed the Presbyterian ministers of the city last Monday, taking as his topic, "The social function of the church."

GALLOWAY, EDITOR.

Dr. Lee Galloway, of the New York University school of commerce, accounts and finance, is editor of the book department of the Journal of Accountancy which is now in its ninth year.

GLEE AND MANDOLIN CLUBS.

The Glee and Mandolin clubs made a trip to Red Wing last Friday and presented their program which included the new Minnesota song and a performance of the college sketch. The dates for future trips have not yet been settled.

FORUMS ARE VICTORIOUS.

The Forum literary society defeated the Law literary society in the semi-final at debate. The subject under discussion was whether the city of Minneapolis should own and operate its own gas plant. The Forums argued against such ownership and convinced the judges that they had the right side of the question.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

(Continued from page 1.)

so late in the session that it was seen that it would probably fail if pressed again to vote. Those who had charge of the matter in the House finally consented to a dropping of the half-mill tax bill provided the bill providing for three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the purchase of more land for the campus was passed. This bill was brought to a vote on the afternoon of the last day of the session in the House and was passed by a very narrow margin. It went to the Senate and passed that body with a liberal margin to spare. The one thing for which the alumni had worked the hardest failed to become a law.

It will be remembered that at the last annual meeting a committee, consisting of Messrs. Soren P. Rees, Fred B. Snyder, David P. Jones, Henry B. Hovland, George Partridge, Clarence C. Dinehart and the president, treasurer and secretary of the association, was appointed to take up and consider the problem of the future support of the work of our association. This committee met soon after the annual meeting and voted after a full consideration of all the facts brought before the committee, to ask the Board of Regents for an annual appropriation of eighteen hundred dollars. A subcommittee was appointed to wait upon the Board of Regents, and the matter was fully presented to the Board. After due consideration it was voted that the president of the board be allowed a clerk at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars a year, the president having previously announced to the board that if such action was taken he should appoint the secretary of the General Alumni Association. This was done and the secretary is now the clerk of the president of the Board of Regents and a portion of his salary is provided in this way. It is hoped that this arrangement may be continued until the association shall be in position to assume all of the expenses of maintaining the work. The president of the board has in mind plans that will call for a considerable portion of the secretary's time from now on, and this work will be along lines in which the secretary might very profitably be employed.

Soon after the last annual meeting, the auditing committee appointed at that time, employed Marwick, Mitchell & Company, expert accountants, to go over the books of the association and to audit the same. This was done and the report of the accountants is on file. This report showed the books to be in a satisfactory state. Marwick, Mitchell & Company proposed to the association to get up a new set of books and to audit the books of the association from the beginning down to July 31st, 1909 for fifty dollars. This money

was provided by Minneapolis alumni, mainly among the members of the board of directors of the General Alumni Association, the books were purchased, put into shape, audited and brought down to July 31st, 1909. Marwick, Mitchell & Company have agreed to audit them annually hereafter and the books will be kept in the office of the secretary where they may be seen by anyone interested, at any time.

Since the last annual meeting the life membership has grown to fifteen hundred dollars. The total number of fully paid life members is now 1068; partially paid life members is now 104. The price of the Weekly has been advanced to \$1.75 a year in order to meet the increased cost of printing and also to insure the Weekly paying its editorial expenses.

Several hundred copies of the first number of the Alumni Weekly of the current year were bound in a substantial manner and placed in the libraries of the high schools of Minnesota and some of the more prominent high schools of the west.

The board of directors also approved the publication of a volume entitled "Forty Years of the University of Minnesota" under the editorial direction of the secretary. Work has progressed sufficiently far to assure the issuing of a creditable volume and a probable income in cash to the association.

The board of directors has recommended to the Governor the following list of names of candidates for appointment to the Board of Regents: B. F. Nelson, C. A. Smith, C. J. Rockwood, Fred B. Snyder, W. H. Hoyt, W. D. Willard, A. L. Moore and C. L. Sommers.

Dr. Oscar K. Richardson, '90, Hom. '93, for the past three years vice-president of our association, died December 10th. The board of directors adopted resolutions expressing appreciation of Dr. Richardson's services and forwarded a copy of the resolutions to Mrs. Richardson.

The death of Jabez Brooks, who was for forty years connected with the University of Minnesota, must bring to every alumnus a feeling of personal loss. Resolutions are to be submitted here tonight expressing the appreciation of the alumni for the services of this noble man and Christian gentleman.

The death of Sidney M. Owen, who has been for many years a regent of the University, is also a great loss to the University and the State. Resolutions will be presented here this evening expressing the sentiments of the alumni in regard to Mr. Owen.

As a member of the board of governors of the Minnesota Union the secretary has had a part in planning and working to secure a building for the men of the University. There is no one thing so much needed at the University to-day—the women have Shevlin Hall and any woman will certify

to the large part that building has played in making the life of the women at the University of the greatest pleasure and highest profit. A similar building for the men would fill as large a place in the lives of three times as many men.

The electrical engineering section of the class of 1909 procured a design for an alumni button intending in the first place to use it only in their own class. They brought the matter to the attention of our

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Statement of February 18, 1909.

The fiscal year of our association ends July 31. By an arrangement with Marwick, Mitchell & Company, the books of the Association are to be audited by them at that date each year. The following is a statement of the present status of the permanent endowment fund and also a statement of receipts and expenditures between July 31, 1909 and February 18, 1910.

The endowment fund—		
Invested in mortgages	\$9 150 00	
On deposit in bank.....	2 323 99	\$11 473 99
General expense fund—		
Balance on hand August 1, 1909.....		\$ 75 48
Receipts—Interest	\$ 564 80	
Pledges paid	105 00	
Annual dues	80 50	
The Alumni Weekly	1 150 00	
Total receipts	\$1 900 30	\$ 1 900 30
Total assets to be accounted for.....		\$ 1 975 78
Expenses paid—		
Salary of the secretary for six months.....	\$1 000 00	
Salary of stenographer	300 00	
Expert accountant fee	50 00	
Miscellaneous—postage, printing, furniture, press clippings, interest, etc.	286 44	
Total expenses	\$1 636 44	\$ 1 636 44
Balance in cash in bank.....		\$ 339 74

board of directors and it was voted to adopt this design as an alumni pin of the University. A cut of the design was published in a number of the *Weekly* last fall and the pins are on sale for those who desire to procure them, at Rentz Bros., in this city. The price is one dollar and in order to procure a pin an order must be secured from the secretary of the General Alumni Association.

The practice of holding Dutch treat luncheons has been continued and something like six or eight have been held during the year with an average attendance of about sixty.

There have been innumerable other things of more or less importance that have engaged the attention of the board of directors and the secretary during the past year, a mere recital of which would be tiresome and to no purpose; suffice it to say that the work has been progressing in a satisfactory manner.

It is hard work to keep from saying something about President Northrop, but the committee on arrangements promised him that nothing would be done to in any way embarrass him, and, respecting that promise, I shall simply say the Board of directors are delighted to see him here—the rest, President Northrop, will doubtless speak for themselves before the evening is over.

During the period covered by the above statement, the past six months, the secretary has received \$750.00 salary as clerk of the President of the Board of Regents.

Respectfully submitted,
Treasurer.

The business meeting began before the close of the dinner and included the reading of the report of the secretary and treasurer which reports were accepted and ordered placed on file. Professor Hutchinson presented resolutions on the death of Dr. Brooks which will be published in this issue of the *Weekly*. Introducing the same he made a few remarks telling of of his forty-three years' acquaintance with Dr. Brooks and the impression left upon him by this intimate association. He said in brief that he had seen Dr. Brooks under all sorts of conditions of joy and grief and trial and that he had never heard him in all those years say a single word that he wished he could now forget. In closing he said that in the intimacy of forty-three years of an unusual close relationship and friendship, he had never heard Dr. Brooks say a word that had made it more difficult for him to live a true life; that he had never felt an influence from Dr. Brooks that was not helpful and uplifting and that he had never heard from his lips

a criticism of any man that made him think less of his fellow man.

Resolutions—Dr. Brooks.

We, the members of the General Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota, wish to express to the surviving family of the late Dr. Jabez Brooks our sincere sympathy in this hour of their great bereavement. We feel that we may without presumption claim to sorrow with them; for Dr. Brooks was more than a teacher to those of us who came immediately under his instruction, and to those of us who were related to him only in the general work and community life of the University. To the former he was the personal, sympathetic friend; to the latter as to the former he was an inspiring presence, inciting at once to gentleness and to strength, to sound scholarship and to practical wisdom, and to faithful performance of duty. His sympathies were as broad as the diverse interests of the student body and of the University and we heartily agree with the words of the president of the Minnesota Alumni Association of Northern California that "the news of his death will come to each home throughout the country and in foreign lands wherever the children of the University are located with a sense of personal loss."

Yet the fragrance of his life remains with us; the inspiration of his words and of his spirit will abide; and not by any means least among the influences shaping our lives for good citizenship and for playing the manly part will be the abiding memory of our deceased teacher and friend.

Resolutions concerning the death of Regent Owen were also submitted and passed.

Resolutions—Mr. Owen.

The alumni of the University of Minnesota in annual meeting assembled hereby express their sense of loss through the death of Honorable Sidney M. Owen, a regent of the University. His well-known integrity, enthusiastic support of right principles, utter lack of selfishness, fearlessness in public life, and his zeal in the interests of the people, made him a factor in Minnesota civic life of the greatest importance. He was a reformer from principle and his courage never failed him, even when other people abandoned the cause of progress. The University has in his death lost a valued counsellor. As a friend he was beloved by every one who knew him intimately. The alumni desire to express their sympathy with his bereaved wife and family.

The following letter to Mrs. Pillsbury was ordered sent to her by the secretary.

Letter to Mrs. Pillsbury.

Minneapolis, February 18, 1910.
To Mrs. Mahala Pillsbury:—

The alumni of the University of Minnesota in annual meeting assembled on Charter Day, February 18, 1910, gratefully recalling the services of the "Father of the University" and the sympathetic help you gave him, send you greeting and a hearty God bless you!

The following resolutions concerning the appointment of regents of the University were passed by a unanimous vote and ordered sent to Governor Eberhart.

Resolutions on Appointment of Regents.

The General Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota, having no other interest in the appointment of Regents than the welfare of the University, deprecates all efforts to have men appointed on the Board of Regents for political, religious or any other reason than those of fitness and willingness to render the best service to the state; and realizing that Governor Eberhart is confronted with the responsibility and opportunity of appointing to the Board of Regents one member for the unexpired term of Regent Owen and three for the term of six years beginning March second, 1910, we most earnestly urge Governor Eberhart to make the appointments with an eye single to the highest interests of our Alma Mater.

We believe: First—That other things being equal an alumnus of the University is more likely to render devoted service on the Board of Regents than one who is not an alumnus.

Second—That there should be at least several alumni on the Board of Regents, and accordingly we urge Governor Eberhart to appoint at least one of the alumni named on the list submitted to him by our board of directors.

Resolved, That the secretary present to Governor Eberhart the above as the unanimous expression of the alumni in annual meeting assembled on Charter Day, February 18, 1910.

At the close of the business meeting President Nachtrieb in behalf of the association presented Mrs. Northrop with a beautiful bouquet of pink roses.

Reverend John Powell, '93, of Duluth, toastmaster of the evening, was then introduced and took charge of the meeting. Mr. Powell said that he didn't understand why it was the committee on arrangements should ask a minister who was notably lacking in "terminal facilities" to take charge of a meeting of this sort but he promised to be brief and simply serve as a telephone operator to make the connections and let the others do the talking. He proved to be an ideal toastmaster and though he said but little everything he

said went right to the mark and helped along the program and to make the whole occasion a delightful one.

Miss Clara Chapline Thomas, '00, (Quentin of the Minneapolis Tribune) was then introduced to speak upon "A woman's point of view." Miss Thomas made an exceedingly clever speech and before she finished she got down to hard sense and gave some mighty good advice. In her introduction she said she felt a good deal like the mother who was about to spank her small boy and said it hurt her worse than him. She explained the fact that she had been called upon to take part on such a brilliant program to provide a necessary off-set and she was sure at least that it was "Mr. Johnson who turned her loose." She spoke for a few minutes upon the question of woman suffrage declaring herself opposed to the same and yet before she got through she gave some pretty straight intimations that some day women would have the suffrage unless the men conducted things in a way to make it unnecessary. She excused the men for not accomplishing more on the ground of the small boy who was sent out in the garden by his mother to weed and said, "Mother, don't you think I'm a pretty small boy to pull up this weed when the whole world hangs on the other end?"

She stated that history showed that women took up the duties which men shirked and that they would not take them up until it was evident that the men intended to continue to shirk their duty. She got a humorous fling at Governor Eberhart on his purported statement concerning woman suffrage and told as illustrating another woman's point of view, the story of a young bridegroom and his bride who were crossing the ocean. The bridegroom was inclined to pose and standing on the deck dramatically quoted, "Roll on, thou dark blue ocean, roll." The bride watched the ocean for a moment and then clasping her hands, cried ecstatically, "Edward, it's doing it."

In closing she said that in the past men had been able to quiet woman's demand for suffrage by saying, "What do you know about this thing, that thing or the other," which constituted the question of the day, but that now the question had become one that was in a woman's sphere, housecleaning applied to national affairs, when a man put up such a question a woman could answer that she knew all about housecleaning and was able to do her share.

Governor Eberhart made one of his characteristically humorous speeches, trying to avoid a disclosure of too many of the "state secrets" which he was supposed to disclose in the course of his toast. The Governor told a number of humorous incidents to illustrate some point he desired to enforce and then got down to hard facts by saying that he was glad to be known as he had been quoted to be, as good a friend as the University ever had in the governor's chair

since the day of Governor Pillsbury. He promised the alumni that no question of religion or politics should come into the appointment of the four members soon to be appointed and he also said that he felt certain that "the alumni would feel satisfied with the appointments." While he did not absolutely commit himself to names it was the understanding of all those present that his statement amounted to practically a promise to name one of the two alumni suggested from St. Paul to the board. In closing his speech he took up the matter of future development of the University and the part it should play in the education of the state, that it should be even more practical than it had been in the past and that the people of the state were behind it and would see that it was properly supported.

Mr. William DeWitt Mitchell, '95, Law '96, spoke upon "The alumni and the University" and traced the idea of alumni associations which he said was native to the United States and told what such an association could do to help the University. He said that in a state University the possibilities of the alumni to exert a potent influence upon legislation affecting the University was very great. In a broad and right sense he said the University was and should be in politics. The influence of the alumni he felt, should be exercised upon the creation of a proper public opinion which could be brought about through the numerous influential alumni combined and acting as a unit. He made a suggestion that he believed it would be wise if the organization could be organized upon a plan so that it would be possible to more truly represent all the alumni of the University.

Dean Albert F. Woods of the department of agriculture, was then introduced and made a decided hit in his speech upon the relation of the agricultural department to the rest of the University and its relation to the life of the people of the state. This was Dean Woods' first appearance at a large University gathering and it is to be hoped that the alumni made as good an impression upon him as he did upon the alumni. Dean Woods stated that the purpose of the agricultural department was to make country life attractive and farming profitable and to reduce the cost of farm products. He told of a banquet that had been given to the state editors a few days ago at the department of agriculture, which had been pronounced by the editors to be exceedingly good but which had cost exactly seven cents a plate. He told how students were provided for in the school of agriculture, given board, room and all the necessities for the comforts of life at the price of forty cents a day. He told what a tremendous interest he had found everywhere in Minnesota in the agricultural department and in the University. He said of the agricultural colleges in the coun-

try, twenty-seven are independent of any connection with any other institution. Of this twenty-seven eight are considered of the first rank. Twenty-one agricultural colleges are associated with state Universities and twelve of these are in the first rank. A few of the best men in the government service come from three agricultural colleges not connected with a state University, but the great bulk of the men who are playing the largest part in the national agricultural life today were furnished by eleven agricultural institutions which are connected with state universities. The reason is easy to find. Agricultural education to be successful must have a broad foundation to be furnished by other departments. In order to have the benefit of the inspiration the agricultural department must be associated with men who are making science, who are studying the laws of nature not for the sake of the dollars which may be produced but for the sake of truth. It is the duty of agriculturalists to take these laws, discovered by the scientists, and apply them to the problems of agriculture. He made an emphatic declaration for the unity of the University and a strong plea for a closer relation of the agricultural department to the rest of the University. He said that in order to get the proper sort of results the University must have men and a larger number of men who are leaders in their line and who can inspire the students to the highest endeavor. Second, the University must have better laboratory facilities.

At the close of Dean Woods' speech, Mr. Powell in introducing President Northrop, said that the alumni had promised not to make this a funeral occasion and that it had been exceedingly hard not to say a great many things that were in the hearts of the alumni concerning President Northrop but that respecting President Northrop's expressed wishes they had endeavored to refrain from making such reference as far as possible. He then introduced President Northrop who spoke as follows.

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Alumni Association:

I came here to-night because your secretary insisted that I should come. He said he had told various parties that I was to be here and that some had decided to come on that account and so I am here to-night under very trying circumstances. I am going to retire from office of course in the near future. I don't know just when that will be. I am not going out in precisely the same way that Mr. Casey did who said that he would not do any more work for Mr. Doland on account of a remark he had made. When asked what it was, he said, "Casey, said he, you are discharged." I am not going out that way. I am not discharged. I have not even resigned for the second time. The board of regents asked me to take back my first resignation and

they have never got it again and they won't get it until they have found a man that is the proper man to become president of the University of Minnesota.

I am delighted to hear Dean Woods speak as he did, he is a man after my own heart. I am glad that we have secured so good a man for the deanship of the department of agriculture and take occasion to say that I am glad we have secured so good a man for the engineering department as Dean Shenehon. They are great acquisitions to the University, filling their place admirably and will do much to build up their departments. The institution as it seems to me, is now a most inviting place for a young, vigorous, and able man to come and take charge of and do something great for the future, with its loyal alumni, generous legislature and all the state interested in the work. The spirit of unity and loyalty which breathed in every word that Dean Woods has spoken is delightful. The days have gone by for anyone who loves the state to try to divide the institution, and weaken it. We recognize in the college of agriculture one of the most valuable departments of the University. The work of this department is as valuable to the state of Minnesota as any work done in the University and looked at in some ways, much more valuable. We desire to have the benefit of the reputation of that college and desire to have that college benefit by the reputation of the whole University.

I received the other day from an alumnus a rather interesting letter. It was a personal letter addressed to me and opened a considerable field for thought. The substance of the letter was to this effect. "What ails your University of Minnesota? Why is it that you haven't men in public life like the University of Wisconsin, which has had a man in the United States senate continuously for the past twenty years? You have nothing to show in public life. Why don't some of your alumni run for the United States senate and try to get the place of Senator Nelson and Clapp and really represent the state." I throw out this suggestion for what it is worth. I do not recall any among our alumni who are likely to seek Senator Nelson's or Senator Clapp's place. I am not trying to push you into anything of that kind but the thought is worth considering. I wrote back to the alumnus soothing him somewhat. He said Wisconsin had been doing this for twenty years; the University of Wisconsin is twenty-one years older than the University of Minnesota and so we have twenty-one years to do what Wisconsin has done and that time will see graduates of the University in public places of importance. I hope it may be so. If the University can not produce men of sufficient ability to represent Minnesota and other western states in the house of representatives in Washington or in the senate,

we ought to know the reason; whether it is because men of that brand do not come here or because we do not train them right and give them capacity to fill such places. I do not believe in a man setting out in early boyhood on a course of life marked out that has as its chief aim to be a politician, an officeholder and so-called statesman. I do not believe in the high calling of men of brains and character to represent us in the national congress and I want the men who graduate from this University, the men who have graduated from it, who are large enough to fill those places, to lift up their heads and let the people see them and send them as representatives.

Of course Minnesota was invaded before we got the University started by a lot of men with political antecedents and some consequence from Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana. Those three states have been the nurturing place for politicians ever since the beginning and the fertility, I might say fecundity, of those states is apparent in the fact that while Minnesota has been flooded with men from those states ready to accept any office in the gift of the people or have some created for them if there was not enough to go round, the number of these native born politicians remaining at home in those three states has not seriously abated.

Over in Wisconsin there are only two parties, the LaFollette and the anti-LaFollette, no republican, no democratic, no anything except LaFollette and anti-LaFollette. Those who know LaFollette are not necessarily for LaFollette and those who are LaFollette men do not necessarily know LaFollette. I am not saying anything in favor of LaFollette or against him, I am not taking part in that controversy. I do not think that the question is one which is engaging the whole attention of the country at this time. It is an interesting question in Wisconsin where they do not think of anything else day or night.

Well now, we have been having a good time together for a good many years and we shall have collectively here, a good time for many years to come. There is something very delightful in the relation of the students to their classes, it is different than the relation to the home, church or party or anything else. It is the old college. We have put into it so many hours of our lives and those hours come back to us some of them filled with memories of sweetness and pleasure and some with sorrows and trials and possibly even failures. At times it all comes back to you with a sweetness that overpowers you.

Somehow, somewhere, some heart has come close to yours and you have felt a love that one does not often feel in life and that love has helped you to do things for love and duty. (Turning to the toastmaster, he continued) The atmosphere of

the college, which is as the atmosphere of heaven, if you ever get there, and I think you will get there if you keep on preaching as you have preached in the past and perhaps take Mr. Nelson with you who will be glad to go in your company because he will think it safer.

I do not wish to divulge the secrets of the governor but will say that there is no doubt that Mr. Nelson will be re-appointed a regent. Mr. Nelson has been a most efficient and able regent.

We are not suffering in the need of funds. I see several men looking at me now who want money. One wants some for the new hospital. Another wants three or four new professors, and from the college of agriculture comes the demand for men and I am sure they will get everything they want. I see Dean Wesbrook of the medical department, now for the first time this evening. He wants a great many things to make the medical college what it should be and to make the new hospital of the greatest use. It will take time but they will get it. The University is rather needy, the more money it gets the more it wants.

I suppose you are wondering who will be the next president, I do not know who it will be but I think I could name four men, one of whom it will probably be, and if it isn't one of them, then I don't know what will happen. We made our best choice when we chose President Hill of Missouri. He was my man, I wanted him and have every reason to believe we would have had him if we could have kept still and got his consent before Missouri had a chance to persuade him to stay. We have made one wise choice and trust we will be able to make another but if we do not make a wise choice we will not make a foolish one. Now I suppose this is my last appearance in this annual assembly under these circumstances, I certainly hope it is and I hope upon no other occasion in my life will I be set up before the alumni as an object of antiquity that has been kept for twenty-six years.

In closing President Northrop said, I should like to take each one of you here this evening by the hand and greet you in person but as that will not be possible, I want to say that I give to each of you my love and a heartfelt greeting and this to each and every one present, without exception.

ATHLETIC ELECTION.

The athletic election which was held at the University last Friday night resulted in the election of John McGovern, president. He had no opposition. E. L. Shave was elected vice-president. Harold Hull, Warner Workman, Dartt Lyford and George Foster were elected to the board. The following financial report was submitted by J. D. Bren, treasurer.

Financial report showing the receipts and disbursements of the University of Minnesota athletic board of control from Jan. 23, 1909, to Feb. 11, 1910:

Balance on hand Jan. 23, 1909.....	\$27,831.53
Receipts from basketball 1908-1909....	1,825.42
Receipts from basketball 1909-1910....	196.50
Receipts from baseball 1908-1909.....	495.78
Receipts from interscholastic track meet	202.20
Receipts from indoor track meet.....	389.85
Lawrence football game	1,183.00
Iowa football game.....	3,818.00
Ames football game.....	1,099.75
Nebraska football game, Minn. share	3,026.62
Chicago football game	30,274.32
Wisconsin football game, Minn. share	5,715.68
Michigan football game	27,836.29
Refund on traveling expenses	763.80
Interest on money loaned.....	72.37
Miscellaneous	107.50

Total receipts.....\$76,808.08

Total receipts including balance \$104,639.61

Disbursements.

Basketball guarantees and officials 1908-1909	\$ 2,272.34
Basketball guarantees and officials 1909-1910	\$11.25
Baseball guarantees and salary of coach	2,184.00
Baseball teams	105.00
Football guarantees	31,010.94
Officials for football	1,317.06
Salaries for football	9,935.84
Labor on Northrop Field	1,883.07
Athletic supplies	6,199.75
Repairs on grandstand	1,936.37
Balance on swimming pool	2,000.00
Gate-men and athletics attendants	1,275.21
Traveling expenses for football	4,687.21
Indoor track meet	1,119.00
Insurance and claims	2,920.00
Gymnasium team traveling expenses..	225.00
Stationery and official supplies.....	303.52
Telephone rent and telegrams	89.54
Medals	312.65
Banquets	802.10
Miscellaneous	43.97

Total disbursements.....\$71,133.82

Balance on hand Feb. 1910.....\$33,505.79

NEW EDUCATIONAL FRATERNITY.

Phi Delta Kappa, an educational, professional Greek letter fraternity, established a chapter at the University of Minnesota, Wednesday, Feb. 9. This fraternity is devoted to the fostering of research and scientific work in education, and the strengthening of the professional spirit among teachers.

The Alpha chapter was established at Teachers college, Columbia university in 1907, Minnesota having the distinction of establishing the second chapter.

Other institutions have applied for chapters, among which are Chicago and Nebraska. The chapter members of Minnesota are: Professors A. W. Rankin, J. B. Miner, F. H. Swift, and Messrs. F. E. Critchett, E. G. Quigley, A. S. Edwards, R. A. Graves, W. G. Kingsford, J. J. Mach, and W. W. Norton.

ZETA PSI BUYS NEW HOME.

The western association of the Zeta Psi fraternity closed a deal last Thursday for the purchase of the W. B. Underwood property at 315 Tenth avenue southeast.

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HENDERSON, WUNDERLICH,
WORKS & HENDERSON

Attorneys at Law

Thirteen North Fourth Street MINNEAPOLIS

LOUIS H. JOSS JOHN N. OHMAN

JOSS & OHMAN

Attorneys

314 Minn. Loan & Trust Bldg.

311-313 Nicollet Ave. MINNEAPOLIS

Seth Lundquist, LL.M. '07 Arthur H. Anderson, '09

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The consideration paid was ten thousand dollars. The association will make an additional investment of two thousand dollars. The improvements will be completed early in the spring and the active chapter of Zeta Psi will be in its new home before the first of June. The western association of Zeta Psi is composed of all members of the fraternity living in Minnesota. The officers of the association making the purchase are Clinton M. Odell, R. B. Thomas, Dr. W. H. Card, Dr. C. M. Jordan, Phillip B. Hunt, Otto W. Davies, E. C. Maul, Theodore Wetmore, B. O. A. Olsen and B. E. Rogers.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS PROVIDE SPECIAL STUDY COURSE.

The Hennepin county medical society has instituted a special study course running through the months of January, February, March and into April. The program follows.

Dr. Thos. G. Lee, January 12th, "General embryology and morphology of the nervous system;" Dr. J. B. Johnston, January 19th, "The neurones, their structure, growth and relationships;" January 26th, "The anatomy of the spinal cord and brain stem, gross and microscopic, with a review on the longitudinal paths;" February 2d, "The anatomy of the spinal cord and brain stem, gross and microscopic, with a review of the longitudinal paths," (continued); February 9th, "The anatomy of the brain cortex, gross and microscopic, with a consideration of the association and projection paths;" February 16th, "The anatomy of the brain cortex, gross and microscopic, with consideration of the association and projection paths," (continued); Dr. C. A. Erdman, February 23d, "Topographical and surgical anatomy of the brain and skull;" March 2d, "The peripheral distribution of sensory and motor nerves;" Professor J. B. Miner, March 9th, "What is meant by the psychological point of view.—Its relation to physiology.—The description of mental facts.—Four types of explanation.—Controlling experience through the mind.—The most promising fields of psychological investigation for medicine;" March 16th, "Criticism of common uses of the term.—The scientific use.—Examples of subconscious and unconscious phenomena and suggestions for their control;" March 23d, "The organic nature of the mind.—The relation of normal to abnormal mental conditions as illustrated by the facts of dissociation including secondary personalities.—How to bridge the gap;" March 30th, "What the history of this phenomenon teaches.—Direct and indirect suggestion.—Hypnotism.—Principles for control by suggestion;" April 6th, "The theory on which training is based.—The work that is being done to-day.—The relation of psychologist to physician in this work.—What the outlook is."

A COMMUNICATION.

"The University and Forestry."

Last week there appeared in the *Alumni Weekly* an article entitled "The University & Forestry" by Mr. Wallace Notestein, instructor in History in the University of Minnesota. This article was apparently a malicious attack on the Minnesota Forest School but we would rather more charitably credit it to the ignorance of the writer. Many of the "facts" stated in the article help us in this belief, as does also the fact that an instructor in the University so openly and bluntly criticizes the judgment of the President of the University. "A serious blunder" and "foolish" seem rather strong terms in this connection.

Such articles are to be expected,—but hardly from such a source,—for nearly every new school, of no matter what nature, has passed through just such a stage. Fifteen years ago the papers were full of such predictions in regard to agricultural education. There are agricultural colleges in every state in the Union, several of them turning out annually as many as 150 men each, and yet there are nowhere near enough men to supply the demand. The graduates command as high or higher salaries than those of any other professional school. Mr. Notestein states that the Forest Service of the United States is already overcrowded and that a year or two of the present output of foresters will "saturate" it. There are at the present time less than 500 technically trained men in that Service to manage the Government's 190,000,000 acres of National Forests. In Germany where the government forests are as well managed as any in the world,—and the United States will have nothing but the best,—there is a technically trained man for every 9,750 acres. That means 19,487 trained men for our National Forests alone. To take Mr. Notestein's own figures the forestry schools of the United States are turning out 150 graduates each year, at which rate it will require 129 years to supply the men to manage our National Forests alone. It seems useless to look ahead much farther than that.

It is true that the private forest owners in this country do not employ many foresters at the present time, but they do in other countries and they will here. Especially is this true where the holdings are large, and the majority of the private forests in the United States are in the hands of a few corporations. This is possibly unfavorable for the present consumer but ideal conditions for the development of forestry. At the end of 129 years in which the forest schools will be busy supplying the demands of the National Service the management of private forests may have developed, and, moreover, it is possible that some of the present government foresters may be dead thus causing a few vacancies in that Service.

We have a forestry problem of our own and should be able to employ a lot of intelligent men in its solution. State Auditor Iverson, who for over 20 years, has been in closer touch with the management of the State lands than any other person in Minnesota, says that the State has need for every man graduated from the Forestry School of the University, and could use them to good advantage. The province of a State University is to lead public opinion and not follow and because the public has not yet put the proper emphasis on forestry should not for a moment deter the University from pushing its forestry work to the front and to a position commensurate with what its importance to the state justly entitles it.

There are in Germany about six forest schools of the first class; (not however using Mr. Notestein's classification) graduating about 175 foresters annually. And they have been doing it for years. These graduates do not have any trouble finding positions in the comparatively small forests of Germany, yet our vast country is "saturated" with 550 men.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will doubtless be surprised to learn that their forestry work has been a failure for, if we may judge from the way in which they have recently been enlarging their service they have not as yet been apprised of the fact.

Mr. Notestein closes his remarkable tale of facts with a most remarkable classification of the American forest schools. It would be interesting to know on what that classification is based. The likely theory seems to be that he placed the names of all the schools he could think of on separate sheets of paper and threw them at a table. All those which stopped on the table were "The best and important." Those which fell to the floor "The less important." The name of his own university must have blown down the cellar steps for he loyally and triumphantly places it next to the last. One of its rivals might not have placed it first but no man "who has been for several years much interested in the whole subject" could fairly place it next to the last. In the first place he places Wisconsin which has never had or pretended to have a forestry school at all. The graduates of the Mont Alto Academy are all employed exclusively by the State of Pennsylvania. The others I do not care to criticize. That is enough to show that Mr. Notestein is entirely ignorant of the facts.

The Agricultural College of the University of Minnesota has for some years been giving a complete four years' course in technical forestry, a course which ranks high with the men who are acquainted with its products. Mr. Notestein courteously refers to it in his article as a collection of "courses in botany, mensuration, geology and practical forestry." I wonder

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what he would expect a forest school to teach? The school already exists in fact and the movement which has caused Mr. Notestein so much anguish is only to give it the name which it justly deserves. Even should the supply of foresters exceed the demand it is not to be supposed for a minute that the Minnesota Forest School will be squeezed out of the race. Her graduates should be second to none and it is to assure them this preeminence that a movement for a separate school has been advocated.

Before Mr. Notestein delivers himself of the second chapter which he has so graciously promised us it is to be hoped that he will at least consult the catalogue of his own University and not rely wholly on the same authorities (?) that he used before.

E. G. Cheyney.

MAKE IT TWO STRAIGHT.

Minnesota basketball team defeated the Nebraska team on the Armory floor last Friday night by a score of 33 to 14 and repeated the trick Saturday evening with a score of 27 to 9. The games were easily won and many substitutes were used in both games. The first evening the men on the second team were the chief actors.

WEDDINGS.

Ella Crouse and Milo De Lancy Webster were married February 12th, at the home of the bride's parents in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Webster left for southern California and will be at Pasadena until June 1st. It is undecided where they will be after that time. They were both of the class of 1905.

BIRTHS.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. A. Royal Fairchild of Spokane, Washington, a daughter, Dorothy Purchase, February 3rd, 1910. Mr. Fairchild was a member of the electrical engineering class of 1907, and Mrs. Fairchild was Ethel Purchase Chapman, formerly of St. Paul. Mother and child are doing well.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Herman A. Danelz, '02, of Benson, Minn., February 14th, a daughter, the first girl in the Danelz family for over seventy years, and the second for almost 150 years.

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PERSONALS.

'97 Eng.—Robert P. Blake has recently been promoted to master mechanic of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. Mr. Blake has been with the Northern Pacific ever since graduation and has been steadily promoted.

'97—O. M. Washburn, formerly superintendent of the schools at Waterville, Minn., is now cashier of the state bank of Coberg, Coberg, Ore.

'02—C. A. Mayo has removed from North Yakima to St. Johns, Ore.

'07—William Hubbard has located at Creosote, Wash., with the American Cross Arm company.

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

'05—Mr. C. C. Adams, who is now in charge of the Foley Drug Co., Foley, Minn., recently spent the greater part of a day visiting the college. Mr. Adams has recently installed modern new fixtures of weathered oak and has added a soda fountain to the establishment over which he presides.

The Board of Regents have appointed Dean Wulling, Mr. W. A. Frost and Mr. Robert L. Morland as delegates from the college of pharmacy of the University of Minnesota to the U. S. Pharmacopoeial convention to be held at Washington, D. C. in May. The three delegates will attend.

'09—Miss Nathalia L. Gjerdingen has resigned her position at Halstad, Minn., and is now clerking in a pharmacy at McIntosh, Minn.

Frank R. Cary, a junior, is now dividing his time between attendance at college and service to the Minneapolis Drug Company.

Dean Wulling delivered an address on the Life and achievements of Abraham Lincoln to the assembled classes on Friday, February 11th.

Mr. E. G. Souba of the senior class was three times first prize winner in the Era question contest.

Mr. William W. Lundberg, a senior in the college of pharmacy, was the only one out of the sixty-one candidates for full registration at the recent Minnesota state board of examination who succeeded in passing.

The senior class has entered upon pharmacopoeial assay work.

The third-year medical students are now

taking their practical pharmacy under Dean Wulling and Mr. Bachman. The work is carried on in the pharmaceutical laboratory and will continue through the third quarter of the college year as usual.

Dean Wulling delivered the address of the evening at the banquet and Lincoln exercises of the Stewart Memorial church held on the evening of February 11th.

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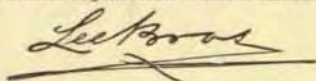


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