



Vol. XI.

May 6, 1912.

No. 30

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Three encouraging things have happened during the past ten days. ¶ A member of the class of '89 sent in her check for \$30 for three life memberships. She said she was not so situated that she could get others to become life members, but she wanted to help the work of the association. ¶ A member of the engineering alumni, class of '03, brought in his pledge for three life members and the cash for two of the three. ¶ An engineering alumnus, of the class of '09, also redeemed his pledge to secure three life members.

If you cannot get THREE why not try for ONE and then ask THAT ONE to try for some ONE else and then try yourself for another ONE? This will bring in the THREE life members. Think about it—it's worth while. It is only a little thing for each alumnus to do, but the sum total of the results means success.

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COMING EVENTS.

May 7th, Dr. Inazo Nitobe. History of Japan. 4 P. M. Chapel.

8 P. M. Chapel. Dr. Talcott Williams of Columbia, Phi Beta Kappa address.

May 8th, Dr. Christian L. Lang, secretary of the Inter-parliamentary Union, formerly secretary of the Nobel Institute, will speak to the students at chapel and at 8 P. M. will give public address in chapel upon "Hague conferences, past and present."

4 P. M. Professor Ford will lecture upon Daniel Webster, exponent of nationality.

May 9th, All-senior spread and dance at the department of agriculture.

4 P. M. Dr. Inazo Nitobe. Race and racial traits. Chapel.

May 10th, Friday, 8 p. m. German pedagogical society of Minnesota will hold a meeting in chapel. Addresses in both German and English.

May 13th. La Casaque, Shevlin hall, French club.

May 14th, 4 P. M. Dr. Inazo Nitobe. Industrial problems. Chapel.

May 15th, Final inter-society debate—Athenians vs Forums.

May 16th, University Menorah society will give The Children of the Ghetto at the Shubert theatre.

4 P. M. Dr. Inazo Nitobe. Religion. Chapel.

Senior women will hold "sing" on knoll in front of Shevlin hall.

May 17th, Henry W. Crees, secretary of the International Students Exchange Bureau of the United Kingdom, will speak in chapel upon the International exchange of students.

May 18th, County fair at the department of Agriculture, 1:30 P. M. until evening.

May 20th, Government inspection of cadets.

May 21st, 4 P. M. Chapel. Dr. Inazo Nitobe, Moral ideals and morals.

May 23rd, 4 P. M. Chapel. Dr. Inazo Nitobe. Relations between Japan and America.

May 28th and 29th. Senior class play, The girl from away, at the Shubert.

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1912
JUNE 17

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
SUMMER SESSION

1912
JULY 26

Introductory and advanced courses in languages and literatures, mathematics, history, economics, politics, sociology, physical and biological science, philosophy and education.

For Bulletin address the Registrar, Minneapolis.

The Security National Bank

Invites Checking Accounts

June 7th, Senior promenade at the Leamington.

June 9th, Baccalaureate service at the University Armory, speaker to be announced.

June 11th, Senior class day.

June 12th, Alumni day—definite program to be announced—arrangements in hands of a committee headed by E. B. Pierce, '04, registrar.

June 13, Commencement day—Address by Albert Shaw, of the Review of Reviews.

NEW SYSTEM OF PHYSICAL TRAINING FOR WOMEN.

For several months past the University authorities have been considering a radical change in the system of physical training for the women of the University. It has been felt that the system which has been in force for some years past was not adequate, and that it should be supplemented or replaced by a system which is in use in a number of other institutions. After much consideration it was decided to make a complete change in the system.

The essential feature of the system inaugurated is the appointment of a health officer—a woman trained in medicine, but not engaged in practice—who will have general oversight of the health of the women students. She will have as an assistant a specialist in physical training, who will have charge of the games and other exercises prescribed.

Among the duties of the health officer will be the following: to give a physical examination to all women students at the

beginning of each year; to prescribe for each the type and amount of exercise that should be taken; to receive at regular intervals reports from each as to her exercise and physical condition; to give instruction in hygiene to the entering class; to give sanitary inspection to lodging houses; to examine into cases of illness in the dormitory and lodging houses; to cooperate with the women's athletic association in providing tennis, basket ball, hockey, aesthetic dances, skating, etc.

The department possesses corrective apparatus, and physically defective women students are required to take, under supervision, suitable corrective exercises.

It will be remembered, that, owing to inadequate provision for giving instruction in physical culture, the work in physical culture was made elective last year. In spite of the fact that it was elective some two hundred and fifty or more young women have been pursuing courses in the department during the current year. The forces which operated to cause the University authorities to make the work in physical culture elective will make impossible any expansion of indoor physical training for women until a new gymnasium can be secured, and adequate dressing rooms and baths provided.

The same expenditure of money will be made and as great care will be exercised as heretofore, but along different lines. It is believed that care for all the women students in the manner proposed will be better than care for part of them in the inadequate quarters at their disposal in the past.

Under the proposed system the emphasis



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Loose money sent in payment of subscriptions is at the sender's risk.

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Minnesota Alumni Weekly
The University of Minnesota,
Minneapolis.

E. B. JOHNSON, '88 Editor.
EARLE R. HARE, M. D., '00.
Editor of the Special Medical Issues.
HARRY WILK, '12, Advertising Manager.

will be placed, first, upon the physical examination and supervision of a medical specialist; second, upon corrective work for those who are found physically defective; third, upon out door sports conducted for the maintenance of the health of the women of the University; fourth, since during so great a portion of the college year it is impossible to conduct any considerable number of out door sports, indoor physical training and gymnasium work will be carried on.

The regents are seeking the proper persons to be appointed to carry out the changes which will be made by the inauguration of the system which has been adopted.

TO REMAIN IN THE BIG EIGHT.

Last Wednesday afternoon the University council met to consider the petition of the students that the University withdraw

from membership in the Big Eight conference. There were representatives of the various student organizations present, as well as members of the athletic committee of the University council, and after two hours' discussion of the question it was voted unanimously not to sever relations with the Big Eight.

The question was discussed from every possible angle and the action finally taken as stated above was absolutely unanimous. The one consideration that carried most weight was the fact that while in the conference Minnesota would be able to work for a reform of the conference, and would, undoubtedly, be able to secure, in the not distant future, the adoption of a scholarship basis of eligibility. The sentiment of the council was very evidently in favor of this stand; and it was distinctly understood, in taking this action, that Minnesota should continue to stand for a scholarship basis of eligibility while living up to the amateur standard until the adoption of another basis could be secured. It was stated, on good authority, that the adoption of a scholarship basis in the not distant future is quite probable, and, since it is probable, and since Minnesota's only reason for leaving the conference, was the failure to adopt this basis, the only sensible thing to do is to stay in the conference and work for the change. The action taken was in the form of an adoption of a report submitted by the unanimous vote of a committee of the council.

THE COUNTY FAIR.

Preparations for the County Fair to be held at the department of agriculture May 18th are being prosecuted with vigor. The Fair will begin at 1:30 p. m. with a faculty base ball game. This will be followed by the Good Farming train consisting of floats representing the various divisions of the college work. The home economics young women will serve lunches at various parts of the campus and open air vaudeville stunts will be produced in a natural amphitheater in the evening. A diamond pin will be awarded to the person or persons who put on the cleverest bit of vaudeville. There will also be a Pike with its usual side shows. The Fair will close with a huge bonfire in the evening. All departments of the University are enthusiastic in their support of this proposition and a Fair worth while is sure to be the result.

$$1 + 3 = 4$$

$$1 + 1 + 2 = 4$$

See Statement on First Page

WORTH CONSIDERING.

An alumnus suggests that the athletic board of control might find it very desirable to do what eastern colleges usually do, that is, send to each member of former baseball teams a complimentary pass to the games of each season. This would not reduce the revenue to any appreciable degree and it would be very likely to arouse added interest in the baseball schedule among former players. This interest would react and be a decided benefit to the sport.

STUDENT COUNCIL MAY ACT.

Two or three recent numbers of the Minnehaha which have met very severe criticism at the hands of the members of the faculty and the more thoughtful members of the student body, have caused the student council to take up the question and hold a conference with the editorial board of the publication. The ground on which the council takes up the matter is that a publication of this sort is supposed to represent student sentiment and ideals and there is a pretty strong feeling that the ideals represented in the recent numbers of the Minnehaha at least, are not such as the student body of the University approve or stand for.

MORE TENNIS COURTS NEEDED.

Minnesota has but nine tennis courts and they are in constant use during the hours of daylight with a constant line in waiting for a chance to get a game. Michigan has forty courts and Harvard is said to have one hundred fifty. Tennis is excellent exercise and is open to all, men and women alike, and provision should be made, somehow, for more courts. The number should be increased to fifty at once. The students will make use of that number to their capacity. The student body is becoming aroused to the fact that athletic sports are not for the few and that provision should be made for the many, a very healthful sign of the times. Northrop field certainly has space for a considerable number of courts—is there any good reason why it should be kept up at great expense simply for a few football games each fall? Why not make use of it now for half a dozen additional tennis courts? This would afford an opportunity for another hundred students to secure much-needed exercise.

DR. NITOBE LECTURES.

Last Thursday and Friday Dr. Inazo Nitobe delivered the first and second of the series of lectures to be given at the University this month. See programs of coming events for statement of later lectures in the course.

PRETENDERS WELL PRESENTED.

The Masquers gave Ibsen's "The Pretenders" at the Shubert last Thursday and Friday evenings. The play was well pre-

sented and the attendance was good. The production reached high water mark for an amateur performance and brought great credit to those who took the various parts as well as to their coach, Mr. Holt. The scenery, painted specially for this play and the costumes were appropriate and helped to give the production a tone and finish not often attained by amateurs.

RECEPTION FOR DEAN COMSTOCK.

The young women of the University have arranged for a reception for Dean Comstock to be held May 25th in Shevlin hall. No special invitations will be issued but all alumnae are invited from 8 to 10. The reception for undergraduates will be from 3 to 6 the same day.

UNIVERSITY SEVERELY CRITICIZED.

The University has been most severely criticised for cancelling the season's baseball schedule. This is but natural, and had the University not been up against the impossible it would have been justified. There was not a man on the squad who was eligible who could catch nor could the coaches find a man who gave any promise of developing into even a mediocre catcher. Any attempt to go through a schedule of games, under such conditions, would have been a complete farce. Minnesota had no choice but to cancel the schedule.

FORUM WINS FROM CARLETON.

The Forum literary society met the Adelpic of Carlton college at Northfield last Wednesday evening and won a unanimous decision of the judges. The subject for debate was the proposition for the United States to adopt a shipping subsidy.

DENTISTS PROVIDED FOR TEMPORARILY.

The dental college will be provided for the coming year in the medical science building which will also house the pharmacy college for another year. This means that the plan to turn the medical science building over to the men for a men's building is out of the question for the next year at least.

THE ENGINEERING ALUMNI BANQUET.

The alumni of the college of engineering including the school of mines, held its regular meeting and banquet in the new engineering laboratory building on the campus last Tuesday evening. About eighty sat down at 6:30. Among the number present were the members of the second class in engineering, that of 1876, Gillette and Thayer. The sole engineering graduate of 1877, Walter S. Pardee, was also present. A considerable number of the older alumni were in the gathering. The

new building elicited expressions of warmest approval on the part of the alumni who were present and was pronounced by those who have had opportunity to know, to be the best building of its kind in the United States today.

Immediately after the dinner a business meeting was held and reports were made by the committee on the high dam and the advisory committee. Mr. Andrews spoke for the advisory committee and told of its activities during the year, especially of a trip which he as chairman of the committee had made with Dean Shenehon to inspect engineering buildings in the east. He expressed it as his opinion that the work of the committee had been worth while; he also expressed the hope that the engineering college might develop, so that it would be to the engineering interests of the state, what the agricultural experimental station is to the agricultural interests.

It was voted to continue an advisory committee and the president was instructed to appoint such a committee.

Mr. Gray, chairman of the committee on the high dam reported that progress had been made and while the committee had not been able to accomplish as much as might have been hoped, that it had made its influence felt in securing the proper solution of the problem involved. Mr. Gray outlined briefly the relative position of the government, the University and the cities in regard to the use of the power to be developed at the high dam saying that the government was first, the University second, and the cities third; he expressed it as his opinion that the possibilities for the University, contained in this proposition were almost limitless. He mentioned the fact that the engineering alumni originated the idea of securing for the University the use of the power to be developed at the high dam and urged that something be done so that the mayors of the two cities should be made to realize the fact that the alumni of the University have a pronounced interest in this matter and a right to be heard.

It was voted that a committee on the high dam be appointed by the chair.

The committee on nominations made its report recommending that Mr. W. I. Gray be re-elected to membership on the board of directors of the General Alumni Association; that Mr. J. B. Gilman, the president, be continued as president of the association; that Mr. T. L. Daniels be made vice-president; W. T. Ryan, secretary, and Albert Graber treasurer. The motion to have this report adopted was passed by a unanimous vote.

The chairman expressed his appreciation to the committee in charge of the banquet and appointed Messrs. Chalmers and Cutler to express to the musicians the thanks of the alumni for their services.

Dean Shenehon was called upon to speak and began by making a statement concern-

ing the power dam now in process of construction near Fort Snelling. He stated that certain delays in settling matters connected with this problem, were due to the fact that neither the United States, nor any of the states, had any settled policy in dealing with this, a comparatively new problem.

He followed by saying that the engineering faculty were very proud of the building in which the present meeting was being held and called attention to some of its particularly desirable features. He invited the alumni to hold their meeting for 1913 in the new main engineering building and the meeting of 1914 in a new electrical engineering building for which it is hoped an appropriation may be secured from the legislature of 1913. Plans for this building are being prepared under the direction of a committee of alumni who are footing the necessary expenses for the preparation of the plans. He announced that the course in architecture which has been suspended for the current year would be taken up again the coming year. He also said that the Minneapolis Steel and Machinery company has offered five hundred dollars for a graduate scholarship to enable some promising graduate of the University to continue original research for another year. He made note of two contributions made by the alumni of the University to engineering science during the year, referring to books issued by Mr. Burch and Professor Ryan. He characterized the book of Mr. Burch as being an unusually valuable contribution to the subject of the electrification of railways. The book of Mr. Ryan was also pronounced to be a very valuable series. The dean also announced that with the close of the current year Drs. Haynes and Eddy would retire from active service in the college but would continue to keep in touch with the college for an indefinite period to come.

Dr. Eddy was called upon for a speech and sketched briefly the rapid development of the profession of engineering and said that this building, referring to the one in which the meeting was being held, was going to enable the faculty and students to keep abreast of the times and mentioned it as the greatest single factor in the life of the college.

Mr. Gillette was then called upon and made a very interesting talk, saying the college must keep close to the profession in the state if it is to be of the highest use to the people of the state. He also told about the work of the civic commission of Minneapolis of which he is a member, stating that the drawings prepared under the direction of this commission would be on exhibition within a few days in Minneapolis, that the commission intended to issue a very full printed report on its work up to the present time and in addition a primer,

(Continued on page 7)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT NOTES.

Edited by Dr. E. R. Hare.

PERSONALS.

Dr. Hugh S. Wilson, '05, of Crystal, N. D., was a recent visitor at the University, while on his way home after several months spent in California. He was greatly pleased at the progress made by the medical school during the past few years, and especially interested in the University hospital.

Dr. Baker, '08, of Waltham, was a recent visitor at the University and the University hospital.

Dr. John Butler, '03, has returned to Minneapolis, after a fifteen months absence in Europe, where he was pursuing special work in diseases of the skin.

Dr. O. W. Parker, '00, of Ely, spent a short time in Minneapolis the past month.

Dr. Theodore Satersmoen, '10, is now located at Deer River.

Dr. Ernest V. Smith, '07, who has been at Adams since his graduation, has disposed of his practice there, and removed to Rochester where he will spend two years or more in surgical work.

Dr. Victor G. La Rose, '01, of Bismarek, N. D., spent a few days in Minneapolis recently, and was an interested visitor at the University hospital.

Dr. A. R. T. Wylie, '06, of Grafton, N. D., was at the University a short time ago.

Dr. E. P. Quain, '99, of Bismarek, N. D., was a recent visitor in the city, and at the University.

Dr. N. L. Linneman, '02, of Duluth, a recent visitor at the University, and at Elliot memorial hospital, was highly pleased with the marked improvement which he saw in every department in the medical school.

The regular meeting of the Minnesota pathological society was held the evening of April 16th, 1912, in the laboratory of pathology. A most interesting program was presented as follows: 1. Notes on complement fixation in tuberculosis, Dr. A. I. Laird, Duluth; 2. Biological studies of *Treponema pallidum*, Dr. R. H. Mullin, Minneapolis; 3. Note on differential leucocyte count in exophthalmic goiter, Dr. K. S. Plummer, Rochester. Some interesting specimens were presented, among them: (A) Brain showing multiple abscesses, from a case of empyema, Dr. Warren A. Dennis; (B) Specimen of *Dibothriocephalus latius* from a case at the University hospital, Dr. C. R. Drake.

These programs are of marked interest and profit to the men who attend them.

The meeting of the medical alumni will be held this year at Duluth, at the time of

the meeting of the State Medical society. This is in accordance with a resolution adopted by the executive committee more than a year ago. Inasmuch as there is to be no meeting of our alumni during commencement week, we hope that a large number will plan to be present at the meeting in August. The State society meets August 13-14 and 15.

At the last meeting in New York city of the American society for experimental biology and medicine, Dr. F. W. Schlutz, clinical instructor in pediatrics, and research associate in physiology, was elected to membership. We congratulate Dr. Schlutz on his membership in this society, as it is an honor well placed, and of which any man may be proud.

Dean F. F. Wesbrook, who has been enjoying a much needed vacation at Pass Christian for several weeks past, has returned to his office again, much improved by the rest.

Dr. Louis H. Fligman, '01, of Helena, Montana, is spending six months in special study at Berne, and Vienna. He is devoting himself especially to the study of nervous diseases and to diseases of the heart, lungs, and kidneys.

Dr. John C. Staley, '03, of Mandan, N. D., recently read a paper on acute articular rheumatism, before the Sixth district society of North Dakota.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We are pleased to report that the University hospital continues to extend a helping hand to the many patients who apply for admission from all parts of the State. The number of patients during the past month has been well over one hundred, at one time the hospital housing one hundred and twenty-five patients, at which time the hospital was crowded in every department. There are continuously a considerable number of patients on the waiting list. The need for more room for the hospital is already manifest, and in order that the efficiency of the institution may be maintained, must soon be provided. We hope that the time is not far distant when the medical campus will contain a number of buildings devoted exclusively to hospital purposes, instead of the one which we now have.

The X-Ray laboratory recently equipped as a department of Elliot hospital is one of the new points of interest to medical alumni visiting the campus. It is under the direction of Frank S. Bissell, '02, who hopes eventually to establish graduate courses in this line of work.

The X-Ray tube is the modern Aladdin lamp of the diagnostician, who, after exhausting all other occult and scientific means at his disposal, turns to his "lamp"

which is induced not by a touch, but by a powerful electric current to reveal the hidden secret. Stated more scientifically—every variation in density of structure of the part examined is represented by a shadow of corresponding intensity by a shadow cast upon fluoroscopic screen or photographic plate.

Thus it becomes possible to view the change in the air-containing lung, or to study with the eye the various contractions of the stomach as some food material more opaque than the tissues themselves, is being manipulated by this wonderful organ, or to view the normal or diseased heart in action as readily as tho the chest wall were swung on hinges, and one had but to open the door.

The room in which the tube is operated is lined from floor to ceiling with heavy sheet lead, which alone prevents the dissemination of the ray thru the other rooms.

An idea of the frequency with which this method is called into play may be gathered from the statement that nearly two hundred patients have been examined since the apparatus was installed.

THE ENGINEERING ALUMNI BANQUET.

(Continued from page 5)

a copy of which they hope to place with every family in Minneapolis.

Mr. W. I. Gray was then called upon and made a speech upon a new building for the department of electrical engineering. He stated that since the department had been started something like \$600,000 had been spent on the college of engineering of which but \$36,000 had been spent in the electrical engineering department although this department had graduated nearly 40 per cent of all the men sent out from this college. On Mr. Gray's suggestion, it was voted to appoint a committee to take up the matter with the University authorities to see whether it would not be possible to have an item included in the budget to be sent to the next legislature providing for such a building.

On motion of Mr. Gillette the alumni voted to direct the president and secretary to prepare an expression of appreciation of the alumni of the college for the services of Drs. Eddy and Haynes.

The secretary of the General Alumni Association was called on and made a few remarks concerning the influence of the alumni on the University and the necessity of exercising this influence in a way to promote the highest interest of the University as a servant of the state.

Telegrams and letters were received from: Roy V. Wright, Eng '98, of New York City; Frank E. Downing, Eng '04, of Hibbing; W. C. Smith, Eng '90, engineer of the Northern Pacific road in St. Paul; G. H. Morse, Eng '93, of the University of Ne-

braska and W. H. Hoyt, Eng '90, second chief engineer of the Missabe range road.

Professor Kavanaugh was then called upon and made a short speech telling briefly the chief facts concerning the building which cost \$92,000 and the equipment which cost \$28,000. The meeting then closed to give those present an opportunity to inspect the building under the leadership of Professor Kavanaugh.

FIRST UNIVERSITY "SING."

Last Friday, in chapel Professor Scott led the first chapel exercises of the sort ever held in the University. Assisted by a choir of young men, who sat on the platform, Professor Scott led in the singing of a large number of old college favorites, together with some of the local favorites. It was an enjoyable and inspiring occasion and is doubtless but the forerunner of other similar occasions.

FOLWELLS BACK HOME.

Dr. and Mrs. Folwell will leave Washington Saturday, May 4th, spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Russell Heywood Folwell, 5630 Kenmore Avenue, Chicago, en route, arriving in Minneapolis about May 8th. Miss Folwell will remain at Hotel Donald, 1012 13th St. N. W., Washington, D. C. for the present.

WILLIS A CANDIDATE.

Judge John W. Willis, Ex '78, of St. Paul, has announced himself as a candidate for delegate-at-large to the National democratic convention. Judge Willis desires to go to the convention unpledged to any candidate and favors a declaration of principles in accordance with the democratic platform of 1908. The Irish Standard, of this city, has an editorial in a recent number strongly recommending him.

PIERCE RETURNS FROM MADISON.

Ernest B. Pierce, '04, registrar of the University, spent Friday and Saturday, April 26th and 27th, at the University of Wisconsin investigating their system of registration and various matters of interest to himself in connection with the work in the registrar's office.

DEAN OWRE TALKS ON "WALKING"

Dean Alfred Owre, Dent '94, of the college of dentistry, talked to the students assembled in chapel last Wednesday morning upon "The gentle art of walking." The substance of Dean Owre's remarks was that in order to be master of mind and body it is necessary to live right, that is eat what is proper and take proper exercise. He declared walking an ideal form of exercise since it combined physical betterment and pleasure. Dean Owre explained from his long experience the proper equipment to be provided for taking long walks.

PHASES OF LIFE AND EDUCATION
in
America, France and Germany
and

the Spherical Want System of Teaching,

by
Professor F. W. Springer, Eng. '93.

Part III.

Money-Life Curves.

Certain phases of the educational and vocational problems can be brought out by the following money-life curves. These curves are intended to illustrate a method or a basis of comparing the vocational efficiencies of different classes of people and of different systems of education.

Vocational efficiency depends very largely upon the efficiency of the educational system. If students are filled with ideas about things quite outside their spheres of activity and are taught subjects for which the boys have no decisive want, it is quite apparent that the results cannot compare with those resulting from a method by which the boys learn those things needed and used at the time, and especially if the boys are steamed up to high pressure will and action by their own personal wants.

Compelling boys to learn facts which are only of artificial interest to them and entirely outside of their lives, cannot give very satisfactory results.

A real leader is a man who can induce people to want what he wants; a politician is one who pretends to want what he thinks the people will most likely want; and a good teacher must be a leader who can stimulate those wants in a pupil which are consistent with the pupil's stage of development, and which will lead to the acquisition of knowledge of use in the future as well as in the present.

Of all vocational teaching systems for the masses, the vortbildung (continued-education) system seems to be the only one yet devised that satisfactorily increases the efficiency of the common people, and at the same time, lends itself to a vocational system of teaching which should still further increase the efficiency. Further, it permits early marriage.

The **highest efficiency** in education and vocation demands the formation of **useful habits only**, under the high driving power of the pupils' own wants, and **such other incentives** as are necessary to prevent the formation of bad habits. Often one little bad habit spoils the boy's chances of success, hence the formation of good habits, or the acquirement of useful knowledge, must begin at birth.

The first curve is intended to give an idea of expense and income of a foreign laborer, who has attended a "Vortbildung School." It is to be noticed that the "receiving" part, or the school side of his

curve, AB, is short, and that the earnings equal the expenses at an early age.

Boys learning trades, between the ages

MONEY-LIFE CURVES.

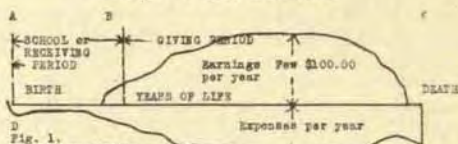


Fig. 1. Foreign Vortbildung School Trained Laborer.

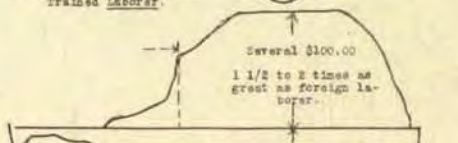


Fig. 2. U.S. Laborer.

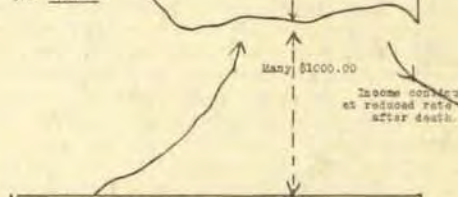


Fig. 3. Self-made American Rich Man

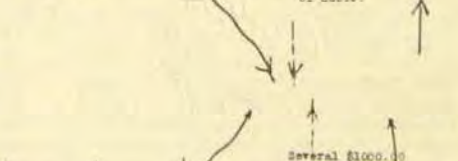


Fig. 4. U.S. Successful College Man in a Profession.

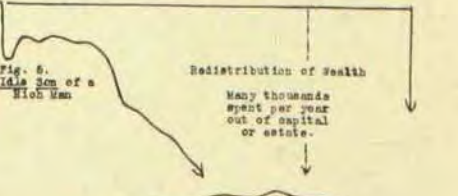


Fig. 6. Idle Son of a Rich Man



Fig. 7. Case of not sufficient earnings.

of 14 and 18, in America and attending a vorthbildung school a few hours per week, should be able to just about make their expenses, on the average, between those ages. This cuts down the expense curve of the boy's father.

The second figure is that of a United States laborer; third, a self-made rich man; fourth, a college man; fifth, an idle son of a rich man; sixth, a shop girl or the like.

The longer the receiving or educational period, AB, in which little or nothing is earned, the greater must be the rate of earning, or the wages, BC, in mature life in order to justify the financial right of the individual to live. It might be a good thing for some of us to plot our money-life curves to see how long we should live in order to justify the expenditures made by parents, the state, and ourselves.

It is evident that these money-life curves may fall far short of representing the value of a man to his country. The rich man may be a positive detriment and the man of small income of the greatest value. No money can represent the love and care which some parents give their children, and no money can represent the value of children in affecting the parents for good, and in holding together the elements of the social unit. Besides, children are the absolute necessity, no matter what they cost. With no children there would not be a living human being in 100 years.

If the average of all these curves in a nation showed less area above than below the zero line, we should expect such a nation soon to become mortgaged by another. In case the earnings represented a large drain upon natural resources, as is now the case in America, we may expect in the future decreased earnings, or hope for greater efficiency.

The curve shown in Fig. 5, so commonly exemplified by idle sons of rich Americans, imperfectly illustrates the financial value of such individuals.

The really idle rich are not only worth nothing, but are really a serious detriment to a country. They create markets in order to satisfy selfish desires, which in turn seek new buyers of things not helpful. They divert human energy and capital into waste channels. They set a bad standard and example, which the poorer attempt to emulate. They create a dangerous environment in general to society.

Their one redeeming feature is that they are busy with their automobile appetites in redistributing the control of their wealth. We could be sorry for them because they really are unfortunate if there were not so many victims.

The robber, thief, gambler, political grafter, and similar classes, might be shown up by curves like that of the idle rich in that there are no earnings. These classes

are partially the result of conditions for which society is to blame, thus representing an ailment of society, and if they are numerous or active enough they keep society on the alert to locate and correct its own faults.

In the case of the shop girl, or of any individual receiving less than is necessary to spend, in the particular station in life, society pays the difference in various ways, and the cost to society is much more than the money difference between earnings and expenses.

An applicant for a position in a department store, on saying that it was not possible to live on the salary offered, was told, "We don't expect you to." Money-life curve No. 6 applies to such a case. Surely we should not place all the blame upon the average individual who fails to make his accounts balance and takes, in consequence, a devious course.

United States Schools.

Higher education and our present educational ideals had their origin about 1650. They were inaugurated by a people which had suffered much from religious persecution.

The conviction of these early English Puritans, that it was the duty of the State to provide free education to every citizen and to eliminate every political and ecclesiastical control from the schools, are still firmly held by our people of today.

Puritanism rules this country today because of the educational impetus given by a few thousand solid citizens in 1650.

French Schools.

The present school system of France was directly the result of an investigation following the calamity of 1870. The committee which was appointed concluded that the military strength of the country would be greatly increased if a larger percentage of the soldiers could read and write, and that the cause of the great disaster was due directly to lack of unanimity thru lack of education.

War as an educator of races and nations certainly in this and most other cases, takes first place in the school of experience. It is about the only school that can make all members of a race think desperately hard about the same problem of life at the same time.

The immediate advantage of a war course generally goes to the people who are the best prepared in every way, cleverest and most numerous. The Germans won the war and the French paid for being taught that their system was poor. In this case, as others, the cost of tuition, or of experience was extremely high but it was perhaps worth the price paid, and will, no doubt, continue to be of value as long as interest payments on this old war debt must be cared for.

The Franco-German war is an example of the fact that a nation which is not prepared to compete industrially and to **wage or to prevent war** when its own interests are at stake, is prepared to die or to pay the bills when its interests are the concern of a better prepared nation.

On paper, the French school plan seems to be an excellent one, but they are even further behind Germany than we are. The French are bankers and the Germans and the Americans are manufacturers. This may explain the difference.

The French system is somewhat like that of the United States in the grades, since the larger part of the pupils attend the public schools till 10 to 14 years of age. The upper courses are more like the German gymnasium, and the traditions and methods of the Universities, are, in general, much like those of Germany.

The fact that the government school system is behind in engineering and trade schools is clearly shown by the large number of private boarding schools of all kinds.

German Schools.

The modern, advanced German schools had their origin in schools for preparing young men for the ministry. The scope of these classical-religious schools was gradually extended to include preparation for other walks in life, but the classics were jealously adhered to so that a knowledge of Latin and Greek came to be the earmarks of a scholar in Germany.

But, commercial and military necessity forced first the introduction of modern languages as equal to the classics and later, or within the last 25 years, engineering and manual training have reached almost an educational equality with the older courses.

It is easy to account for the persistence of Latin in the American schools because such a large percentage of English, and especially technical English, is of Latin origin. This is even more the case in France. But, in the case of Germany, there appears to be no necessity for studying the classics except for the training and culture.

The classics in Germany are going out of style, almost as much so as in the United States, and science, modern languages, such as English and French, and engineering have come into vogue.

The modern German school system is largely due to the foresight of a few German leaders who saw the necessity of education, and especially of technical education, if Germany wished to thrive in competition with dense population about her.

The beginning of industrial training is said to have been made by the old Emperor Frederick who had a lathe secretly bought in England, rusted to look like old iron, and shipped in parts by different routes to Germany. One piece came around thru Russia. This lathe was set up and loaned

to various German manufacturers that they might copy it.

It is said that the origin of the phrase, "Made in Germany" was due to a law passed by England as a protection against imported cheap German goods of very poor quality. All such imports had to be stamped "Made in Germany." The Germans still use this stamp, but for a different reason, thanks to her technical school system.

A German representative visited the Philadelphia Centennial and reported back, that the German exhibit in comparison with the others was the limit, and that something would have to be done with the German industrial and technical schools. Germany has the most effective school system in the world. Her life depends upon it, and a few governing leaders of a generation or so ago, who **knew**, are responsible for it.

Germany has about 16,500 engineering college students, in eleven fine, large engineering colleges, and 1700 engineering graduates per year for 65,000,000 people. There is also an increasing number of industrial school graduates in addition.

We need, of course, a relatively much larger number of engineers than the Germans because of the enormous amount of development work to be done in a much larger and newer country, with a larger and growing population.

The next section will take up the comparison of French, German and American schools and students.

ELECTED PRESIDENT OF GRADE TEACHERS.

Mary Cone Harris, '98, teacher in the North high school, was recently elected president of the grade teachers' association of this city. This association includes the teachers of the high school as well as the lower grades and an election to the presidency of this association is a greatly coveted honor.

UNIVERSITY WEEK CIRCUIT.

The names of the towns to be visited during the All-University week in June have just been announced. President Vincent plans to make all of the towns in the first circuit, and three or four in each of the others. The southwest circuit lasting from June 3rd to 8th inclusive will include the following towns, St. James, Windom, Worthington, Luverne, Jackson, and Fairmont. Those on the southeast circuit, from June 10th to 15th inclusive are: Red Wing, Rochester, Plainview, Grand Meadow, Owatonna, Waseca. The northern district includes, Crookston, Bemidji, Grand Rapids, Coleraine, Cloquet and Brainerd. The dates for the last circuit are June 17th to 22nd inclusive.

The program, though nearly completed,

has not yet been announced but will be in the near future.

GRADUATE FROM THE MODEL SCHOOL.

The first class to be graduated from the University model school will complete their work this year. There are ten members of the senior class in the high school, all boys whose average age is eighteen years. The exercises will be held in chapel on June 4th. Graduation exercises from the eighth grade will be conducted at the school building on the morning of June 3rd. There are fifteen members of this class, the majority being girls.

"M's" ARE AWARDED.

The "M's" voted to fifteen members of the 1911 football team are to be awarded today. The custom of "Letter Day" was originated by President-Emeritus Northrop and is to be continued under the new administration.

In addition to the gold "M's" to be placed on Maroon sweaters, the men will be given gold watch fobs, engraved with their names and the record of the squad. A large maroon blanket bearing a gold "M" is also awarded to players receiving the college insignia for the first time. Eight of the fifteen men are thus receiving blankets: Wallender, Tobin, Aldsworth, Capron, Hayward, Johnson, Elder and McAlmon. The veteran members of the squad include Captain-elect Morell, Powers, Frank, Smith, Robinson, Stevens and Rosenwald.

MINNESOTA IN THIRD PLACE

Minnesota's relay team that was thought to have a good chance of winning the two mile event in the race held at Philadelphia April 27th, came out third in the contest. The track was a slow track and the winning team, Pennsylvania, clipped two seconds from Minnesota's previous record.

TENNIS TEAM TAKES TRIP.

On May 10th the University tennis team composed of Seiforde Stellwagen and Joe Armstrong will leave for the east to compete with representatives of some of the leading eastern colleges. Last year's team composed of Adams and Armstrong made a remarkable record. The schedule of games follows: Leave here Friday, May 10th; Ohio State, Monday, May 13th; Oberlin, Tuesday, May 14th; Kenyon, Wednesday, May 15; Pittsburg, Thursday, May 16th; Pennsylvania, Saturday, May 18th; Princeton, Monday, May 20th; College of City of New York, Wednesday, May 22nd; Yale, Friday, May 24th; Brown, Saturday, May 25th; Boston Technical, Monday, May 27th; Harvard, Tuesday, May 28th; Dartmouth, Saturday, June 1st; Amherst, Monday, June 3rd; Western Intercollegiate Meet, Chicago, June 7th, 8th and 9th.

Provided, however, that the intercollegiate dates are changed to Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 30th, 31st and June 1st, the Dartmouth and Amherst dates will be cancelled.

FACULTY ACCEPTS CHALLENGE.

The members of the medical faculty have issued a challenge to the seniors of that department to a baseball contest to be played in the near future. The faculty are so sure of winning the game that they have issued an invitation to the members of the senior team to be their guests for the evening of the game.

MAKING AN ENVIABLE REPUTATION.

Victor Roehrich, Chem '10, city chemist of St. Paul, assisted by S. H. Smith, Chem '10, and H. J. Hennessy, Chem '11, is making an enviable reputation for himself in the newly created department of chemistry in the city government of St. Paul. The department has already saved the city many times its cost in the way of improved service and in actual saving in purchases and in other ways. Its activities have reached into pretty nearly all of the departments of the city government and it has been called on for service innumerable times. The record of what has been accomplished is a record that Mr. Roehrich and his associates may well be proud of.

DISSOLVE PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of Deutsch, Allen & Breeding at present located in the Andrus Building, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The firm was composed of Henry Deutsch, Law '94; E. P. Allen, Ex '90, Law '07; and A. M. Breeding, Law '06. Mr. Allen will continue the practice of law at the present location while Mr. Deutsch will remove to the Plymouth building about May 15th. Mr. Breeding has formed a partnership with S. Fliegelman and will occupy a portion of the suite at present occupied by the firm.

WILL TEACH AT HIBBING.

The following graduates of the University will teach at Hibbing the coming year. Walter S. Rodgers, '01; Katherine Dougherty, '08; Ruby Wasser, '08; Eva La Due, '07; Dora Holcomb, '09; Irma P. Smith, '08; Edith Beardsley, '09.

ENGINEER ELECTED CHIEF.

For the first time in the history of the University an engineer has been elected to the position of managing editor of the Gopher. Renville Rankin, a sophomore, is the one to be elected.

ENGAGEMENTS AND WEDDINGS.

The engagement of Jane McKay, of St. Paul, and Francis G. Lister of Portland, Ore., has been announced. The wedding

will take place June 6th. Miss McKay will be remembered by thousands of the alumni as assistant in the registrar's office, where she has been employed for the past eight years.

Robert. E. Johnson Law '08 and Katherine L. Balch LaSalle, '07, were married April 11th at Marshalltown, Iowa, where they will make their home. Mr. Johnson having been practicing law there since his graduation.

DEATHS.

Helmer O. Olsgard, '01, died April 11th in Hamlin township, Nelson county, North Dakota, at the age of thirty-seven years. Mr. Olsgard had been in poor health for the past five years but seemed as well as usual up to the day before his death. The immediate cause of his death was hemorrhage of the lungs from tuberculosis. Mr. Olsgard is survived by his widow and two sons, Waldron and Wilfrid, respectively five and six years old. Although he had faced death for many years he was always cheerful and courageous.

George B. Darling of White-Darling-Hazard company of this city, died last Tuesday after a week's illness with meningitis. Mr. Darling will be remembered by many of the older alumni from the fact that he maintained a restaurant in the basement of the Old Main for a number of years. Mr. Darling is survived by his wife and one daughter, eighteen years old.

THE INFLUENCE OF ORGANIZED ALUMNI ON AMERICAN COLLEGES.

Apart from the enormous growth in student attendance during the last ten years, perhaps no feature of college and university development in America has been more significant than the growth of the influence of the alumni of colleges in the management and development of their institutions. This has come about in large measure from the organization of the alumni, which has been carried to a very high point of development in the last decade. Almost every college of standing has organized its alumni into effective groups with regularly appointed officers, so that the college authorities have a direct current of influence reaching from the college president or the alumni secretary to each graduate student of the institution. * * * *

It is clear to one who observes with any care the progress of American college development, that this organization of alumni is the beginning of what is to be an increasingly influential factor in determining

the form and character of our colleges. Whether for good or for ill, there can be no question but that the American college must reckon in the future in increasing measure with the graduates whom it has sent out into the world, and that the closeness of the organization, which has been effected will give these graduates in their associated capacity a constantly growing influence upon the college.

The good side of this organization of alumni is evident. The sense of comradeship is fostered by such associations. Loyalty to one's college is itself a sentiment to be cultivated. In the college life and the college associations lie many of the things most dear to the educated American. To cherish a loyalty for these things is to cherish a form of patriotism whose roots lie deep in all that is best in our human nature. Finally, by means of such organizations the active help of alumni is enlisted for the support and advancement of the college. It is for this reason mainly that the college authorities have developed the thoroughgoing organization of their alumni, but in creating such an organization they have also developed a power which in the future may not be always amenable to the wishes of the college authorities. It may grow into a Frankenstein.

For no one can view this movement with unprejudiced eyes without recognizing, along with the good results which come from the organization of college alumni, certain definite dangers. First of all, the movement has seldom had any connection with scholarly ideals or the promotion of such ideals in the college. Nothing reflects more completely the unscholarly tendencies of our recent educational history than the development of alumni association and alumni clubs. Like all organizations, such clubs tend to fall into the hands of a few men, not always the best or most thoughtful of college graduates. In fact, the alumni clubs are composed to a considerable extent of men who are not graduates, because in the good fellowship which holds in such associations and out of the desire of the college officials to include every man who can be of assistance, the alumni associations almost invariably include all former students in their ranks. Indeed, to the man who for one cause or another failed to graduate, membership in

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the alumni club, whether it be in an active or in an associate capacity, often means more than it does to the man who has received his degree. These circumstances operate to throw the management of such clubs into the hands of a few men, who are very often those least qualified to represent the sentiment of thoughtful and scholarly alumni. It is partly because such leadership has so often been found in alumni associations that the alumni influence is so generally exerted in a sentimental or partisan sense. Rarely have the alumni of any college, when appealed to on a question of moment, responded to this appeal in as thoughtful and impartial a spirit as educated men might be expected to do. On the contrary, they have in nearly all cases shown themselves ready prey for the sentimental leader or the partisan advocate. It would be difficult in this respect to find any great difference between the proceedings of labor unions and those of organized college graduates. The walking delegate has been prominent in both.

Perhaps in no one respect has the influence of alumni fallen so far short of what the public has a right to expect of educated men as in the relation of the alumni groups to the matter of college athletics. In a very large number of cases the alumni of colleges, either through their organized clubs or individually, have brought pressure to bear upon the college authorities to tolerate athletic conditions that were not only objectionable, but in many cases immoral. One of the most glaring instances of this sort occurred a few years ago in the case of even so great an institution as the University of Michigan. The largest group of alumni

of the University of Michigan is to be found in Chicago, the Chicago Club enrolling two thousand members. Largely through the influence of the members of this club, the university tolerated for some years, against the protests of the faculty, a situation in athletics that was thoroughly demoralizing.

Alumni have so often shown themselves so much more interested in securing a winning athletic team than in promoting the real interests of the college, that an honest college president has not infrequently found himself seriously hampered, educationally, by the demands of the alumni that their university should have a winning team. * * *

The whole question of the influence of organized alumni upon the colleges is a new problem. It is plain from the history of the past few years that such organizations are capable both of good and of harm. It is clearly to the interest of a college that alumni should have some participation in the government of the institution and in its development. The problem that therefore faces the colleges to-day, so far as this question is concerned, is,—What form of participation shall alumni have which shall be fruitful and wise, a participation in which the alumni may have a right to voice their wishes and opinions, a relation in which the college may call upon the alumni for help or for advice, but a relation nevertheless in which the college authorities will not be hampered by a merely sentimental effort of alumni to regulate college affairs?

Numerous suggestions have appeared in the past five years in educational publications, and particularly in college journals, as to the form that this participation of

Alumni Professional Directory

This directory is published for the purpose of affording a convenient guide to Minnesota Alumni of the various professions, who may wish to secure reliable correspondents of the *same profession* to transact business at a distance, or of a special professional character. It is distinctly an *intra-professional* directory. Alumni of all professions, who, by reason of specialty or location are in a position to be of service to Alumni of the the same profession, are invited to place their cards in the directory.

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alumni should assume; for the demand of the alumni for participation in college management has become general. The variation in these suggestions illustrates the unformed state of college opinion concerning such relations. The more radical conception contemplates an organiza-

tion under which the president and faculty would be subject to a referendum to the associated alumni. One advanced advocate of alumni government has suggested that the president shall be subject to recall by a two-thirds vote of the alumni.

The more conservative advocates of alumni participation in college government go no further than to suggest the presence of a limited proportion of alumni on the college board of trustees, these alumni to be chosen, however, by the alumni association, not by the college trustees.

At the present time a wide movement is in progress under which alumni are being introduced to college boards under conditions which lodge much power in the alumni organizations. What is needed is that the colleges should realize that in creating organized groups of alumni and former students they have set in motion an influence which is powerful and which will grow in power, and that the participation of these influences in the affairs of the college should be conservatively and carefully admitted. The colleges may well go slowly in this matter. An extensive participation of alumni in the actual management of a college should await the time when some plan can be worked out under which alumni may express their ideas in a thoughtful and definite way, while at the same time college authorities will not be subjected to undue pressure from sentimental and temporary movements.

More than all this, we need in this matter a reform in our conception of alumni loyalty. Our alumni associations have been hitherto wholly almost what promoters in the west call "booster clubs." There has been no essential difference between the two. If college alumni influence is to make for a better form of college, then college loyalty must take on somewhat more of real devotion to the cause of education and of the intellectual life, and a relatively smaller devotion to the promotion of successful athletics, or other forms of college aggrandizement.

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Vol. XI.

May 13, 1912.

No. 31

COMING EVENTS.

May 13th. La Casaque, Shevlin hall, French club.

May 14th, 4 P. M. Dr. Inazo Nitobe. Industrial problems. Chapel.

May 15th, Final inter-society debate—Athenians vs. Forums.

Evening, on the campus. "All-University Sing."

May 16th, University Menorah society will give "The Children of the Ghetto" at the Shubert theatre.

4 P. M. Dr. Inazo Nitobe. Religion. Chapel.

May 17th, Henry W. Crees, secretary of the International Students Exchange Bureau of the United Kingdom, will speak in chapel upon the International exchange of students.

Forum banquet—place and hour to be announced. All former members invited. Detailed information may be had of George Gamble.

May 18th, County fair at the department of Agriculture, 1:30 P. M. until evening.

May 20th. Government inspection of cadets.

May 21st. 4 P. M. Chapel. Dr. Inazo Nitobe, Moral ideals and morals.

May 23rd, 4 P. M. Chapel. Dr. Inazo Nitobe. Relations between Japan and America.

May 25th, 4 to 6 p. m. Reception for Dean Comstock, Shevlin hall.

May 28th and 29th. Senior class play, The girl from away, at the Shubert.

June 7th, Senior promenade at the Leamington.

June 8th, Law alumni banquet, Hotel St. Paul, 6 p. m. Dean Vance will attend. Fuller announcement next week.

June 9th, Baccalaureate service at the University armory, Theodore G. Soares.

June 11th, Senior class day.

June 12th, Alumni day—definite program to be announced.

June 13, Commencement day—Address by Albert Shaw.

ALUMNI DAY PLANS.

Plans for alumni day have not yet matured sufficiently to make any definite announcement. The latest idea is to have the baseball game, between the faculty and seniors at the department of agriculture, at three o'clock, this to be followed by a chance to inspect the buildings or to hold short class reunion meetings. A dinner to be provided (the price will be kept low), which will be followed by vaudeville stunts and a "sing," this, in turn, to be followed by an informal dance. Plans are being worked out along this line and if nothing unforeseen happens, definite announcements will be made in the next issue of the Weekly.

ATTEND THE COUNTY FAIR SATURDAY.

Every alumnus of the University, who can possibly make arrangements to be present, should attend the county fair next Saturday at the department of agriculture. The members of the department have been making great preparations for a big event and the program promises a whole afternoon and evening of enjoyable events. The agricultural department knows how to do things and every alumnus who attends the fair will surely never regret the time and effort. It is to be a modified May fete and it is hoped to make it quite as successful and interesting.

EDITOR DISCLAIMS CREDIT.

The editor of the Weekly has been complimented upon the article printed in the issue of May 6th upon "The influence of organized alumni on American colleges." This article was taken from the

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latest report of the Carnegie Foundation for the advancement of teaching and should have been preceded by the following statement. In the make-up however this paragraph was accidentally omitted and its omission was not discovered until after the Weekly was off the press. The article deserves the most thoughtful consideration of every alumnus. If you have not already read it we earnestly recommend you not to let this week go by without reading it.

The following paper is taken from the annual report of the Carnegie Foundation and appears in the statement prepared by President Pritchett. It contains much food for thought and we hope that every reader of the Weekly may read it carefully and give it thoughtful consideration.

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EARLE R. HARE, M. D., '00.

Editor of the Special Medical Issues.

HARRY WILK, '12, Advertising Manager.

Alumni Association of this University is to be exerted for the highest good of the University the alumni generally must give sober thought to University problems and not be led to hasty or ill-considered action by prejudice or passion. The official record, to date, is one that we believe will stand the severest scrutiny. It is up to the alumni to keep the record above criticism.

FIVE FIRES THIS YEAR.

The University has had five fires this year. The first was last fall in the animal building of the department of public health. The cause of this fire was perfectly evident and was from a defective flue. The second fire was that in Millard hall, which destroyed the building—the origin of this is a mystery. A watchman had been through the building, and had inspected two or three other buildings, when the fire was discovered from across the river by a man who telephoned the department. The third was next to the boiler room, in the store room for supplies; this fire was of accidental but perfectly evident origin. The fourth fire was under the eaves back of a small room in

the attic of the mechanic arts building. This fire was evidently incendiary—practically no damage was done, the watchman discovering the fire before it was fairly started. The fifth fire was that of Sunday morning, May 5, which started in the amphitheatre of the medical science building on 15th avenue. The watchman claims to have gone through the room, where the fire started, two or three minutes previous to the time he smelled the smoke, in another part of the building, on the floor above. He immediately rushed to the amphitheatre and found it full of smoke, then he made his way to the office of Dr. Lee to telephone in the alarm. So rapidly did the fire spread, that he was obliged to crawl from the building on his hands and knees to avoid choking with the thick smoke. The University authorities are very reticent as to their opinion of the origin of this fire—the Minneapolis fire marshal thinks it was caused by lightning or crossed wires, but the fuses are intact on the wires leading to the part of the amphitheatre where the fire evidently started. The loss will not be very heavy—mainly damage from water.

The matter is receiving a thorough investigation, and, if it is decided that this fire, or any of them, have been incendiary, an effort will be made to place the blame and hold those responsible to the limit of the law.

ALUMNI PUBLICATIONS.

The May number of the Bookman contains an article upon alumni publications of American universities by Edwin M. Norris, editor of the Princeton Alumnus. The article is a very interesting discussion of the leading alumni publications of the country and sets forth in a clear and logical way the field occupied by these publications and their usefulness to the institutions they represent. In discussing the editorial policy of the alumni publications Mr. Norris says, "In fact, these publications probably constitute as free a press as could be found anywhere." In speaking of the reliability of the alumni publications Mr. Norris says, "Being devoted exclusively to its separate field, the alumni publication keeps its readers in touch with the university and with each other, as no general publication can do. The graduate seeing a "story" about his college in the daily or periodical press, has learned to take it with, not a grain, but a whole bag of salt until he sees it confirmed in his alumni publication." In speaking of the influence of the publications he says:

"By keeping before the alumni accurate information and interpretative comment on conditions at their respective universities, the alumni publications perform their

most important function. By thus stimulating the interest and loyalty and consequent support of the graduates, they render an invaluable service to the cause of higher education in America. And to their files the future historian will turn as the most complete, trustworthy and unbiased records of the varied life of the American colleges and universities of our time."

DR. NITOBE IN CHAPEL.

Last Wednesday Dr. Inazo Nitobe spoke to the students assembled in chapel. He stated that Christianity is making great progress in China and Korea and that the truths of Christ's teachings appeal quite as strongly to the people of the East as those of the West. He related his experiences in the study of the Christian religion and stated, "Every nation has its own old testament but the new testament is for all nations." Dr. Nitobe expressed the thought that Christianity is the fulfillment of the spirit of ancestral worship. Dr. Nitobe's lectures are being thoroughly enjoyed by those who are privileged to hear them.

WINS SECOND PLACE.

Mr. H. J. Burgstahler, an academic junior student, won second place in the recent Northern Oratorical contest held at Northwestern University a week ago last Friday. Mr. I. Glenn Frank of Northwestern University won first place and F. R. Blythe of Iowa third. Mr. Frank has had three years' experience as a chautauqua lecturer and Mr. Brugstahler has been a preacher for a number of years. If forensic contests were held under the amateur rules neither of these winners would have been entitled to represent their respective institutions.

ALL UNIVERSITY "SING"

The student council is planning for an All University "sing" to be held on the campus knoll on the evening of May 15th. Alumni are invited to be present on this occasion. The singing will be led by Professor Scott and the band will be in charge of Mr. Rose. The campus will be lighted by torches and Japanese lanterns and refreshments will be served by the Y. W. C. A. or the Woman's League. This "sing" is being held to perpetuate the custom inaugurated last year at the time of the May Fete.

INTERESTING PROGRAM IN CHAPEL.

Last Thursday evening a musical program was given in chapel. The program follows:—Songs for Women's chorus, Euterpean club; The year's at the spring—

Mrs. Beach; The snow; Fly, singing bird—Elgar; Songs for tenor, Two songs from Stars of the desert—Finden; A secret from Bacchus—Huhn, Harold Van Duzee; Musical sketch, The daisy chasers—Brozius; violin solos, Adoration—Borowski; Scherzo—Van Goens; Lillian Nippert; Songs, Men's Glee Club, Over the fields—Geibel, Annie Laurie, Hark the trumpet—Buck; Spanish dance, Russian Mazurka; Songs, University choral club; Carmen—Wilson, Waltz—Strauss, Good night—Pinsuti.

BANQUET PROFESSOR WEST.

Professor and Mrs. West were guests of honor at a banquet given May 4th at Dayton's tea rooms by thirty-five former residents of Faribault, Minn.

DR. WILLIAMS IN AN ACCIDENT.

Dr. Henry L. Williams, coach of the Varsity football team, was injured last Wednesday morning in an accident at the railway crossing at the north end of the Tenth avenue bridge. Dr. Williams was crossing the track in his new runabout and thinking he had time to make the crossing he attempted to pass in front of an out-bound Great Northern train. The train struck the rear end of the automobile, throwing the automobile and Dr. Williams some fifteen feet. The doctor was painfully though not seriously injured about the hips in the accident.

GIVES PHI BETA KAPPA ADDRESS.

Dr. Talcott Williams, head of the school of Journalism of Columbia University, gave the annual Phi Beta Kappa lecture in chapel last Tuesday evening taking as his topic, "The old learning and the new."

SIGMA XI ELECTIONS HELD.

On the basis of graduate study and investigation, Basil Benzin, W. H. Kenety, J. V. Hofmann, M. J. Thompson, A. G. Tolaas, and A. R. Kohler were elected to Sigma Xi fraternity from the college of Agriculture. From the school of Chemistry P. M. Brinton, Einar Johnson, and Earl Pettijohn were elected, while Ruth E. Hermann was honored from the zoology department. The initiation will be held May 20.

MEET NEBRASKA.

Last Saturday the Minnesota track team consisting of twelve selected men together with Coach Dick Grant took part in the annual dual track meet at Lincoln, Nebraska. The team was made up of Captain Leonard Frank, Lambert, Molumby, Coady, Spink, Bierman, Shaughnessy, Statsvold, Tydeman, Lindeberg, Champin.

MOLUMBY BREAKS STATE RECORD.

Molumby, track man, broke the state record in the broad jump by making 22 feet, 6 1-2 inches, in a contest held at the University May 4th.

COMPANY WINS COLORS.

Company "B" under Captain Bibb won the final drill down and will be the color company for the coming year. It also gets the medal awarded by the Scabbard and Blade. In the individual drill down Private Walter B. Mixer of Company "E" and Sergeant Theo. Methven carried off the honors. Alfred W. Gager and E. H. Roberts have won the highest grades in the military examinations.

MASQUERS WILL TAKE PART IN UNIVERSITY WEEKS.

The Masquers will present "The Merchant of Venice" as a part of the entertainment of the University weeks to be given in June. They will probably end up with a presentation of this play at Duluth.

KELLER RE-ELECTED MAYOR.

Herbert P. Keller, Law '96, who has served two years, one term, as mayor of the city of St. Paul, was last Tuesday re-elected to the same position by a plurality vote of four hundred. A very strong fight was put up against him by the democratic candidate but Mr. Keller won the fight on the strength of an appeal to the business like way in which he has conducted the affairs of the office during the past two years.

LETTERS FROM MISS TILDEN.

Miss Josephine Tilden has promised us at least four letters for the coming year from the places where she is to conduct her botanical investigations. This is the second trip of the kind that Miss Tilden has made.

ENGINEERING NOTES.

Professor F. W. Springer, E. E. '93, gave a talk to the members of Tau Beta Pi on European laboratories, on May 8th. From a large number of illustrations which he showed, it appeared that the Germans give very much attention to aesthetic considerations in designing their college engineering buildings. Many of the buildings shown looked more like our State Capitol than they did like our University buildings.

Professor Springer stated that a German engineer trained in such an environment would not know how to design an elevated railroad such as they have in Chicago. The German elevated street railways are so de-

signed that they are an ornament. Even the noise is largely eliminated by properly cushioning the tracks.

The electrical engineering department has recently received from several towns in Minnesota and South Dakota requests to calibrate their standard measuring instruments. There is an increasing demand all over the country for primary calibrations on power measuring standards. The two or three per cent plus or minus that used to be allowed on power measuring instruments is now a very important factor to both the seller and the consumer.

Mr. L. S. Billau, E. E. '05, who is now assistant electrical engineer for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., visited the Electrical Engineering Dept. last Friday. He was in Chicago on business and took a day off to visit friends in Minneapolis.

Mr. Henry C. James, E. E. '11, has secured a very good position with the Los Angeles Electric Light & Power Co. Mr. James, who was formerly in the employ of the St. Paul Gas & Electric Light Co., reports that there are three electric light & power companies in Los Angeles and that the company he is with buys more meters per month in order to take care of their new business than the St. Paul Gas Co. buys in one year, in order to care for their new customers.

C. E., '08, L. M. Norelius, is engaged as engineer and inspector for the U. S. Reclamation Service on the construction of the Lake Kochess Dam at Easton, Washington. This is a large earthen dam to impound storage water for irrigation projects in the Yakima Valley.

C. E. '11, C. Arthur Johnson, is now draftsman for Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Company, having recently returned from Winnipeg, Man., where he has been employed since June, 1911.

C. E. '08, L. B. Curtiss, is now draftsman in the bridge department of the N. P. railway at St. Paul.

C. E. '10, C. F. Meyer, has been appointed assistant city engineer, Duluth, Minn.

C. E. '09, Geo. M. Shepard, has resigned his position with U. S. Army Engineers' office, St. Paul, and has been appointed city engineer of Jamestown, N. Dak.

C. E. '09, Geo. W. Walker, has been appointed city engineer of Crookston.

DR. TILDEN'S TRIP.

At the present time there is a great demand for research work in industrial botany, brought about by the recent development of important botanical industries chiefly in the tropics, by American capitalists and commercial organizations. Such industries are the culture of various plants yielding fibers, rubber, dyes, gums, oils, tanning substances, and numerous food-

stuffs and timbers. Some of the principal universities of the country are responding to this call by presenting courses in this subject, by equipping greenhouses for the culture of little known tropical plants, and in a few cases by sending botanists to tropical lands to study the plants at first hand.

The Department of Botany, of the University of Minnesota, has for a number of years offered courses wholly or partly devoted to a study of useful plants and has already excellent library, herbarium and museum facilities for this work. But the botanist, if not the layman, knows that absolutely all the different branches of botanical work are necessary in laying the foundations for **commercial results** in industrial botany. The student who wishes to achieve success in this direction must have worked his way with painstaking thoroughness through **morphology, taxonomy, cytology, physiology and ecology**, as well as **industrial botany**, proper. Thus, whatever may be the plant under observation, a study of its relationship to other plants must be determined and a name must be given to it if it is new to science; one must then treat its various parts with certain reagents, and cut them into such minute slices that they may be examined under the microscope to ascertain the character and extent of the different tissues; one must watch the live plant in its successive stages of growth to find out how it passes through its life processes and how it responds to its environment; one must study its history as far as possible, to learn how it was used by people in olden times as well as in the present; and lastly comes the task of discovering how it may best be cultivated and brought to the market.

One part of this work has been much neglected and in consequence many are the lost arts which will either never be rediscovered or only so at the expense of great labor and time. As an example, the natives of New Zealand, the Maoris, have for centuries produced by hand garments of great beauty from the fiber of the native "Flax lily" or "New Zealand flax." There are now in New Zealand large mills, supported by the English inhabitants of the country and equipped with the best machinery possible, which are turning out on to the market a marvelously strong fiber for cordage purposes,—but, in spite of the superior intelligence (?) of the white man, in spite of his ability to invent wonderful machinery, it remains a fact that the dressed fibre prepared in the New Zealand mills does not begin to compare with that made by the natives by hand. So it is with the dye-stuffs used in the making of the "kapa cloths" of Tahiti, Samoa and Hawaii. In their soft, subdued coloring they are artistic in the ex-

trême and it is the greatest pity to allow the knowledge of their preparation to be forgotten.

The main object of the second expedition to the South sea islands, from the botanical department, is to make as thorough a study as may be possible of the plants of the island of Tahiti, which were used in the olden times by the Tahitian people. A large number of these are still used, as formerly, by the natives. Specimens of all these plants will be dried for the Herbarium and preserved in formaline for the Museum. Seeds must be carefully gathered so that plants may be grown in the greenhouse to be used in class work. Photographs and lantern slides must be made. Most important of all is the work of collecting notes on the history of former uses of each plant. These data must be gathered, little by little, from the old people of the island, but this is not so difficult as might be imagined, for the Tahitians are an unusually intelligent people and withal, most helpful and kindly in disposition. The younger natives speak French fluently (the Society Islands being in possession of the French), but an interpreter is necessary in communicating with the older ones. During the first expedition, 1909-1910, it was found that no better assistants could be desired than the natives themselves since they know the haunts and habits of the plants perfectly and are very deft in handling them.

As one knows, south of the Equator July and August are the winter months and December and January the early spring and summer months (in the islands the so-called "rainy season"). Therefore, the period of eight months chosen for work in Tahiti, will allow of a study of the plant population during the entire growing season. The island of Tahiti is, in almost every way, an ideal place for the study of botany, and especially the study of economic plants. A large number of the most important tropical economic plants grow there, and others may be easily cultivated. There are no snakes at all and no poisonous insects or harmful animals of any description. The climate is perfect and the scenery beautiful.

Dr. Tilden will be away for thirteen months, July, 1912 to August, 1913. She will spend August and January to the following August in Tahiti; September will be spent in Australia and October, November, December in New Zealand.

In Australia and New Zealand students of the botanical departments of the colleges will be employed as assistants. Dr. Tilden will be accompanied by her mother.

'95—W. A. Godward has recently removed from Devils Lake, N. D., to Tabor, Iowa.

PHASES OF LIFE AND EDUCATION

in
America, France and Germany
and
the Spherical-Want System of Teaching,
by

Professor F. W. Springer, Eng. '93.

Part IV.

Comparison of the French, German and American School Systems.

The accompanying diagrams of the school systems of the above named countries have been made in order to learn, if possible, whether or not there are any holes in our system. The diagrams are believed to be sufficiently accurate for general comparisons.

The three countries mentioned have probably the best schools in the world. They are all Christian nations with the same general ideals and aims. They all teach the power of divine love and practice the use of force to insure their national and racial rights. All three school systems are controlled by the people, and are fairly, if not quite free from class or sectarian influence.

The primary object of all three systems is to make good citizens in the broad sense, to develop the country by high efficiency in commerce and manufactures, to insure unanimity and effectiveness of action in national defense and offense.

A comparison of the above school systems shows some differences of interest to us, and some of which we could adopt with profit.

1. Splendid training for the great mass of people, (85 per cent) in Germany between the ages of 14 and 18, in citizenship and the trades. We have as yet little of this. The larger number of American pupils leave school at or before 14 to make their way as best they may with no special training to fit them for any particular line of work.

2. Co-education nearly everywhere in the United States, and not at all in Germany and France between the ages of 6 and 20.

3. Both Germany and France have a central governmental school control while in the United States each State is a free lance so far as education goes. The readiness to adopt new things, a spirit of emulation and sufficient funds, have, however, offset to some extent the lack of organization among the different State and city schools.

4. Military training is recognized as an active element in education, especially in Germany. We have none and also very little training for political life by the application of the fundamental principles in selecting leaders in school life. Equivalent military training may be introduced into our high schools and grades.

5. Militarism and military discipline permeate every walk of life abroad and not at all here.

6. There are two classes of society in Germany, and to some extent also in France, the aristocracy and the general public. In the United States the distinction is almost wholly on a basis of ability. Usually this ability is rated on a basis of wealth, the common supposition being that a rich man is at least clever. The coming industrial training, however, appears to be the beginning of a distinctively two-class system; first in education, then in society.

7. Tradition is seen everywhere abroad, while here we are making tradition.

8. The boys are first in family life there, while the girls occupy some of the foreground here.

9. German boys are held down very closely to disciplined hard school work till 20, with few sports. The contrary is true with us.

10. University students in Germany and France have the greatest liberty. The reckoning time comes with the jury type of examinations at the end of the college course.

11. While the German boys are held very closely to the straight and narrow path till about 20, those who enter Universities often "bummeln" for a year or so with the idea of orienting their ideas of life. According to Bismarck, 50 per cent go to the devil, 25 per cent are second class, and 25 per cent rule. The latter keep Germany at the front, and on top. After having been well trained, the boys are thus given a chance to survive or perish, before marriage.

12. Germany gets about the best teachers and professors possible by competitive examinations and exacting competition. Here, in a new country, with so many opportunities, it often depends upon who happens to be handy, or who applies for a position. In the United States the salaries offered men teachers are relatively unattractive. The result is as might be expected.

13. The German, and also the French professor does a little teaching, mostly lecture work, much study and a lot of research work.

14. The Universities and Technical Colleges of Germany reach their climax in their research departments, which supply much of the teaching information, and which directly or indirectly enable certain German manufacturing and technical fields to lead the world.

15. In the United States we are wealthy, partly at least because of, and at the expense of, our natural resources, Germany is prosperous because of industry and training.

16. A German gymnasium graduate could undoubtedly compare favorably with the

average American college graduate in knowledge of facts.

17. The German engineering schools are quite like the United States schools in many respects. The laboratory work and its administration is practically the same as with us. The class work is taught, however, by the lecture or graduate methods. Attendance in class is not compulsory.

18. Competitive examinations are held in France, for admission into professional and technical schools, like those for entrance to our military academies, thus limiting higher education to the fit. An extension of the duties of our State High School Boards would approximate this.

19. Opportunities are given the sons of poor families to pass competitive examinations, to obtain not only free tuition, but a sum sufficient for all their needs while in school, because the making of many a great leader may be found in the lower walks of life.

20. Final examinations given by others than those who have taught the students. There is a jury or committee examination for all degrees.

21. Examinations come at the end of each two years in German Engineering schools.

22. The preliminary training for engineering as well as other University students is superior to that in the United States, since the gymnasium and equivalent schools give courses full of work and discipline and are taught by military trained men teachers.

23. The German preparatory school boys work more hours per day, and more weeks per year than do our high school boys.

24. Illiteracy in Germany is a vanishing per cent. It is probably about ten per cent in the United States, owing to the presence of certain foreign elements. France claims a lower percentage of illiteracy than that of the United States.

Germany with her Volksschulen, Bezirksschulen, Buergerschulen, (8 grades); Hoehere Buergerschulen, Hoehere Toechterschulen, (10); Realschulen, Realprogymnasien, Progymnasien (4); Oberrealschulen, Realgymnasien, Gymnasien (3); Graduate University system and Research Laboratories; and "57 varieties" of Highter and Intermediate and Trade Technische Schulen, has solved, and is still solving, her educational problem well, and under the disadvantages, or advantages, of a double social system. We cannot, however, look to Germany for the solution of our school problems because the conditions there are essentially different from those here.

The difference in temperament, climate, natural environment, competition, resources, density of population, tradition, etc., makes our school problem a special one. At best we can only find suggestive ideas

abroad to try out here. Each people must make its own educational system to correspond with its own ideals, environment and resources.

We are a blend of the restless or energetic elements from abroad. We have within ourselves the stimuli of dual racial instincts. Our climate is stimulating; our natural resources are, at present, very great. The spirit of getting for one's self more than he actually needs is in the air. The environmental influence in America is very effective as may be seen by its action upon immigrants.

We have had several hundred years of freedom and while the right to vote is now held cheaply because it is inherited, and taken as a matter of course, and while the majority are insisting that our country remain a public grab bag of opportunity, we are nevertheless, a true liberty loving and demanding people, and need only the proper citizenship training to become efficient politically, combined with the proper technical training to become efficient industrially.

Student Characteristics in France, Germany and America.

If an average German student were to take a university course in America, he would, no doubt, adopt many American mannerisms and ideas. He would, however, retain his German mental and physical characteristics. It is the same in the case of a French student.

American students abroad in Germany and France, even after a number of years, still remain and are recognized as Americans, whether their views about life are French or Puritan.

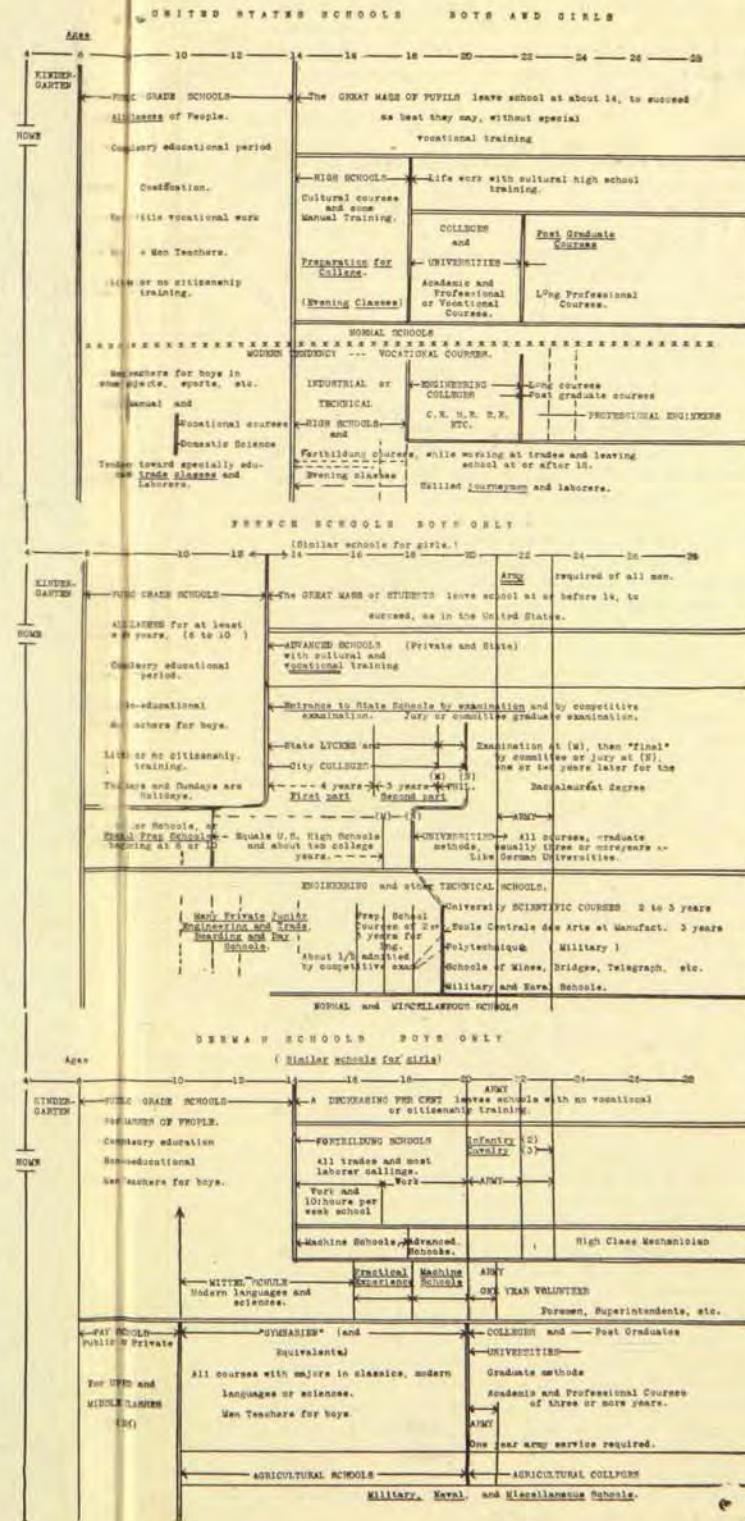
If we grant this great racial difference, it is seen that student life in America, France and Germany, must necessarily be different, even though there were no other causes or differences.

The German race is very masculine in temperament. This is greatly increased by militarism. The French have the Latin or feminine intuitive temperament, made less so by the military environment.

The American stands between the other two in many ways, but would, with a military training, such as the German has, become perhaps even more rough-shod, energetic and assertive than his Teutonic cousin.

A German is never so German as when among Germans. This is even more so the case with the French. The racial characteristics and tendencies of an individual are stimulated when among his own people.

There is a greater difference, however, among these different classes of students than among the mature classes. Business, society, etc., abroad, are much the same as



here. It is true that, for example, in America, checks are used by nearly everyone, since the bank takes the risk in case of payment to the wrong person, while checks are not generally used abroad because the individual runs the risk. In society there are also slight differences, for example, in Germany the gentleman speaks first on meeting a lady. This sometimes causes some embarrassment to an American, because of his habit in America of waiting till recognized by the lady.

On the whole, an educated American readily meets foreigners abroad on a common sense basis in business and society, without greater fear of making a break than a man of one class might make in another class of his own country.

Tradition, next to racial characteristics, plays an important role in student life abroad. The German student, if he belongs to a corps, fights duels and drinks beer. The duelling is still kept up, but within the last few years it is not compulsory to drink beer in the corps or fraternity meetings. Since the Kaiser announced that his health might be drunk in water, conventional beer drinking among students has fallen off.

It is said that this result followed tests made on a number of regiments, in which it was found that those which consumed no malt or spirituous liquors could out-march, out-maneuver, and out-shoot the others.

It is admitted in Germany, that beer drinking, even in moderation, for a German, reduces the initiative and the capacity of a man—for work. Hence, the German mind has arrived slowly and surely, like a mental steam-roller to the inevitable conclusion.

The student duelling is a bloody business, and to a foreigner, the bandaged faces of students and long red scars seem an advertisement of barbarism. It is, but perhaps we also are somewhat barbaric. The German and French students think American football is the limit, and that it ought to be stopped by law. Duelling among German students is a tradition arising from the old days when it was necessary for the young men of Germany to develop blood and iron for the battles of the Vaterland in its struggle for freedom.

The reason for permitting duelling today, is because it develops steadfastness and courage. The scars on a man's face announce that he has had the nerve to stand up before "the long knife", (das lange Messer), and be slashed at by a very energetic and equally courageous opponent. The scars stand for nerve, and the boys and mature men are proud of them.

There are two kinds of duels, one is equivalent to a boxing match between members of two fraternities. Occasionally

there is the other kind, in which a man is called out for some real or alleged insult. This sort occurs very seldom.

There are two opinions about duelling in Germany, just as there are two opinions about football in America. In the opinion of the writer, German duels, with their blood and scars have their place in Germany, just as football, with its victims, has its place in America. They both represent the strenuous contests in real life among the nations and individuals, and tend to fit the youth for them.

A fair idea of the "Mensur" and of some phases of student life can be obtained from a novel by Bloem, entitled, "Der Krasse Fuchs."

English sports have lately been introduced into Germany, names and all. This fact, together with the reduction in beer drinking by the students, will undoubtedly increase the capacity of Germany to do things in the next generation.

While the German is fighting duels, learning the English field sports, and chatting in his favorite Lokal, the American student is doing those things with which we are familiar. In some respects the American college student takes life more seriously than the German student, but the American high school student is far less serious than the Gymnasium boy.

While the French are taking up field sports to some extent, the student café life, and often "en famille", seems to be most prominent among the French students.

Many a German student has sein Verhälttness and each one of quite a large percentage of French students has "sa petite femme." This is a phase of student life that the American can understand only when in the milieu.

The more one sees of foreign students, the more one comes to believe that from our standpoint at least our college boys are pretty good boys. It is not the intention to say, however, that American boys are better from our standpoint than the German boys are from the German standpoint, or the French from theirs.

In so far as morals go, there are several things that affect the situation. We have co-education, puritanism and social freedom from childhood. Boys and girls are comrades from childhood here, on a basis not at all understood by Frenchmen or by Germans.

In France, even engaged couples of the better classes do not go out without chaperones. The lack of liberty on the part of the upper class young ladies is very much offset by the liberty taken by the student girl friends. Perhaps the average is about the same as with us.

The German and also the French boy, to some degree, is held in leash till he enters college, and in the cultural courses at least, he has full freedom and not much

to worry about till he comes up for his degree. In America he is held accountable for his work every day. The college period abroad is one of orientation, and most of the boys orient.

The foreign engineering schools are different. The work demanded is so great that the boys must work out their salvation much the same as the American engineering student.

The stories one so commonly hears of French students usually applies to art students, many of whom, in Paris at least, are foreigners, including many Americans. The traditions of the old Roman revelries still persist in this class. The art environment in Paris is most certainly not adapted to fit American boys and girls to live under the puritanical code in America.

American boys abroad generally adopt the customs and mode of living of the foreigners. The American girls, however, as a rule, remain and live strictly American, compelling foreign men whom they meet, to adopt some Americanisms.

In comparing the morals of French, German and American students, we must not forget that puritanism here is the backbone of our code. In making comparisons, it would be best to compare the results of those lines of conduct of each race which the particular race considers correct, or at least unmoral, and not immoral. It must be admitted that a people that does things the people themselves think wrong, degenerates.

French and German students undoubtedly do some things we think wrong, and that they think admissible from a broad point of view. We must judge each by the result and not condemn because a thing would be bad for us must be bad for all other races. If we were to take the subject of drinking, for example, it would be impossible for the Americans to "drink" as do the French and Germans, because our boys wouldn't stop where the foreigners do.

If we were taking up this subject in detail, it would seem to be a fair basis to assume that immorality is that which tends to cause the degeneration of a race, for the sake of inter-national comparison.

German students, especially those in the engineering colleges, have, as a rule, larger views than the American students. The former are as much interested in opportunities in South America and Africa as in those at home. Our boys are not.

The German corps student dons his funny little, highly-colored cap and fraternity ribbon or band; the extreme French art student affects wide corduroy trousers and a sash, a large tie, and a tumbled down hat or cap; while the excessive American college boy wears as much noise and color in the shape of clothes and shoes as he can find in the market.

Correction—The term "Fortbildungsschulen," from the German "Fortbildungsschulen," which was used in the previous article instead of "Continued-education-schools" or "Continuation-schools," thru an oversight, was spelled with a "V" instead of an "F" as above.

The next section will take up "Religion of Science and Morals" from an educational standpoint.

REGENTS MEETING.

A meeting of the board of regents was held in the office of the president, May 6th, 1912, 11:00 A. M. Present, Regent Lind, presiding.—Regents Butler, Eberhart, Nelson, Rice, Schulz, Sommers, Vincent, Williams.

Voted to authorize the president to confirm reappointments at existing salaries of instructors who desire immediate assurance that they will be re-engaged for the coming year.

The following appointments, to take effect August 1st, were made on the recommendation of the president:—A. B. Balcom, Instructor, extension division, economics and political science; L. D. H. Weld, assistant professor, extension division same department, at a salary of \$1900; Austin Carey, professor of forestry in charge of lumbering, at a salary of \$2500; Lee W. Pollock, demonstrator in pathology and bacteriology, June 1st to December 1st, 1912, at the rate of \$1200 a year; Ella Pine, instructor in domestic science vice Lola McClure, resigned; Dean Frederick J. Wulling, director of the medicinal plant garden.

Voted to approve the following report of the agricultural committee:—The budget for the Northwestern school of agriculture at Crookston be made temporarily on the basis of a three thousand dollar increase over the year 1911-12; to allow \$1,000 increase in the budget for 1912-13 of the West Central agricultural school at Morris; to approve the budget for 1912-13 of the North Central experiment station at Grand Rapids.

The Director of the experiment station, A. F. Woods was authorized to sign all cooperative agreements between said station and the various bureaus of the United States department of agriculture.

Professor E. M. Freeman was designated assistant to the dean and director of the department of agriculture for the year 1912-13. The promise made to W. H. Tomhave, of an assistant professorship at a salary of \$2400 for the year 1912-13, was approved.

Hereafter the degrees granted by the college of agriculture and forestry shall be bachelor of science, master of science and (under the control of the graduate school) doctor of philosophy.

Plans for an economic and social survey of Northfield township, proposed by the bureau of agricultural economics, were approved. The purchases of horses by Mr. Smith, of the department of animal husbandry was approved.

The following official names for the schools and stations under the charge of the department of agriculture were adopted.

School of Agriculture, University Farm. Central Experiment Station, University Farm. Northwest School and Experiment Station, Crookston. West Central School and Experiment Station, Morris. North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids. Northeast Demonstration Farm and Experiment Station, Duluth. Southeast Demonstration Farm and Experiment Station, Waseca. Forest Experiment Station, Cloquet.

A committee was authorized to visit Waseca and to report upon the location for the proposed demonstration farm in that vicinity. Mr. C. P. Craig was directed to arrange for the ditching needed on the new farm near Duluth at a cost of approximately \$50.00 and for "brushing" about 20 acres at a cost not to exceed \$15 per acre.

The intermediate course at the central school of agriculture was extended from a one year course of nine months to a two year course of six months, and, ultimately, the courses at the other schools will be extended to five years of six months each.

The proposed plans for enlarging the laboratory in connection with the dairy hall at the central school of agriculture, the cost to be charged to the special fund available, was approved.

Voted that the question of allowing mileage to employees of the University for the use of private motor cars in connection with official trips be referred to the dean of the department of agriculture for further investigation and report.

Voted that no steps be taken at present for planning a central power plant at the Northwest School and Experiment Station, Crookston.

Voted that a temporary bond be secured for the assistant cashier in the department of agriculture during the absence of the cashier.

Voted that the president, the dean of the department of agriculture, and the comptroller in consultation with the engineering department report upon direct means of trolley transportation between the two campuses of the University.

Voted, on the recommendation of the president, to grant leaves of absence as follows: Minnie E. Soars, head cataloguer, month of September without salary; Ina Firkins, reference librarian, first two weeks of September in addition to the month of August, with salary.

Voted to accept the resignation of Miss Anna M. Butner as Director of physical training for women.

Voted to retire, at his own request and because of physical disability, Professor Arthur E. Haynes, and to express the appreciation of the board not only of the professional services of Professor Haynes, but of his personal devotion, his influence for the highest type of living and his loyalty to the University.

Voted to increase the salary of Dean Henry T. Eddy for the current year to the sum of \$4,000 in recognition of his unremunerated services as dean of the graduate school.

Voted to authorize the following trips: Louise M. Powell to represent the University at the meeting of the Federation of Nurses in Chicago; Dr. L. B. Baldwin, to attend the meeting of the American Hospital Association in Detroit.

Voted to confirm the nomination of Mr. Fletcher H. Swift as president of the Interfraternity council for the year 1912-13.

Voted to elect Regent B. F. Nelson, as vice-president of the board to serve during the absence in Europe of President Lind.

Voted to approve the nomination by the President of the Board of the following standing committees:

Executive Committee, Regent Nelson, Chairman, Regents Butler, Eberhart, Lind, Sommers, Vincent. (Note: It is understood that all members of the Board will be notified of executive committee meetings and will be welcomed if they find it possible to attend.)

Committee on Agriculture: Regent Rice, Chairman, Regents Schulz, Smith, Williams, Vincent.

Committee on Buildings and Grounds: Regent Lind, Chairman; Regents Eberhart, Hovland, Nelson, Vincent.

Committee on Salaries: Regent Butler, Chairman; Regents Lind, Nelson, Schulz, Vincent.

Auditing Committee: Regent Sommers, Chairman; Regents Hovland, Rice, Williams, Vincent.

Committee on Investments: Regent Nelson, Chairman; Regents Eberhart, Williams, Vincent.

Consulting committees, It is further recommended that the president consult with reference to matters which concern the following colleges with the regents whose names are in each case designated; Agriculture, Regent Rice; Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy, Regent Mayo; Law, Regent Butler; Engineering and Mines, Regent Hovland; Education and Extension, Regent Schulz.

Voted to approve the plan of reorganizing the medical supervision and physical education of the women of the University—Outlined in last issue of the Weekly.

Voted to confer the title of graduate in

nursing on the list of students presented by the president.

Voted to approve the plan for the reorganization of the University council as presented by the president and as amended by the regents.

Voted to approve the plan of organizing the training of agricultural teachers in co-operation with the State department of public instruction and the State high school board.

Voted to express willingness to accept Federal appropriations for state schools of mines, but to disapprove any participation by members of the University in attempts to influence Congress in the interests of any bill.

Voted to allow Miss Josephine E. Tilden to be absent from the University on half-pay, for the coming year, to carry on botanical research in the Islands of Tahiti and New Zealand, money for the support of this expedition having been privately furnished.

Voted that certificates be issued to students completing the high school course administered by the college of education, and that these certificates be recognized as entitling the holders to admission to the colleges of the University under the rules governing admission.

Voted to grant permission to the college of medicine and surgery to publish a report for the first year of the hospital, the cost to be charged to the Dean's supply budget.

Voted to approve and adopt the recommendations of the executive faculty of that college.

Voted to recommend the following additions to the new schedule of tuition fees:

Students in science, literature and arts and education who are engaged in teaching, nine hours or less, \$7.50 per semester. More than nine hours full tuition. The music fees of \$2.00 and \$4.00 shall be abolished and considered on the same basis as laboratory fees. The fees for individual piano instruction shall remain as at present. Wives of members of the faculty and persons employed by the University \$1.00 per credit hour. A student in one college taking a course in another shall pay in addition the fees of that college pro rated in the proportion of credit hours taken to the full number of credit hours required.

Voted to accept the report of the special committee on recent purchases for the college of dentistry.

Voted to acknowledge the petition of the janitors of the University for an increase in salary and to refer the petition to the salary committee.

Voted to accept the report of the president and comptroller recommending the

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approval of requisitions for the Millard hall equipment.

Voted to approve appropriations from the reserve as follows:

Budget 12, Miscellaneous, . . . \$1,589.67

Voted to approve the purchase of multi-graph or other printing apparatus at an estimated cost of \$662.00.

Voted to request the state auditor to transfer \$10,000 or as much thereof as may be necessary from support fund to fuel fund to cover the payments due for coal during the present fiscal year.

Voted on the request of the comptroller to instruct the auditing committee to employ an accountant to check up the business system of the comptroller's office and to make recommendations at an initial expense of not more than \$300.

Voted to authorize the president of the board and comptroller to sign the release of the certificates of deposit belonging to the athletic association.

Voted to refer to the agricultural committee for report requisitions for harness, runabouts and other proposed purchases for exhibition purposes.

The president reported the results of a conference with the state auditor with reference to surrendering the appropriations for fire proofing Millard hall and remodeling the medical science building and asking for an equal amount to enlarge the chemistry building, and it was voted to request the cancellation of the appropriations in question and petition the governor, state auditor and state treasurer to grant an equal appropriation to meet the emergency.

BIRTH.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Beardsley an eight and a half pound son, Arthur Ray, April 30th, 1912. The family's address is Buchanan, Mich. Mr. Beardsley was a member of the class of 1900.

W. L. STOCKWELL, President.

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Professional cards in this directory are classified alphabetically by states, alphabetically by cities within the states, and the names of alumni (or firms) in each city are likewise alphabetically arranged. The price of cards is six dollars a year. This includes a free subscription to the weekly

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PERSONALS.

'82 Ag—W. J. Barrett is with the Gazette of Billings, Mont.

'86—Fremont Crane has recently removed from Spokane, Wash., to Portsmouth, Va. His address is care of the Public Works department of the Navy Yard.

Law '89—James Manahan of this city is

attorney for the Association of Magazine Publishers of the United States. Mr. Manahan spent most of last summer in Washington fighting the bill to increase magazine postal rates.

Law '98—J. Ulrich Hemmi is now county judge in and for Stutsman county, N. D. This court has "increased jurisdiction" in Stutsman county. Mr. Hemmi's address is Jamestown, N. D.

'02—Hannah Johnson of Willmar, Minn., is now living at Ferrell, Idaho.

'02—Lee O. Kellogg has recently changed his address to 110 East 26th St., Tacoma, Wash.

'02 Eng—H. W. Wakefield is assistant engineer of the Northern Pacific railway at Missoula, Mont.

'04 Law—D. D. Greer closed his office in Coleraine, Minn., May 1st and is now associated with Mr. John Crosby of this city in a real estate, loans and insurance business with offices at 2703 E. Lake St. The firm name is Crosby-Greer Co. The latch string is out to any Varsity man who happens to be in that part of the city.

'05 Law—Claude B. Randall formerly of Morris, Minn., is now located at Merriam Park, St. Paul. He is attorney for the Tri-State Telephone & Telegraph Company.

'06—Magnus H. Aygarn who has been superintendent of the schools at Cambridge, Minn., for the past three years, has accepted a similar position in the schools at Park River, N. D., for the coming year.

'06—Theodore Buenger who has been doing graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania, has been awarded a fellowship in the American school of Greek at Athens, Greece. This fellowship is good for one year. Mr. Buenger will take up his work at Athens next fall. There are but two of these fellowships available for citizens of the United States each year and they are awarded on a competitive basis. A recent letter from Mr. Tressmann who is in the department of Germanic languages at the University of Pennsylvania says, "Mr. Buenger has been reappointed to the fellowship at Pennsylvania before he received the appointment at Athens." Continuing he says, "He made a great hit here as an extraordinary student and as a 'mighty fine fellow.'"

'07 Eng—Fred H. Green is a member of the Atlas Heating and Ventilating Co., of San Francisco, Calif.

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Vol. XI.

May 20, 1912.

No. 32

?? ? GIVE UP ALUMNI DAY ? ? ? NEVER

IT IS GOING TO BE

BIGGER AND BETTER THAN EVER BEFORE

TIME—June 12th, 3 to 11 P. M.

PLACE—The Department of Agriculture, St. Anthony Park, take Como-Interurban to Carter Avenue.

PROGRAM—3 P. M. Annual Faculty-Senior baseball game. President Vincent will umpire the game.

5 to 6:30 Inspection of the buildings and grounds and class meetings.

6:30 Dinner in the dining hall of the department—75c per plate.

7:30 to 8:30 "Song fest" on the campus near the dining hall.

8:30 to 11:00 Informal dancing and vaudeville. Admission to this will be free to those who attend the dinner—others will be charged 25c each.

The seniors are taking hold of this with interest and at least two hundred seniors are expected to attend. It is very important that the alumni who expect to attend send in notice to that effect at once. The program promises to be the most interesting ever given for alumni day and it is possible that some water stunts will be pulled off at the lagoon after the ball game. Don't forget the day and that you have an engagement for that afternoon and evening. Don't forget, either, that if you are going to attend the dinner you **MUST** notify the secretary of your intention **IF YOU EXPECT TO GET ANYTHING TO EAT.**

USE BLANK AT BOTTOM OF THE PAGE AND ACT TODAY.

AS IT WILL BE ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO KNOW ABOUT HOW MANY WILL ATTEND THE DINNER, IN ORDER TO MAKE PREPARATION FOR THE PROPER NUMBER, EVERY ALUMNUS WHO EXPECTS TO BE ABLE TO ATTEND IS URGED TO FILL OUT THE FOLLOWING BLANK AND MAIL IT TODAY TO THE SECRETARY, 219 FOLWELL HALL, UNIVERSITY.

Please reserve.....plates for me at 75c a plate for the annual Alumni Dinner to be given on Alumni Day, June 12th, at the Department of Agriculture, St. Anthony Park. This will include also admission to the informal which follows the dinner.

Signed.....

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PERSONALS.

'10, '11—Richard J. Purcell has been awarded a Courier fellowship in history at Yale for the year '12-'13. Mr. Purcell is scholar in the department of history this year.

Mr. H. P. Arneson and F. C. Boerner both of the class of 1911, civil engineers, are at work for the Turner Construction company, No. 11 Broadway, New York city.

'11 Forestry—C. Winthrop Bowen has resigned from his position as deputy state forester of California to go into the land business. His office is at 236 Security Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

G. D. Westphal, a former student in the college of medicine, is now secretary-treasurer of the Equitable Oil and Metals Syndicate, with offices at 726 H. W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

James E. Carroll, formerly a student in the college of engineering and more recently city engineer of Crookston, has been appointed first assistant engineer of St. Paul at a salary of three thousand dollars. He will have charge of construction work

on sewers and streets. He has had twenty years experience in municipal engineering practice and was for ten years in the engineering department of the city of Minneapolis.

'08—Florence Grime is teaching in the high school at Henning, Minn.

'08 Ed—V. R. Manning has accepted the position of secretary of the Associated Charities in Portland, Ore. Mr. Manning was for two years connected with the Associated Charities of this city and later was one of the organizers of the First Florida conference of charities and corrections. For the past two years he has been secretary of the Associated Charities of Jacksonville, Fla., which he has made one of the strongest associations of the sort in the South.

'09—Anne Casidy has been re-elected principal of the high school at Sauk Centre for the coming year.

'10 Forestry—A. O. Benson is now located at Missoula, Mont., care of the forest service. His former address was Newport, Wash.

'10—Helen B. Haines is now with the Y. W. C. A. of Cedar Rapids, Ia.

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Vol. XI. May, 20, 1912. No. 32

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E. B. JOHNSON, '88 Editor.

EARLE R. HARE, M. D., '00.

Editor of the Special Medical Issues.

HARRY WILK, '12, Advertising Manager.

COMING EVENTS.

May 20th. Government inspection of cadets.

May 21st. 4 P. M. Chapel. Dr. Inazo Nitobe, Moral ideals and morals.

May 22, 4 P. M. "The Meaning of German literature since 1880." Professor Schlenker. Annual picnic, University Catholic association at Como Park.

May 23rd, 4 P. M. Chapel. Dr. Inazo Nitobe, Relations between Japan and America. 8 p. m. Phi Lambda Upsilon address by Professor S. Lawrence Bigelow of the University of Michigan. Chemistry building. Public invited.

Annual river excursion of the department of agriculture up the St. Croix.

May 25th, 4 to 6 p. m. Reception for Dean Comstock, Shevlin hall.

May 28th and 29th. Senior class play, The girl from away, at the Shubert.

4 p. m. "Present conditions in the drama," Professor Burton.

June 7th, Senior promenade at the Leamington.

June 8th, Law alumni banquet, Hotel St. Paul, 6 p. m.

June 9th, Baccalaureate service at the University armory, Theodore G. Soares, '91.

June 11th, Senior class day.

June 12th, Alumni day. See announcement on first page.

June 13, Commencement day—Address by Albert Shaw.

IN THE INTERESTS OF FAIR PLAY.

In the interests of a clear understanding of matters concerning which there has been a pretty general misunderstanding, the Weekly makes the following statement of facts.

Last fall President Vincent received a letter from a railroad company complaining of the stealing of blankets from the sleeping cars of the train that carried the football team to Madison, Wis. The President turned this letter over to the athletic board of control with the request that they give the matter immediate attention.

The athletic board of control voted to hold up the award of "M"s until the blankets should be returned or paid for—most of the blankets were returned. Later, the members of the team were told that they must sign statements, to the effect that they had not taken the blankets, before the "M"s would be conferred.

The impression that these "M"s were held up in the office of the President is absolutely without foundation—they were not held there for a day.

The reasons for the four-months' delay in conferring the "M"s granted are not altogether clear. Apparently the delay was partly due to misunderstanding, partly to negligence and partly to the necessity of getting the signatures to the certificates.

When it was finally announced that the "M"s would be awarded in chapel May 6th, the members of the team, to show their displeasure concerning the disbarment of Pickering, the decision in regard to the game with Wisconsin, the failure to leave the conference, the necessity of signing the certificates above mentioned and the delay in awarding the "M"s for so long a time after they were voted, decided to stay away from chapel on the date set. Other lesser grievances doubtless had their influence in bringing the men to this decision.

Later, the men changed their minds and decided to attend the exercises, and did actually appear in the rotunda of the library building, just before chapel. Acting upon the impulse of the moment, the men then decided not to appear and left the building in a body, only two men, Messrs. Wal-linder and Elder, who were a few minutes late, appearing to receive their "M"s.

This statement is made solely in the interests of fair play.

It is as accurate a statement of the case as we have been able to get—we believe it to be substantially correct. We make no comment, the readers of the Weekly have the facts and can draw their own conclusions.

PROTEST AGAINST CLOSING NIGHT SCHOOL.

Thirty-five students attending the night school in law held a meeting recently and perfected an organization for the purpose of protesting to the regents against the discontinuance of the night courses in law.

RULES AGAINST REGENTS PLAN.

The plan of the board of regents for dealing with the situation created by the burning of Millard Hall, has been given a decided setback by the ruling of Attorney general Lyndon Smith that the situation does not constitute an emergency which would justify the exercise of the powers conferred upon the governor, the auditor and the attorney general to appropriate money for state purposes. It will be remembered that it was proposed to use all of the money available for the repair of the Medical Science building, Millard Hall and the insurance to be received from Millard Hall in the erection of a wing to the New Chemistry building to provide for the department of dentistry. Just what will be done now that these plans have been overturned is not known.

CHANGE CHAPEL AND DRILL.

The program for the first semester of the academic college are out for the coming year. The program shows that the coming year chapel will be held at twelve o'clock on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday instead of Monday, Wednesday and Friday as during the current year and that military drill will be held only one day each week, all of Thursday afternoon being given over to the work in drill.

WISCONSIN WINS MEET.

Last Saturday afternoon the Badgers bested the Gophers in the annual track meet held at Madison. The final score was 79 to 47. Leonard Frank was the bright particular star for Minnesota.

COUNTRY FAIR A SUCCESS.

The country fair, as planned and carried out by the students of the department of agriculture, proved to be an unqualified success. The afternoon was ideal, clear and cool, and from the first call of "batter up" at one o'clock, to the final "lights out" at midnight, something was doing. The affair opened with a baseball game between the faculty and students at which President Vincent presided as umpire. This was followed by the parade, which was exceedingly creditable, both as to size and real interest. President and Mrs. Vincent rode horseback in the van of the parade. The model dairy elicited much praise and attracted great interest. The spray family attracted much attention but was not so

popular. The doughnut float proved a drawing card—300 dozen doughnuts were tossed into the hands of the crowd. The live stock and farm machinery, forestry float and historical pageant all came in for their share of complimentary remarks. The domestic economics float, representing the evolution of woman's work, won the prize of excellence. The pageant was followed by a girls' milking contest, a steer riding exhibition, which proved a farce, and then the whole crowd hastened to the "pike" on the banks of the lagoon, where the hungry crowd good-naturedly parted with its cash in exchange for "fakes" and favors and good substantial farmers' fare. Everyone was in holiday mood and fell in with the spirit of fun which ruled the occasion. At eight o'clock the crowd adjourned to the open-air theatre and witnessed a really enjoyable vaudeville performance, which included numbers by the student band, a roaring farce, folk dances, a sketch of Mutt and Jeff, a song by Reuben and Rachel, a "rube" chorus, a band of gypsies, songs by the faculty quartet, and other numbers that were thoroughly enjoyed. The "pike" continued operating during the evening, a dance and barbecue rounded out a day that will long be remembered.

The performance was a credit to the University from every point of view, and those who planned the affair and helped to make it a success deserve the highest praise. Fully three thousand witnessed the parade and nearly that number witnessed the vaudeville performance. As the crowd was constantly changing during the afternoon and evening, it is probable that fully five thousand were present at some time during the afternoon or evening.

CHANGE A TIME HONORED CUSTOM.

The members of the senior law class have voted down the old custom of having the graduating theses typewritten, bound and placed in the archives of the library. The members of the class felt that the advantages of this custom were not sufficient to warrant the expense.

FORUMS WIN JACOB'S CUP.

The Forum literary society won permanent possession of the Jacob's cup by winning the final inter-society debate for three consecutive years. Last Wednesday evening the Forums defeated the Athenians (agricultural society) while upholding the affirmative of the question "Resolved, that the Massachusetts method of selecting the judiciary is preferable in Minnesota to our present system." The Forums were represented by Neil Beaton, Donald Pomeroy and Alfred Vollum. The negative was upheld by Felix Schneiderhan, J. I. Swedberg and Everett W. Nor-

cross. The winning of the cup was celebrated by the Forums at a banquet held at Donaldson's tea rooms last Friday evening. The Jacob's cup was presented to the University thirteen years ago and it has passed through the hands of many societies during these years, being finally captured by the Forums after three successive victories.

"CHILDREN OF THE GHETTO"

The members of the Menorah society, a University Jewish literary society, gave Israel Zangwill's "The children of the Ghetto," at the Shubert theatre last Thursday evening. This society includes in its membership a number of alumni as well as students of the University and the cast was as follows:

Michael Birnbaum, president of a synagogue; Josiah E. Brill; Ephriam Phillips, a business man, Harry Ravicz; Sam Levine, a commercial drummer, Abraham H. Karatz; Milly Phillips, Ephriam's wife, Lillian A. Jeffery; Melchistedeck Pinchas, a Hebrew poet, Abraham A. Steinfeldt; Malka Birnbaum, Michael's wife, Cornelia R. Gruenberg; Esther Ansell, 12 years old, daughter of Moses, Gertrude Kulberg; Leah, Malka's daughter, Kate Schaffer; Hannah Jacobs, Reb. Shemuel's daughter, Pauline Rabinowitz; Moses Ansell, a pauper alien, Charles M. Wunderman; Reb. Shemuel, the Ghetto Rabbi, Benjamin Wilk; Guedalyah, green grocer and Zionist, Harold Cooperman; David Brandon, a young man from the Colonies, Louis L. Schwartz; Sugarman, the Schadchan (marriage broker), Harry E. Bank; Shosshi Shmendrik, a carpenter, Charles R. Schwartz; Mrs. Belcovitch, an imaginary invalid, Esther Woolpy; Becky, her daughter, Rose T. Jacobson; Simon Wolf, a labor agitator, Jack G. Cohen; Mrs. Jacobs, the Rabbi's wife, Esther Brill.

BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS BY SOARES.

Theodore G. Soares, '91, professor of homilitics and head of the department of practical theology at the University of Chicago, has been chosen to give the baccalaureate address June 8th.

GREY FRIARS ELECTIONS.

The following men have been elected to Grey Friars: Edward Anderson, James Baker, Harrison Fuller, Waldorf Ganssle, William Hodson, Bert Hull, Lawrence Jacques, Edward Kopper, Miles McNally, Emmett Murray, Charles Robilliard, Bernard Vaughan, David West, Robert Wilson, and Edgar Zelle.

TENNIS TEAM WINNING.

Monday afternoon the varsity tennis team, Messrs. Armstrong and Stellwagen,

defeated Ohio state in a one-sided match winning two of the singles and one in doubles. Thursday the tennis team won its second victory by defeating Kenyon college players in three straight matches. Thursday Pittsburg university was defeated in two matches. Armstrong won singles while Stellwagen lost for the first time, but the doubles were won by the Gopher boys by decisive scores.

WILL ACT FOR MINNESOTA.

For the Chicago convention of the National Education association to be held from July 6th to 12th, 1912, a committee of cooperation for the State of Minnesota has been appointed as follows: C. G. Schulz, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, State director and chairman; George F. James, Dean of the School of Education; Theda Gildemeister, director of training; Conrad G. Selvig, Superintendent of State School of Agriculture; Robert E. Denfeld, Superintendent of Schools; George B. Aiton, Inspector of High Schools; J. M. Guise, Principal of John A. Johnson High School.

NEBRASKA WON MEET.

Nebraska won the track meet with Minnesota, held May 11th. Nebraska won in the track events while the Gophers won all but one of the weight events. The winners made fair records, MacGowan, the Minnesota half-miler was able to cut two seconds off the previous scholastic record of the Missouri Valley.

INTERCLASS BASE BALL SERIES.

Saturday afternoon, May 11th, the junior medics won from the sophomores in the final game of the interclass series. The college series which has begun is being played by the following representatives, the junior medics, junior academics, freshmen dents, middle laws. The engineering department has a three-cornered tie between three classes. It is not known whether this will be played off so the engineers will take part in the intercollege contest or not. In the first game of the intercollege series the laws won from the Aggies by a score of 7 to 1. The interfraternity series is also progressing and arousing great interest.

WILL PLAY IN STILLWATER.

Under the auspices of the Masquers the following program will be given in the state prison on Memorial day. The party will be taken to Stillwater in a special car furnished by Warden Wolfer and will be chaperoned by the Drs. Phelan.

I. Duet, Enza Zeller and Keith Walker; II. Spanish dance; III. "A husband in clover," Corinne Odell, Frank Harris, George Geib, Mildred Borom; IV. "The talker," Carl Robertson; V. "Uneasy feet,"

Henry Finkle; VI. "The daisy chasers," book and lyrics by Enza A. Zeller and music by Rudolph Brosius, Keith Walker, Albert Robertson and Enza Zeller.

MEDICAL SENIORS VS. FACULTY.

The medical faculty, by the aid of the umpire, Dr. Cooke, was able to keep the score down to 12 to 6 in the game played May 11th, on Northrop field. The members of the faculty team were "togged" out in many colors which was simply in keeping with the vari-colored game which was put up. Dr. Ritchie's work at short stop brought him repeated applause but the feature of the game was the dean's attempts to make up his mind where to throw the ball, once he had it in his hands. The affair was made a society event and the stands were filled with the partisans—of the feminine persuasion—of both sides. After the game the hatchet was buried and the members of both teams spent the evening at the University club.

BIRTH.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jay C. Poucher a son, Richard Colton, May 7th.

DEATH.

Winifred H. Ackerson, '03, died last Tuesday at the home of her parents in this city, 2745 Portland Ave. The funeral took place Friday from St. Stephens church. Interment was in St. Mary's cemetery. Miss Ackerson was a sister of Willard Ackerson, '02.

'10—Fred R. Johnson has been called from the Research Bureau of the Board of Public Welfare of Kansas City, Mo., to take charge as superintendent of the department of Public Charities of Bridgeport, Conn., which is being reorganized on a non-political efficiency basis.

'10—A. C. Matheson is superintendent of the public schools of Henning, Minn.

'11—Harold K. Chance who has been located at Mankato, Minn., is now living at 2932 Elliot Ave., Minneapolis.

'11—Marion Lawrence is teaching at Aitkin, Minn., this year.

'11 Law—Stanley M. Vance is now practicing law at Winona, Minn., having his office with county attorney Earl Simpson. Mr. Simpson is a graduate of Minnesota, class of '96 academic and 1900 Law.

LECTURES BY NOTED BRIDGE ENGINEER.

Dr. Waddell, a noted bridge engineer and a member of the firm of Waddell & Harrington, consulting engineers, Kansas City, Mo., visited the University last Wednesday and Thursday and delivered four lectures before the engineering students. As indicated by the following titles these lectures covered a wide range of subjects in the field of bridge engineering.

Wednesday, 12 m., "The bridge specialist and his responsibilities and the ethics

of bridge engineering." At 3 p. m., "The promotion of bridge projects; the business features of bridge engineering; the fees charged by bridge specialists; some description of movable bridges." Thursday, 9 a. m., "Foundations, open dredging process; materials of bridge construction; a discussion, rivetted versus pin connected trusses." 4 p. m. "Bridge specifications; reports; estimates."

The last two lectures were given before the junior and senior civil engineers. Dr. Waddell left for Vancouver, B. C., where his firm has charge of the construction of some important bridge work. While in the city he was the house guest of Dean and Mrs. Shenehon.

MEETS IN EAST ORANGE, N. J.

A delightful dinner party was given at the home of L. T. Savage in East Orange, N. J., last Wednesday evening. It was a reunion of some of the alumni of the University of Minnesota now residing in New York given by L. T. Savage, class of 1897, and wife in honor of his sister, Mrs. Nellie Savage Lynch, class of '9-. Reminiscences and incidents of the good old times spent at the University were given and college songs sung. The table was prettily decorated with maroon and gold. At each plate a miniature student in cap and gown was given as a souvenir.

The party separated feeling that it was good to renew old college friendships.

The guests were: Professor and Mrs. Berkey, Professor and Mrs. Galloway, Professor and Mrs. Wetzel, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Knight, Mr. Roland Wales, Miss Alice Childs, Miss Cole and Miss Belle Towler.

WILL STUDY BAD BOYS.

Dr. Harris D. Newkirk, '99, Hom '03, who has been serving under appointment of the board of education of this city during the past year as one of the physicians inspecting school children, has been engaged by the Juvenile Protective league to make a five year study of all children who may be brought during that period before the Juvenile court. Dr. Newkirk recently gave the league some figures illustrating the physical difference between the average Minneapolis school boy and the average boy brought before the municipal court. The contrast was so pronounced that the league felt a further study of the question was desirable and promised information that would be of inestimable value in dealing with the problem of bad boys. The figures which have already been gathered by Dr. Newkirk and the figures which he will gather in his five year study of all of the cases of delinquents will undoubtedly furnish a basis for a more intelligent handling of the problem of the bad boy than has ever before been available.

Later—The League announces that Pro-

fessor J. B. Miner, '97, of the department of psychology will co-operate with Dr. Newkirk in this investigation.

ENGINEERING NOTES.

The following addresses have recently been reported.

B. L. Chapman, Eng. '10, U. S. Army engineering corps, Rock Island, Ill.

L. B. Curtiss, Eng. '09, draftsman in the bridge department of the Northern Pacific railway in St. Paul.

F. E. Downing, Eng. '04, chief engineer for the Shenango Furnace Co., of Chisholm, Minn.

J. T. Ellison, Eng. '09, is with the state highway commission, St. Paul.

SPEAKS FROM ACTUAL EXPERIENCE.

Note—The following needs little explanation. It is an illuminating and official statement of how a sister institution met its athletic problem and has solved, at least in considerable degree, that problem. It contains much food for thought for the thoughtful. It is said that one institution in the big eight has a radical proposition on foot to bring about athletic reform—that is, athletics for all students. Something must be done to bring this about and every bit of light that can be thrown upon the problem should be welcomed by the alumni.—Ed.

Stanford University, Cal.,
April 19, 1912.

To the Editor,

Minnesota Alumni Weekly.

Sir:

A friend has sent me a copy of your issue of March 24th containing the interesting discussion of the athletic situation at Minnesota, and inasmuch as Stanford has also had its "situation" from which it has emerged with more or less credit, it may not be regarded as a case of unmitigated "butting in" if I supplement your article with considerations drawn from our experience of the last six or seven years.

In the first place, I wish to say frankly, that I fear most of the efforts for athletic reform, which broadly spelled, reads wider participation in athletic sports, will go to smash on the rock of the present "college game" of football. I do not hold any brief for the game of English Rugby, though that has filled a long felt want at Stanford; nor am I uncompromising partisan of "Soccer," though the sight of a lot of fellows getting fun of that game is grateful to the eye of a genuine sportsman, but I am a mighty zealous opponent of the "old game" and for the following reasons:

In the first place the game is for the few

and by the few; not many can play it, not many will. Setting aside all questions of brutality and danger, the game is in no sense a sport; for the players it is a company drill and for the spectators a show. As a drill it requires a drill master. If you have the game you have got to have the coach. It is also no sport in not being played for fun. It is played for many reasons, but if "fun" is among them, Minnesota and California experience do not agree. Anyhow, under the ancient regime, the football field was the loneliest part of the campus after the "big game" in November. And this was only in part because the game lacks most of the essential elements of a sport: it was also because it is made up of company tactics requiring drill, and for most students the game is not worth the candle of practice. The situation of a group of students challenging another group for a game of football to be played the next day—common enough with "Rugby" or "Soccer" was always rare with the old game and finally ceased altogether.

New football is what the student journalists are wont to call "the premier sport." It looms largest among all college activities, is most of a "show" and brings in the largest gate receipts. As a result of all this it serves as point of departure or model for all other sports. General results, small numbers, hired coaches, extravagant expense, win-at-any-cost, and all the rest of the undesirable features of college athletics. Consequently the old game is bad from two points of view:—firstly, the nature of the game is such that one can't make it a game of general participation and enjoyment. Secondly, it induces poor notions of sport in other games. But the "rottenest" result that comes from this state of affairs is that it brings about a professional condition of sport. Where we have a few "doing" athletics for the many who are relegated to the position and attitude of spectators, we have the very essence of the professional situation. Now as against this state of affairs, all our rules of amateurism are but feeble stops: nor will we get to a genuine amateur standard in sports till our "big games" are merely the fruit of a broad and general growth.

A fair question here is, What has been the effect of abolishing the old game and bringing in Rugby at Stanford?

In the first place, we have about an average of 175 men playing football through the season as against an average of about 30 with the old game. But the Rugby season runs from September to the Christmas examinations, and for the old game it meant from September to the middle of November. Next fall we shall have more because we shall have more fields to play on. But the increase in football players has

(Continued on page 13.)

PHASES OF LIFE AND EDUCATION
 in
 America, France and Germany,
 and
 The Spherical-Want System of Teaching
 by
 Professor F. W. Springer, Eng. '93.
 Part V.

Religion of Science

Religion is a rather delicate subject to discuss in connection with the school problem, even in the United States, because when one says religion, most people think creed, and immediately take on an antagonistic attitude of mind.

While any thorough study of the school problem necessitates the consideration of religion, this does not imply, however, that religion should be introduced into the public school system, as most people would understand such an innovation. Experience, as chronicled by history, is sufficient argument against introducing creeds into the public schools.

Religion is the keystone of the moral arch. The axioms of the moral code of a people are always included in its religious teachings. No nation ever existed long after it had lost its religion, even though the people continued to practice the forms of religion. Hence, **real religious training for the young is a prime necessity.**

Creed, as the form of expression of a particular religion, is essential, just as the symbols are to mathematics. But, when one confuses the form or symbol with the real thing, there results simply mental gymnastics, instead of religious feelings. The real religion a man has depends upon what kind of a man the man is, and not so much upon the form of his professed creed.

A man cannot do good work with a poor machine, and there can be no doubt but that there is a best form of creed and church for a particular race in each particular state of civilization. While religious forms are necessary to the average person, just as symbols are necessary to a mathematician, nevertheless, the best set of symbols does not necessarily imply the best mathematics. Each one believes that his respective creed or system is the best for him, and, also, for the other fellow. When a man changes his faith, those of the new consider him converted, and the others that he has been proselyted. In general, most of us are greatly concerned about our own comfort and happiness, and about the other fellow's goodness as measured by our own creed.

The particular forms of religion which any individual uses to express his religious feelings is pretty generally a matter of birth, and hence from a broad view point creed must be considered as containing some prejudice, or at least be the result of childhood environment.

Competition in creeds is as necessary in arriving at the nearest truth as is the case in science. Monopoly in religion, or rather the monopoly of its form of expression, by any one creed is just as good for a race as the monopoly in sugar or kerosene, or tobacco, or steel rails.

It is, no doubt, a good thing that this creed or that creed is not given the monopoly in education, and America is thus fortunate in that we have creed competition on a tolerant educational basis instead of on a belligerent one.

The public schools belong to the whole people. It is right that they should be managed by representatives of the whole people, and not in the interest of any special class or creed. However, the private class and sectarian schools, organized to do the equivalent of the work in the public schools, and something special besides, are a good thing, because if these special schools produce a contemporaneous output that is better than that of the public schools, the necessity of improvement is evident, and hence, these private schools are an excellent stimulus to the public schools, and, like any other competition, they are to be appreciated. **The public schools are, however, and should be, the dominating influence in education,** and they affect the special schools more than the latter do the former.

At the present time, there is quite a wide gap between the teachings of science in the schools and the teachings of religion in many of the churches and Sunday-schools. The gap is not so wide as it was, yet even now the young have difficulty in combining the two except as they believe science thru reason and religion thru faith, and thus accept both teachings, which are often interpreted as contradicting each other.

The only step which seems to be necessary to eliminate all contradiction and leave faith in religion entirely free of scientific interference is for the churches to teach that the laws of nature, or of science are the hands or instruments of the Power above. The knowledge of the simplicity, certainty and grandeur of these laws, as learned in school, would then increase the respect for the laws of Nature or of God.

The above situation will never arrive, however, until ministers of the gospel come out more generally and state in the **plainest and simplest language** that the laws of Nature are the laws of God, and that there is no contradiction between the **real facts of science** and the **tenets of religion.** The only possible difference would then lie between the errors of religious interpretations, and the errors in the formulation of the laws of science.

When such a view as the above becomes general, we may then see certain fundamental principles of religion, or of nature,

not creeds, taught in the public schools in such a way as to be as acceptable to a Jew or Mohammedan as to a Christian.

That universal law of nature called the law of gravitation, for example, applies to every atom and every mass and star in the universe, without cessation. Nothing, and no one, can escape the operation of this law of nature for a moment. The power above us is everywhere, always. There is no escape. Nature's laws can be directed, however, in the interest of man. The same laws can be used for bad as well as for good. Whether a thing is good or bad is thus simply a question of how the forces of Nature within and about us are used or directed. One directs laws of nature for good or for bad when one levels a shot gun, kicks a dog, preaches a sermon, manages a business, bolts one's food, makes a remark, and in fact, when one thinks or does anything whatsoever.

There seems to be every reason why children should be taught in school that the law of gravitation, for one example, is just as divine as any other law, and there is every reason why a child should and does respect it. The same conclusion can be reached regarding other laws of science.

To the mind that knows all, that knows the amount and direction of every force and factor, there is no accident or chance. Everything in this world and elsewhere, must be according to Law. Nature's laws, or God's laws, are good laws, while the laws and acts of man are good or bad according as they operate with or against those supreme forces which control the evolution of mankind.

All our instincts tell us that this life is a period for development which must be along lines laid down by Nature's laws. We can only try to adapt ourselves to these laws in our own environment. Our great source of danger lies in not trying or in trying too hard, both end in elimination.

If each one could only understand, and would try to act in accordance with the most apparent physical and mental influences or forces which affect our lives, it would seem that each one might find it possible to so apply his efforts as to be a "success." A comparatively few can. Many are weak physically or mentally by inheritance, by environment, or by direct or indirect choice, and hence fail to work in harmony with those factors which control usefulness and happiness.

Morals and Education.

Just as there is a modern trend in education, business and religion, so also is there a very evident trend in morals and moral codes. There are several factors which have to do with this movement in this country. First, the tendency of the population to urbanize under the influence of growth in population, scientific progress,

and the resulting wealth, takes the individual out of the lime light of public sentiment which exists in the country and small towns and places the individual in a crowd where concealment is easy.

In addition, the stimuli to do things in a city, are increasing with the size of cities and modern improvements. These influences are so great, and the opportunities of action so many that most people soon crave highly seasoned pleasures to satisfy their cloyed sensibilities.

The competition in commercialized city pleasures and diversions forces each competitor to attract business somehow, and hence, the "advance" step by step, toward the sensational and risqué, as the city grows larger, the life more luxurious and the people less impressionable and less easily entertained.

Second, the bewildering applications of science have so speeded up modern life that the demands upon nervous energy have become very great. This results, not only in physical and mental weariness but also in a demand for the stimulus of high pressure pleasures and intoxicants. It is difficult to make a tired man laugh. The city man responds to so many stimuli that after a while he responds only to the strongest influence.

Third, the average individual yields to his environmental pressure and hence we find a tolerance of wrong doing in a city not possible in a smaller community.

The environment of a growing city creates demands for stronger and stronger drinks and pleasures, finally breaking down the community standards, till only corrupt public sentiment and government are possible. It becomes much worse in the second and third generations because then we have not only the corrupting environment but also the easily corrupted degenerates and other weaklings which heredity gives a race as the reward for over nervous exhaustion, bad habits, or bad morals, and too much alcohol and the like.

It is generally admitted that the corrupted and corruptible already hold the balance of power in the large cities of the United States. This element makes it possible to demand in the name of individual rights and freedom the right to corrupt or habituate the young in the interests of commercialized vice. It is quite evident that if immorality continues with urbanization, that it is only a question of time when the liberty of the whole nation will cease to be.

One corrupting factor so increases and feeds another that after a race has gone about so far there is no coming back, because degeneration progresses at an increasing rate or by a geometrical ratio.

City life, for the above reasons, and others, demoralizes a people. Our cities grow and obtain many of the city leaders from the country, but the second genera-

tion of the new blood goes the way of city life. After a people has sufficiently urbanized, it is readily seen that it is impossible to keep up the moral strength by the country supply.

The first step downward consists in doing those things one believes to be wrong, whether they are contrary to nature's laws or not, resulting in the loss of ideals, then loss of religion, although, perhaps clinging to its forms, then in doing things which are contrary to nature's laws, and then the end is in sight.

It seems to be impossible for a people to remain morally and physically strong if removed very far from nature, and, especially when forced by the environmental pressure to form artificial tastes, as is now the case in cities. Alcohol, cigarettes and a number of other artificial stimulants and narcotics, are always important accessories in the movement downward. Undoubtedly, **alcohol is the greatest accelerator** in acquiring habits which are contrary to the laws of nature. Social evils are always found to be bosom friends of alcohol and the liquor interests. When the third friend, the political party, representing an indifferent public, joins the group, the whole social system starts down the toboggan slide.

Besides creating bizaare tastes, urbini-zation increases the cost of living. This is due to the increasing percentage of distributors, advisers, suppliers of artificial tastes increase in the outlay of wealth or money and energy on public luxury, boulevards, monuments, public buildings, etc., etc., and due also to a reduced percentage of producers of necessities.

The increased cost of living, and increasing number of diversions, delay marriage. The average number of years of married life per individual is thus growing less for several reasons, besides that of delayed marriage. In the first place, the relative number of marriages is decreasing. In the second place, the average life is less for those over 40 than formerly. This is due, first to the high tension of modern civilization and second, to the fact that modern science preserves infant weaklings who, while decreasing the death rate of early life, increase it later. Also, high tension life and immorality are producing more weaklings for science to nurse along thru the educational period, when they readily fall under the influence of a corrupting environment. This increases the public burden and still further increases the cost of living.

Delayed marriages, high pressure diversions, and the resulting substitutions for the normal stimuli of nature, increased cost of living, transmission of all kinds of knowledge and other factors, have caused the birth rate to decrease by very large per cent in the last 25 years.

The fewer average years of young mar-

ried life, and the fewer children leave more time and desire for other things. Many wives become social parasites and merely trade marks of husbands' success. They have time to cultivate some of the foolish diversions of over-worked men. Hence, the fewer and weaker children are raised in a bad home environment. In some localities the school is the only really elevating influence.

A great scientist and educator has said that **heredity** and **environment** determine the character of all living things and that education consists in providing an environment.

It is generally admitted that the average boys are fundamentally made or unmade, in so far as their ideals and morals are concerned before fourteen.

It thus appears that the method of reforming certain phases of American life, lies almost wholly in the provision of the proper home and school and community environment.

Women as mothers, and grade school teachers, play the direct and important part in directing hereditary tendencies and fixing ideals by creating the controlling childhood environment. As the women are, so are the children very likely to be as to mental and physical habits, morals, health, and ideals. What the children are up to the limit of their predominating mother-influences, so will the next generation and hence the race most likely become. What is good for the women is good for the children, and what is best for the children is the best for the race.

Whatever we may think of the superiority of man over woman, we must admit that if man is stronger mentally and physically and has the wider horizon, he is so because thru untold generations women have selected this type as mates. Man may be lord of the present, but women is pretty nearly the supreme controller of the future of the race.

As long as women control the environment of children during that period in which the fundamentals of character are fixed, just so long must the race demand the highest standard of women whatever is demanded of men. This may not be because it is fair from the individual standpoint, but because it is necessary for the good of the race. Civilization exists by faith in woman and respect for motherhood, hence, in broad terms, education has for its objects the training of girls to become good home makers and mothers, and the training of boys that they may become good providers. All vocations, politics, wars, etc., are direct or indirect means to the same end.

The home is and should be the main factor in early youth. However, modern means of transportation and communication, with their electric cars, papers, books, telephone, etc., and the stimuli of high

pressure community environment are invading the home and reducing the influence of the mother over her children. All sorts of things, both good and bad, are now within the spheres of observation of young children.

The same influences, as noted earlier in this paper, are taking not only the fathers' but also many mothers' attention and time from the home and children.

Further, the community environment is becoming more and more commercialized to the financial benefit of certain interests. In many homes in many cities today, the brewing interests and allied "industries," for example, have greater habit forming power upon the young at or before 14 than the home or mothers. If the reader thinks this is a bad state of affairs in this generation, let him think about the cumulative results in the second and third generations to come.

We are all creatures of habit. Our habits, good and bad, are largely dependent upon environment. Heredity in turn depends upon the environment of previous generations. The habits and character a child has, within hereditary limits, are determined by its environment, hence if children are subjected to a predominating modern city environment, the race is certain to degenerate. Did the reader ever size up many people whom society calls bad? There is nothing the matter with many of these unfortunates except the habits, for which the individual is not wholly responsible.

Many things have been suggested to turn the tide of the degeneration resulting from urbanization and the advance in science. Any method to be successful must be based upon the prime motives of the race—instincts of the mother to protect her children, self preservations, and that of men to provide for mothers and children. These instincts are strong in the healthy races because they are the first requisites in the survival of a race. When a people loses these incentives that people dies.

The first thing to do is then to counteract the powerful stimuli of artificial tastes and diversions in city life by strengthening the more natural and necessary instincts by education, and by replacing the harmful factors of city environment with good ones. If the saloon and public dance hall and the like are cut out, the young must be provided with some other form of activity or diversion which is good, useful, and as pleasant as possible. **The young must be kept busy.**

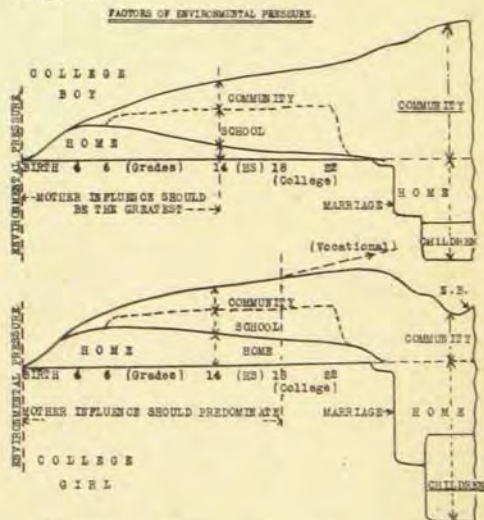
Men who have good jobs and are thereby good providers, with every prospect of remaining so, are usually not very excited about voting. Low wages or no wages make men think when they vote. It is now necessary for men to see farther ahead and have a broader horizon in order to vote intelligently, than formerly. Distance is becoming less and less a factor in politics

and commerce, so that citizen-training must include instruction about other countries.

The larger percentage of women become mothers. They are or should be interested in pure-food laws and whether or not the liquor interests and police department are thick as thieves. It makes a difference to mothers whether the milk inspector is honest and efficient or not. The day of the neighborhood cow and the corner grocery and the town constable is passing. Hence, mothers, like men, must be trained to broader horizons because of the invasion of the home by community influences, or rather because of the expansion of the home life, thru modern means of communication.

"Factors of Environmental Pressure"

The part that women can and should play in the regeneration of the race may be indicated by the accompanying diagrams in which the various factors of environmental pressure are shown by the ordinates and ages or life, and plotted as abscissas.



Women are not interested as a rule in politics, because of the stronger motives in the home, as indicated in the figure, but if mothers are shown that political control is necessary to remove a danger to children, they can be depended upon to vote in the best interests of the race.

If women are to vote, the girls should, of course, receive citizenship training with the boys, under politically trained men teachers, and if they do vote, it should be mainly because of the children and home.

The old argument is always in evidence that politics are so dirty that even our "best citizens" hesitate to besmirch themselves by voting, and hence it would be bad for women to mix in politics.

It is a question, however, whether it would be worse for the women of the

present generation to run the risk of being tainted by politics now or to have the next generation of mothers spoiled because the present mothers did not vote now.

Community environments will be made suitable for the children, and for the mature as well, largely by political methods. There are also other things to be done.

Citizenship training will teach boys and girls how to use, and the necessity of using, their voting power. Domestic science courses will train girls to be home makers and workers. Vocational schools will prepare boys to be good providers as soon as they reach the marriageable age, in order that those insistent instincts which make race continuation possible may not be misdirected. Natural science courses will bring the young to understand the scope and certainty of the operation of nature's laws.

It is a good thing for children to prepare and classify 100 specimens of dried flowers, and also to learn a long list of classified Latin names, to pass an examination, but it is better to understand the things themselves and the laws and conditions of plant and animal growth and propagation in order that those laws affecting the human race may be understood by inference. A boy would learn something about nature if he only planted a roasted peanut in a flower pot. He would learn more on a miniature farm of a few square feet. Boys should be kept close to nature, and busy at something useful which they want to do—a difficult thing in a city.

If boys are taught to respect the laws of nature as instruments of the Power above, and that the same forces in nature can as readily be directed to produce bad results as easily as good ones, and taught the good ways of using forces and opportunities about them, the moral problem would be about limited to the segregation of perverts.

We see about us every day individuals who are suffering punishment for the crimes, the carelessness, selfishness, thoughtlessness, ignorance, viciousness of their forbears. It does not matter whether the forbears were the victims of the indifference of society or not. Nature may be kind to a race by eliminating the weak and wicked and the innocent victims, but she is sometimes inexpressibly cruel, from man's standpoint, to the individual. Yet nature often seems to forgive grave infractions of her laws, especially with the assistance of competent physicians, providing, however, that the transgressor reforms, otherwise never. Somebody pays. It is generally the innocent second generation and the race in general. Alcohol and similar things would be beneficial because they kill off the weak and weak willed, if their effects were confined to the one generation. They are not.

There is every reason why the misuse of any of nature's laws should be understood by the young, for the benefit of themselves and of those to follow, to be inevitably followed by disastrous results, which are as inevitable as sins against gravitation.

Between the ages of 14 and 18 the inexorable laws of Nature, including the laws of health, the laws of survival of the fittest, the penalties which second generations pay for the mistakes, ignorance, carelessness, viciousness and crimes of the first generation, all should be taught in graded steps, so that at 18 all boys and girls may know their duties to themselves, and to those that are to follow. Pride in race may be developed by teaching rational eugenics, but this should not mean sex algebra to children.

A proper training would help young men to see that it is their duty to themselves and to the race to avoid those things which prevent the rational and normal operation of racial instincts.

A young woman who has learned in the right way the price she pays for selecting a mistake for a mate, will on the average pass up the undesirables, even for intimate friendships. Similarly, the young men will not present themselves for selection to undesirable girls and the result will be that heredity, thru eugenics, will have a chance to bring up the qualities of the race.

Those classes which do not reproduce themselves, such as some of American rich, need not be considered, except as they create good or bad examples and environment for others.

The criminals may be segregated or treated in other ways beyond the scope of this paper.

By all the force of simple justice, every child is entitled first to the right to healthy parents who wanted him, and second, the child has the right to that preparation at the hands of the State which shall give him a fair start in the life of the State under a favorable environment. When the young learn that it is the greatest thing in life to raise fine babies, and that it is almost the sole absolutely necessary thing for the perpetuation of the race, then there will not be much trouble solving many other things. Such a conception of life would give an attitude of mind and a sense of responsibility which would be a splendid start on other problems.

A good pilot knows the safe course, not where all the rocks lie. It is not necessary to tell boys all the tricks or immorality, in order that they avoid them. They should know some things in the right way at the right time, and for the right reason, because, if they are not told in the proper way they will find it very easy to learn the wrong way.

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into it. If cigarettes and alcohol which kill the initiative and will power of a boy are not sold, if saloons are not open, etc., etc., he does not think about them. One must think and act to form habits, good or bad.

If a boy must sow wild oats, it had best be after he reaches his manhood sphere and fully understands the consequences to himself and to those to come after him, and before he has a family dependent upon him.

If boys are allowed to go into the larger sphere of life and are thrown into temptation beyond their sphere of knowledge, or ability to understand, many will fall. Many bad habits are acquired by inexperienced boys through the desire of some enterprises to make money. One doesn't suppose that it would make the average saloon keeper awfully mad if he knew that boys wanted to learn to drink so as to become men the quicker. For every consumer that dies, **business** demands a new one.

Man's laws of society are often perverted by special interests to obtain special privileges for the few, without regard to the many. While the laws of Society or State guide one in relations with fellow-men, and public opinion or the sheriff bring us back if we go astray, physical and mental pain summon us if we offend Nature's laws. We must acknowledge the authority of both the State and Nature, because there is, in the long run, no escape from either, and **yet**, in many cases, it is impossible to obey both. It is thus the duty of every one to see that our laws are not inconsistent with Nature's laws.

But, no matter how good the laws, or what school system or scheme of life is in operation, Nature will always find some way of eliminating the weak, weak-willed and wicked. No system will make everybody happy. The strong will thrive and rule, and the weak and wicked, together with their victims, will die.

Paternalism and coddling may enable the weak to survive, but this can only delay the operation of the laws of elimination, increase the burden on the strong and in-

crease the number to be eventually marked for an early demise. **But, there would be fewer weak to die young, if there were fewer weaklings born, or if fewer strong children were made weak or bad by bad training or by the lack of good training.**

The next section will take up the "Elements of Education."

SPEAKS FROM EXPERIENCE.

(Continued from page 7.)

acted by the way of induction on the other sports so that last fall about 60% of our 1200 men students were engaged most of the afternoons in some form of recreative exercise. And the special limitation to the numbers in football applies to sports in general—lack of fields. Next it was found that the introduction of a game like Rugby, mostly played for the fun of the game, has brought about a decrease in athletic expense. With the hard joyless grind of practice for the old game arose a demand for some form of perquisite—trips, suppers, uniforms ad lib, and so on. But this has in great measure disappeared: the compensation comes legitimately in the fun of the game. Consequently the issuing of uniforms to players in all forms of sport has ceased except to the teams as they appear on the field in the contests with the University of California. In addition managers inform me that they no longer hear the claim for perquisites on the ground that they are deserved for "work done."

Our next reform was the dropping of the hired coach. We now have a trainer for track sports, but the students themselves coach football, baseball and rowing. The trouble with the hired coach of course is that he has got to win to keep his "job" and much of the win-at-any-cost spirit in our colleges is due to the coach. But a tactful man, assured of his position and with high ideals of sport could exercise a tremendous influence for good in the coaches' place.

We are still very conscious of certain

Alumni Professional Directory

This directory is published for the purpose of affording a convenient guide to Minnesota Alumni of the various professions, who may wish to secure reliable correspondents of the *same profession* to transact business at a distance, or of a special professional character. It is distinctly an *intra-professional* directory. Alumni of all professions, who, by reason of specialty or location are in a position to be of service to Alumni of the the same profession, are invited to place their cards in the directory.

Professional cards in this directory are classified alphabetically by states, alphabetically by cities within the states, and the names of alumni (or firms) in each city are likewise alphabetically arranged. The price of cards is six dollars a year. This includes a free subscription to the weekly

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deficiencies in our athletics, but while we may not have gone as far as we could have wished into the promised land of "sport for sport's sake" I think we may be said to have traveled a goodly distance in that direction. But the first step was to get rid of the old game. Whether the next step was to be Rugby, "Soccer" or a made-to-order game was a matter of minor importance so long as it was a form

that a man could and would play for fun.

It is also a matter of minor importance, but still not without significance, that although our campus is in the country, 30 miles from San Francisco, over 18,000 spectators crowded our bleachers for our last "big game" with California—the which indicates that a football game enjoyed by the students is not without attraction for the outside world.

(Signed) Frank Angell.

Chairman Faculty Athletic Committee.

PERSONALS.

'02 Law—Otto A. Poirier was recently elected city attorney of Virginia, Minn.

'03—Malcolm McLean has recently changed his address from Chicago to Western Springs, Ill.

'05 Ag.—R. A. Jehle who is doing graduate work at Cornell University, has recently gone to Burt, N. Y., to continue investigating fruit diseases for the Newfane Fruit Growers' association of Niagara county.

Mrs. Jeannette Baier Ward, '06, is living at 150 Morton St., Batavia, Ill.

Law '06—John W. Stradley, of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., has been spending the past ten days in the city and visiting the University.

'06—Arthur D. Stroud has recently changed his address from Newton Highlands to Ipswich, Mass. His city address is 27 County St.

'07—Ella G. Cox recently returned to her home in Cloquet, Minn., after spending the winter in Pasadena, Calif.

'07—Mary F. Loftus has recently moved from Valley City, N. D., to Portland, Ore. Her address is Highland Court, Apartment 404, Gilsan and 22nd Sts.

'08—Augusta G. Ziegler has been re-elected for the position of German instructor in the Duluth Central high school.

'09 Eng.—Clovis M. Converse has recently changed his home address in St. Paul to 742 Hamline Ave. Mr. Converse is in the illuminating engineering department of the Electric construction company of St. Paul.

'09 Eng.—Frank F. Esser has recently changed his address from Perry, Ia., to Sherlock, Wash. He is with the Northern Pacific railroad.

'08—Mary E. Shiely is living at Virginia, Minn.

'09—Helen Francis is teaching in the high school at Henning, Minn.

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Vol. XI.

May 27, 1912.

No. 33

SPECIAL NOTICE TO WOMEN

The alumnae of the University are asked to meet Friday, May 31st, at 2:30 in the assembly room of Shevlin Hall to discuss matters pertaining to the women students and the possible organization of the alumnae. You are earnestly desired to attend. Please pass the word along to other alumnae.

Mrs. W. J. Marcley, '89

Mrs. Wm. Wolford, '78

Gratia A. Countryman, '89, Chairman.

ALUMNI DAY PLANS

TIME—June 12th, 3 to 11 P. M.

PLACE—The Department of Agriculture, St. Anthony Park, take Como-Interurban to Carter Avenue.

PROGRAM—3 P. M. Annual Faculty-Senior baseball game. President Vincent will umpire the game.

5 to 6:30 Inspection of the buildings and grounds and class meetings.

6:30 Dinner in the dining hall of the department—75c per plate.

7:30 to 8:30 "Song fest" on the campus near the dining hall.

8:30 to 11:00 Informal dancing and vaudeville. Admission to this will be free to those who attend the dinner—others will be charged 25c each.

AS IT WILL BE ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO KNOW ABOUT HOW MANY WILL ATTEND THE DINNER, IN ORDER TO MAKE PREPARATION FOR THE PROPER NUMBER, EVERY ALUMNUS WHO EXPECTS TO BE ABLE TO ATTEND IS URGED TO FILL OUT THE FOLLOWING BLANK AND MAIL IT TODAY TO THE SECRETARY, 219 FOLWELL HALL, UNIVERSITY.

Please reserve..... plates for me at 75c a plate for the annual Alumni Dinner to be given on Alumni Day, June 12th, at the Department of Agriculture, St. Anthony Park. This will include also admission to the informal which follows the dinner.

Signed

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INTEGRAL CLUB MEETING.

The Integral Club will hold a business and social meeting at their club quarters, 518 2nd Ave. So., on Tuesday evening, June 4th. Important matters are to be considered, and all members are requested to be present.

FRANK HILL KILLED IN ACCIDENT.

Frank D. Hill, formerly a member of the class of 1882, United States consul general at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, was killed May 23rd by falling over the railing of a staircase in a big hotel in Frankfort, fracturing his skull. It is reported that the cause of the fall was a sudden attack of dizziness. Mr. Hill formerly practiced law in Minneapolis as a partner of Albert Hall, Ex '82. He was born at Pine Island, Minn., and received his early education there. He entered the University in 1878, attending four years. His father, Dr. Charles Hill, and a brother, Charles Hill, Jr., still live at Pine Island. Mr. Hill was ap-

pointed consul general at Frankfort in 1910. Previous to that time he had held consular positions in Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela, Brazil, Amsterdam, Barcelona and St. Petersburg.

PERSONALS.

'77—E. A. Currie is at San Diego, Calif., engaged as a fruit rancher. He still retains his home at 1973 St. Anthony Ave., Merriam Park, Minn.

Ex '89—Henry Chase of this city has filed for the republican nomination as county commissioner of the first district of Minneapolis which comprises the second and ninth wards.

'94—Lewis P. Lord is with the Manuel Brothers Company, real estate and investments, of this city.

'97 Eng—C. E. Magnusson has recently removed from Schenectady, N. Y. to Harris, Minn.

'02 Pharm—E. F. Netzer removed from Crookston to Bemidji, Minn., something over a year ago.

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Vol. XI. May, 27, 1912. No. 33

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E. B. JOHNSON, '88 Editor.

EARLE R. HARE, M. D., '00.

Editor of the Special Medical Issues.

HARRY WILK, '12, Advertising Manager.

COMING EVENTS.

May 28th. Senior class play, The girl from away, at the Shubert.

4 p. m. "Present conditions in the drama," Professor Burton.

3-5 p. m. Reception in faculty parlor Folwell hall, by graduate and undergraduate students—in honor of Professor West.

May 29th. Senior class play, The girl from away, at the Shubert.

June 7th. Senior promenade at the Leamington.

June 8th. Law alumni banquet, Hotel St. Paul, 6 p. m.

June 9th. Baccalaureate service at the University armory, Theodore G. Soares, '91.

June 11th. Senior class day.

June 12th. Alumni day. See announcement on the first page.

June 13. Commencement day—Address by Albert Shaw.

ASK FOR 1120 ACRES MORE.

Governor John Lind, president of the board of regents, stopped in Washington recently while on his way to Europe. While in Washington Governor Lind arranged with Representative Volstead of Minnesota, to introduce a resolution into Congress authorizing the University to select 1120 acres of land under the salt spring grant made to the territorial university. A portion of

the original grant was surrendered and the regents were authorized to select other lands. This selection was never fully completed and about 1120 acres are still due the University. The state auditor has had the question up with the department of the Interior which has ruled against the University, claiming that the right to select has lapsed. The purpose of the resolution is to reinstate the right of the University to select these lands.

1894 GUESTS OF REGENT HOVLAND.

The following invitation tells its own story—it is only necessary to add, that, if by any chance any member of the class is missed in sending out the individual post cards, that individual is urged to communicate with Georgia Burgess, secretary. Dear Classmate:—

The class of '94 will be the guests of Mr. H. B. Hovland on Saturday, June 15th. Members, their wives, husbands, and especially their children are most cordially invited. Assemble at Hotel Radisson at one P. M. Autos will take the class to Lafayette Club, Minnetonka Beach, which will be headquarters. Should you fail to be at the Radisson, come out on the 5:10 P. M. Great Northern train and join the party for supper and evening sail. Ladies are instructed not to bring lunch, which has been provided for by our host. Come rain or shine. Send a letter if you cannot be present.

Yours truly,
Georgia A. Burgess, Sec.

THE SHAM BATTLE.

Minnesota and St. Thomas college met for the third time in a sham battle, Monday, May 20th. The Varsity cadets were victorious, winning the unanimous decision of the judges. The University cadets were in charge of Colonel Raymond W. Whittier, assisted by Majors Robert Wilson, Waldorf Ganssle and Walter Beyers in charge of the batallions. The object of the battle put both armies on the offensive. The University cadets were to take a position and hold it while the St. Thomas cadets were to prevent this movement on the part of the University. Company B under the command of Captain Bibb won the first position and held it. The whole first batallion under Major Wilson settled down to a persistent siege of an advantageous position, pouring a continuous fire into this position. The tide of the battle was turned by the Varsity with a flank movement on the St. Thomas cadets. The battle lasted over an hour and was witnessed by a large number of friends of both contestants.

ACCOUNTS WILL BALANCE.

It is impossible to give a final report on the finances of the Country Fair given at the department of agriculture May 18th. The closest estimates are that the accounts

will finally be closed without a deficit. The balance will not be large and it is possible there may be a very slight deficit.

HONOR PROFESSOR WEST.

The graduate and undergraduate students in history will give a reception Tuesday, May 28th, from three to five in the faculty parlor of Folwell, in honor of Professor Willis M. West.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

Formal announcement of the candidacy of Professor Charles M. Andrist, '94, of the department of French, for the democratic nomination for governor of Minnesota, has been made. At a meeting of prominent democrats of Minneapolis, held last Thursday night, Mr. Andrist outlined his platform, taking an advanced stand in regard to the initiative, referendum, recall, corrupt practice act—including a declaration by the candidate both before and after election as to the moneys expended and also forbidding corporations to contribute to the expenses of candidates. Mr. Andrist also favors a graduated income tax, liberal appropriations for good roads and various other progressive policies. An active campaign to secure for Mr. Andrist the democratic nomination for governor will be begun at once.

PROFESSOR PAIGE ANSWERS PROTEST.

Reference was made in a recent number of the *Weekly* to the fact that the students of the night law course were protesting against the discontinuance of that work. A communication was sent to Professor James Paige, acting dean of the law school, and in answering the students' letter Professor Paige said in part:

We deem it best to continue the night section of the law school of the University for two years more, for the benefit of the present second and third year classes.

Answering your questions specifically, the night section of the law school will continue for two years, for the benefit of the present second and third year classes only.

The section will occupy the present law building.

The instruction will be by the staff of the law school faculty.

The case-book system of instruction will be continued.

To the extent that the University is now furnishing books, to that extent will it continue to do so during these two years.

It will be the endeavor of the faculty to maintain as high a standard of instruction in the night section as in the day section.

After passing their night section examinations, the night students will not be required to pass day law school examinations in order to qualify for a degree.

SPOKANE ALUMNI TO MEET.

Earl Constantine, '06, is secretary of the Spokane Builders' Exchange, secretary of the auditorium committee, superintendent of the educational department of the Spokane Interstate Fair to be held September 30th to October 6th, and is connected with several other public bodies which are organized "for the good of the people." Mr. Constantine is exceedingly busy promoting the interests of these various organizations.

He is also secretary and executive officer of the Minnesota Alumni Association of Spokane. During the past four months this organization has met on the first Saturday of each month for a stag dinner at 6:15 p. m., at Davenport's restaurant. The next dinner is to be held on the evening of June 1st at the same place and a special effort is being made to secure a large attendance.

NEW ULM ALUMNI TO ENTERTAIN THE PRESIDENT.

President Vincent will speak at New Ulm on the afternoon of May 30th on the occasion of the commencement exercises of the high school of that place. The Minnesota alumni association at that place has made arrangements to entertain President Vincent while he is in the city. Miss Vera Strickler, '11, is secretary.

TEACHERS' UNIVERSITY CLUB MEET.

The teachers' University club gave a dinner party at Shevlin Hall Saturday, May 18th. A full attendance was present and all enjoyed the informal event. Officers for the ensuing year were elected. President, Miss Bridget T. Hayes, vice-president Miss Hermine R. Konig, treasurer Miss Bess Tomlinson. The club is well represented in the class of 1912 by Susan A. Covell and M. Edna Morrison. For the past three years it has provided two of the members of each graduating class.

THE LAW ALUMNI BANQUET.

The annual banquet of the Law Alumni association will occur this year in St. Paul. It is the custom of the association to alternate between Minneapolis and St. Paul. The banquet this year will be given at the St. Paul hotel, on Saturday evening, June the eighth. The regular banquet will start at seven P. M., but there will be a business meeting beginning at six. Both the banquet and the business meeting will start promptly. Alumni are asked to count on the business session and the banquet starting on time.

The principal speakers at the banquet will be President George E. Vincent and Dean W. R. Vance. The presence of these two speakers insures the success of the banquet. Every one will look forward to hearing President Vincent because of his

well known ability as an after-dinner speaker. All the alumni will be anxious to meet and hear the new dean of the law school, because this is the first time that they have had such an opportunity. The toastmaster will be Harold C. Kerr of St. Paul. In addition to the speeches by President Vincent and Dean Vance, there will be a roll call of the classes which have graduated from the law school. In answer to this roll call, there will be red hot two minute speeches by prominent alumni.

The tickets for the banquet will cost \$2.00. The annual dues to the association are fifty cents. Those who want reservations for the banquet are asked to send their checks for \$2.50 to Hugh E. Willis, secretary, State University, Minneapolis. Upon receipt of such checks, tickets will be mailed to those sending the same. Write at once for reservations. Reservations cannot be made unless tickets are procured in advance. The committee arranging for the banquet must know definitely beforehand how many men to count upon.

It is planned so far as possible, to have the members of the various classes seat themselves together according to classes. It is especially hoped that a great many out-of-town men may be present on this occasion. Make this a great gathering of law alumni. Let the classes plan on reunions. Let the old officers of the various classes write to their own class mates and urge their attendance at the banquet.

BOTHNE AS CHIEF SPEAKER.

Friday, May 17th, Professor Gisle Bothne of the University, gave the principal address at the annual celebration of the Norwegians at Grand Forks, N. D.

MAC MARTIN IN NEW ROLE.

Mac Martin, Ex '03, advertising expert, filled a pulpit at Dallas, Texas, a week ago yesterday. Mr. Martin was in Dallas as a delegate to the annual convention of the Associated advertising clubs of America, and spoke Sunday morning upon "Am I my brother's keeper," applying the text to modern business methods, showing how the entire commercial fabric is based upon confidence in the commercial integrity of men. Business has come to realize that the only stable foundation is treating others in a strictly honest way following the precepts of the Man of Nazareth who taught that every man is our brother.

ACCEPTS INVITATION.

Dr. Samuel G. Smith of the department of sociology has accepted an invitation to read a paper at the International Congress of Eugenics in London, on "Eugenics and the new social consciousness." This will prevent him speaking at the National Educational association, and also at the American Institute of Criminology.

JENKS TO GIVE ADDRESSES.

Dr. Albert E. Jenks will deliver commencement addresses at the following places: Webster and Waubay, S. Dak., and at Glenwood, Minn.

HONOR VISITING DELEGATES.

The Delta Tau Delta fraternity gave a banquet at the Leamington hotel on the evening of May 13th to the members of that fraternity who are attending the Methodist general conference in this city.

The guests included Bishops Anderson and Hughes, Dr. Charles B. Mitchell, Dr. Hedland of China, and a dozen others prominent in church work. Bishop Quayle and Dr. McConnell, president of De Pauw university, had lecture engagements but sent regrets.

SENIORS ARE GUESTS.

Last Thursday evening the young women of the senior class were guests of the University Y. W. C. A. on the occasion of the annual banquet given in honor of the members of the senior class. Dinner was served in Shevlin Hall at six o'clock and Elizabeth Bruchholtz, '08, secretary, presided as toastmistress. In addition to the following program of toasts a number of vaudeville stunts were put on. An original production "The real thing" was presented by Ruth Hobbes, Myra Pressnell and Fannie Schibsby.

Seniors, Sophia Hall; Engaged Girls, Ruth Swenson; Notables, Truna Brockway; Imps, Wilma Reed; Others, Evalyn Camp; Responsibilities, Dean Comstock.

HONOR CAPTAIN TEBBETS.

Company B of Scabbard and Blade gave a banquet in honor of Captain Tebbets, inspecting officer, and Lieutenant Beck, commandant at St. Thomas, Monday evening after the sham battle. The banquet was given in the Pink room at the Leamington and covers were laid for thirty. Major Robert Wilson was toastmaster and the following toasts were given:

"The Annual Convention," Capt. Swanman; "The Function of Military Drill in a College," Capt. Gillam; "The Inspecting Officer," Capt. Tebbets; and "A Modern Reserve," Major Butts.

LAWS WIN INTER-COLLEGE SERIES.

The team representing the college of law defeated the team representing the college of engineering in the final game of the inter-collegiate series by a score of 3 to 1, winning the inter-college championship. At the end of the fifth inning which was to conclude the game, the score stood one all. It was not until the tenth inning that the lawyers were able to bring in the winning score.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT NOTES.

Edited by Earl R. Hare.

PERSONALS.

Dr. Luther A. Davis, '01, of Dalton, was in the city, and a visitor at the University hospital the early part of the month.

Dr. George E. Parsons, '95, of Elk River, was at the University recently.

Dr. Charles L. Greene, '90, of St. Paul, in company with Dean F. F. Westbrook were present at the meetings of the association of American physicians recently held in Washington, D. C., where each participated in the program.

From Washington Dean Westbrook went to Toronto, to present a paper on Modern health teaching and practice in relation to the control of tuberculosis, before the Canadian association for the prevention of tuberculosis.

Dr. Harry G. Norton, of the class of '00, who has been located in St. Paul since graduation, has removed to Crown King, Arizona.

Dr. M. B. Ruud, '11, is now located at Alexandria for the practice of his profession.

Dr. John Lyng, '90, for the past few years located at Alexandria, has removed to Fergus Falls.

Dr. John C. Staley, '03, who is now at Mandan, N. D., will return to St. Paul July 1st, and will be associated with Dr. Warren A. Dennis of the class of '96.

Once more the medical department has suffered by fire. On the morning of May 25th the south wing of science hall was severely damaged by a fire which was seemingly of incendiary origin.

We shall be glad when our department is housed in buildings of fire-proof construction.

The afternoon of May 11th was given over to the entertainment of the senior class by the faculty. A most interesting ball game was played on Northrop field, in which the seniors were permitted the long end of the score. Each member of the faculty team shone as a bright, particular star, and space forbids a recitation of the many excellencies shown by them. In the evening of the same day the class was entertained at dinner at the University club. An after dinner program of readings and songs, and selections by a string quartet added greatly to the good time enjoyed by all those present.

We wish to commend most highly these "get together" occasions of faculty and student, knowing that such intimacy of association is of benefit to student and faculty alike.

Many of our alumni will be present at the annual meeting of the American medical association, to be held in Atlantic City early in June. An effort will be made to

bring the 1913 meeting to Minneapolis, the invitation already having been extended.

President Vincent has extended a hearty invitation, through the committee of the A. M. A., to use the University buildings for the proposed meetings.

The American medical association is of national scope, and brings together each year the best men of our profession.

It would be a most excellent thing for the University, and for the city of Minneapolis, and the entire state of Minnesota, to have such a convention meet with us a year hence, and we hope the efforts of the committee to bring the 1913 session here may meet with ultimate success.

Dr. Rinehart of the University of California, and director of the students' hospital, was a recent visitor at the University hospital and expressed himself as greatly pleased with what he saw here.

A DEFECT IN OUR MEDICAL DEPARTMENT Must be Remedied Before We Can be Classed in the First Rank.

By Dr. F. C. Todd.

The report of the Carnegie Foundation for the advancement of teaching in medical education in the United States and Canada issued two years ago, which has gained such merited renown and wrought such needed changes in medical education and in medical colleges in America, made the following observations regarding the facilities and methods of teaching in our own college of medicine and surgery: "Laboratory facilities: Excellent, exceedingly attractive, and well organized laboratories are provided for all the scientific branches. The State laboratory of public health is practically part of the school plant. The instruction is in charge of full-time teachers, generously supplied with books, apparatus and material.

Clinical facilities: The school has hitherto relied on the municipal hospitals and unpaid clinical teachers, with the usual results. Teaching opportunities were both limited in extent and precarious in character. These institutions are in fact not organized, equipped, or conducted with educational requirements in mind. An appropriation has now been made to build a teaching hospital; and a small temporary hospital has been started. Simultaneously, the clinical teaching has been reorganized by placing the chiefs in medicine and surgery respectively on salaries that command the interest and effort of active teachers. **The same policy must be applied generally throughout the clinical department.**"

If Mr. Flexner who wrote this criticism had the opportunity to fully inform himself regarding conditions in the college of medicine and surgery of the University, as they are to-day, and wrote another critical statement, he would, as before, praise our

laboratory branches and likewise in the clinical branches so far as medicine, surgery and obstetrics are concerned, he would give only praise for the methods of teaching and the clinical facilities now furnished by the Elliot hospital and the out-patient department.

He would, however, (were he correctly informed of the facts) criticise sharply the deficiencies in the clinical teaching of the specialties. And were he to compare our entire absence of hospital facilities for the proper clinical teaching of eye, ear, nose and throat diseases, nervous and mental diseases and pediatrics, with our facilities and consequent methods of teaching in medicine, surgery and obstetrics, he would observe that these deficiencies are more conspicuous by virtue of the great improvement that has taken place in the teaching of these latter branches since the establishment of the Elliot hospital, and he would point out to those who are responsible that our greatest need lies in the direction of making up this deficiency.

It would be interesting and beneficial to receive opinions from our graduates who have been in practice as to what they have found were their greatest deficiencies when they came to apply their learning in practice. Our teaching might improve if we were told as to wherein we overinstruct and wherein we underinstruct, and we should not be afraid of the criticism, — rather should we profit thereby.

I cannot pretend to speak for the department of mental and nervous diseases, but it must be evident to all that these subjects cannot be properly taught any more than can medicine and surgery and obstetrics without hospital facilities and likewise hospitals under University control.

We all realize that we are as yet conducting an undergraduate medical school only and hence, that we are not attempting to train specialists, but we are pretending to prepare our students to become safe practitioners, so that they will not be responsible through their ignorance, for blindness, for example. Likewise we presume to give them sufficient information that they may be able to prevent many cases of deafness. We know that it is important in the preparation of family practitioners that they may be shown the relationship between general diseases and diseases of the nose and throat; that, for example, rheumatism and joint infections and likewise other metastatic infections involving the heart, eyes and other organs, however remote from the original seat of infection, arise from infected tonsils and infected sinuses. That bronchial asthma is often but a manifestation of a nasal lesion and cured by proper operative procedure within the nose. That persistent headache, trifacial and other cephalic neuralgias arise from diseases and malconditions of the eyes, throat, nose and accessory sinuses and should be al-

leviated by proper surgical or non-surgical treatment of the causative lesion and not by drugs given merely to relieve pain.

Time was (and I fear many members of the medical profession still retain the erroneous impression gained in their student days) when to practice rhinology and laryngology meant merely to spray out the nose and throat in the doctor's office as often and for as long a period as the patients' patience lasted, with little or no benefit resulting to the patient. Now, however, the work is nearly all surgical with results not merely beneficial but indispensable to the wellbeing and sometimes to the life of the patient. **Such cases are not proper cases for office or dispensary practice; they are hospital cases,** and if operated on in the dispensary or office and allowed to go their way without hospital care, may result in annoying or serious consequences to the patient. To allow our students to gain the idea that such patients should not be considered hospital cases is to give them wrong ideas, and make of them shabby practitioners.

Thus we find that we cannot give them this important and necessary clinical training and though we endeavor to give such instruction didactically, we must fail to secure results. This is the old fashioned method so strongly and rightly condemned by Mr. Flexner.

If such hospital clinical teaching is necessary for diseases of the nose and throat, how much it is also needed in suppurating diseases of the ear, giving rise to the well known mastoid and brain complications. And how important is it to instruct our students in the diagnosis and management of eye injuries and diseases.

There are many cases of blindness that result from this inadequate knowledge of the practitioner who has had merely didactic instruction. The absolute ignorance shown by practitioners in general in the proper and immediate care of penetrating injuries to the eye is responsible today for more blind eyes in this state than is Ophthalmia Neonatorum. It is the frequent experience of ophthalmologists to be consulted by patients with injured eyes too late to save them. I refer to patients whose eyes might have been saved by simple operations or proper medical treatment applied soon after the injury occurred. Sometimes not only does the injured eye become blind thereby, but the second eye is lost by sympathetic ophthalmitis. Such a disaster sometimes is unavoidable, but it happens too often as a consequence of lack of training of the practitioner, who gains but the faintest conception of the recognition of the conditions and the proper method of procedure during his student days unless he has had hospital clinics in a hospital where he has been able to see such cases and follow the course of treatment.

We are obliged to graduate the present

senior class without having had the opportunity to show them one hospital eye, ear, nose or throat case which they could follow from start to finish. They have not seen any mastoid, nor eye injury cases requiring hospital treatment. Such cases, however, they will meet in practice and will be obliged to attend unless a specialist is at hand.

In view of these facts and many more, what more important work have we to accomplish than providing the proper and adequate hospital facilities to enable us to carry out the clinical teaching in these important branches.

To determine the status of the eye, ear, nose and throat department of the University of Minnesota as compared with other first class medical colleges, I addressed letters to the heads of those departments in various medical schools of America, asking the following questions:

In hospitals under the entire control and supervision of your school, how many beds have you allotted to eye, ear, nose and throat?

Do you think ophthalmology, otology and rhinology can be properly taught without hospital and bedside clinics?

What special facilities are provided in your college in the way of operating rooms, laboratories, etc., for eye, ear, nose and throat work?

The replies are interesting and do not reflect well upon the University as it is conspicuous in not providing any beds for this department, or opportunity for hospital or bedside instruction in any hospital under its control and supervision. It is needless to say that all agreed that these subjects could not be taught properly and that even such information could not be given to an undergraduate student as is requisite to make of him a good general practitioner without hospital facilities.

Dr. de Schweinitz, professor of ophthalmology in the University of Pennsylvania writes that he has fourteen beds in the university hospital and forty in the Philadelphia hospital in addition to special wards for trachoma, and ophthalmia neonatorum and gonorrhoeal ophthalmia.

Dr. Canfield, professor of otology and laryngology in the University of Michigan writes as follows:

"At the university hospital the departments of ophthalmology and otolaryngology divide the facilities of the [Special eye, ear, nose and throat hospital] building set apart for their use. It contains normally 52 beds but frequently has more as the services are heavy. Each of the above mentioned departments has its own operating unit containing two operating rooms, ether room, wash room, etc. Each department has also its own laboratory, thoroughly equipped, demonstration rooms, dark rooms, office with stenographer. The building contains a contagious unit of four beds, where

the contagious cases originating in his building are cared for. The building is connected with the hospital by a corridor which permits cases referred from other clinics to be carried to this building for examination."

Similar letters from Professor Knapp, of Columbia, and others, show that we are quite unique in that we provide no hospital facilities for teaching purposes in these important subjects.

Until we have provided for our medical school such proper facilities, we cannot be classed with such medical schools as Michigan, Pennsylvania and Medico-Chi and many others who make less pretensions as to standard, but who furnish a less one-sided and more harmonious and complete clinical curriculum.

It must be remembered too, that, although the poor of the State have received great benefit in the treatment given in the departments of medicine, surgery and obstetrics, patients suffering with other complaints are receiving no hospital attention and the hospital is obliged to refuse many needy applicants because lack of facilities prevent. Thus we turn away not a few blind people who could be made to see if we had hospital accommodations for them.

Our dean, recognizing these needs, has suggested that for the next teaching year, the residence formerly used as a temporary surgical hospital be equipped and utilized as a temporary hospital for eye, ear, nose and throat cases and mental and nervous diseases.

It is proposed that this building be used until the much-needed new hospital buildings are provided. This suggestion is feasible, and doubtless can be carried out. To supply this deficiency is imperative and this will consist in providing new and adequate hospital buildings.

THE CADET CORPS AS A FACTOR IN MAKING COLLEGE SPIRIT.

On the second, third, and fourth of this month (May), the seventh annual convention of the National Society of Scabbard and Blade was held at the University of Illinois, at the call of Colonel Washington Yale, Law '98, head of the National Society. Scabbard and Blade is an honorary society whose members are chosen from the cadet officers in Class "B" military schools (i. e. schools where the uniforms are not worn all the time). The society has companies at most of the large colleges and universities in the country and every year the delegates meet in convention to exchange ideas and compare notes on the military departments in the several schools represented.

The thing that immediately impressed the delegates on arriving at Champaign was the strong college spirit everywhere in evidence. Everything was "Illinois," "Illinois," and offered a striking contrast

to conditions at home where one student stands on a corner of the campus and announces to the world in strident tones that he is an academic, while from another corner his brother is trying to out yell him in his desire to let us know that he is an electrical engineer. So on down the list: "I am a law," "I am a medic," "I am an aggie," everyone howling something different and not a mention made of Minnesota. How much better it would be if the students could forget completely that they "belonged" to any "college," and then instead of the present discordant jumble, we would hear from the lips of everyone, "Minnesota."

Is there not some way to accomplish this unity? I firmly believe that one of the biggest unifying factors in any big school, and especially at Minnesota, is the military department. This is the one place where men get together without being conscious of class or college. They all dress alike, absolutely alike. They all come together for the same purpose. They all do the same thing. And above all there is the dominant spirit of UNITY. Nowhere in the world is this idea expressed more forcibly than in a military organization. Unity is the secret of the whole thing. The private is the unit of the squad, the squad is the unit of the company, the company of the battalion, and the battalion of the regiment. The men are taught to step off as one at the command of the leader, and the idea that they constitute units of a single large unit is impressed on them every minute.

As a proof that this unity exists take as an example the exhibition of the cadet corps on the night of the president's inauguration. Over a thousand men moving like clock work at the command of one officer. Can one imagine any other organization of similar size on the campus being able to form the letters U. M. and then change position so as to spell VINCENT, and all this with less than thirty minutes practice on the previous day.

Now having in the University this great possibility for creating college spirit, what must be done to make it an actual and powerful factor. After having had four years of drill at Minnesota I can speak advisedly on this subject, and the members of the cadet corps, past and present, will concur with me in what I am about to say.

First: Why is military drill? It is extremely doubtful if a single freshman cadet could be found at the beginning of the year who knows exactly why he has to take two years of drill. Why does he have to drill? Last year the University received from the Government the sum of one hundred and thirty nine thousand dollars, because of military drill.

However this is not a mere barter of three hours a week of each cadet's time

for a lump sum. It is a relation entered into by the school whereby it agrees to see that its young men are carefully trained so that when their country needs their services, they will be ready to go. It is not a mere complying with the laws of Congress in order to get one hundred and thirty nine thousand dollars annually, but the school has an almost sacred duty to perform in this direction.

Aside from the value of this military training to the country, the value to the individual cadet is no less. It teaches him to be neat in matters of dress; to carry himself properly; to keep his mind active; and helps him in any number of other ways.

What is the present attitude of the University to the military department? Thank heaven it has many staunch friends in the faculty and regents foremost among whom we are glad to be able to number President Vincent, but sad to relate there are still too many who think the only thing necessary is to just comply with the act of Congress and in return pull down one hundred and thirty thousand dollars per year.

The military department has had a struggle for its existence, but the most wonderful thing to note in spite of opposition on many sides, there is something about it which has caused and still causes large numbers of cadets to continue to take drill after they have finished the required two years, and this something is not money.

What is it that will cause a cadet who has finished his two years of drill, to spend two dollars and fifty cents having his private's uniform made over into an officer's uniform; to pay from two to four dollars for a pair of shoulder straps; to pay a dollar or more for collar trimmings; to buy several new pairs of gloves at from twenty to fifty cents per pair; and to spend three hours per week on the parade grounds. As I said before it is not for money (although this year for the first time in history the majors and captains received forty dollars for the year). And it is not because of the admiring glances of our co-eds. The co-eds who stop to watch military drill, from one end of the year to the other, could be put in a street car and none of them would have to stand. The thing that attracts men is the "system" that is found only in the military department. **Then why not let the university try to cultivate this spirit?** It would be the finest thing that ever happened here. Exalt the military department in the eyes of the cadets instead of knocking it at every opportunity. Make the freshmen feel the duty they owe to their country, and that patriotism and love of country is the main idea of military training instead of the pernicious idea that the school is simply using them as a lever to

pry one hundred and thirty nine thousand dollars out of the Government. Let the University recognize the military department as a unifying factor and encourage men to continue in it. Let medals be given by the school for efficiency in drill. (Illinois spends in the neighborhood of two hundred a year for such medals.) Let the faculty and student body take an interest in the military department and look upon it with pride. (Illinois boasts, and rightly, that her military department is the largest in the country.) And finally let the members of the faculty do all in their power to give the cadets the correct idea that to belong to the University of Minnesota Cadet Corps is a privilege and not a duty.

Ira C. Swanman, '12 Acad.

UNSETTLED AT WISCONSIN.

It will be of interest to alumni to know that Coach Richards of the University of Wisconsin has recently submitted his resignation to the athletic authorities of that institution. It is said the resignation was due to his dissatisfaction with the athletic policy of the institution. Coach Richards appears to be very popular with the students and alumni of that institution and pressure is being brought to bear upon him to reconsider his decision or to bring about changes that will insure his remaining at Wisconsin.

WEDDINGS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Professor H. R. Smith, recently elected chief of animal husbandry, was married April 3rd to Miss Hazel Ruth Neu of Kilmer, Nebr.

Wilhelm L. Kraemer and Katherine B. Eenkema, '10, were married May 9th at Clara City, Minn. After a wedding trip through the East Mr. and Mrs. Kraemer will be at home to friends at Granite Falls, Minn.

Miss Elsie A. Stone, '03, of this city, and Mr. Percy G. Crocker of Salem Mass., were married Saturday, May 25th. Mr. and Mrs. Crocker will make their home in Salem, Mass. Their address will be 34 Walter St.

The engagement of Ava Collier, '12, and Wm. H. Kenety, '11, has been announced.

Senator and Mrs. Albert Schaller of Hastings, Minn., announce the approaching marriage of their daughter Rose Marie, '07, and Wilber B. Joyce, Law '08. The wedding will take place at Hastings, June 5th.

MINNESOTA WINS FROM IOWA.

In the annual field meet of last Saturday, Minnesota won from Iowa by a score of 85 to 41.

At the same time Shattuck won the invitation meet from sixteen contestants by a clear score.

PHASES OF LIFE AND EDUCATION

in
America, France and Germany,
and
The Spherical-Want System of Teaching,

by
Professor F. W. Springer, Eng. '93.
Part VI.

Efficiency of the Educational Machine.

An efficiency of 100 per cent for our school system would mean that each pupil would be directed into that sphere of activity for which he is best adapted, and in which he would be the most useful to himself and to the community. It would therefore mean the individual treatment of students by practically infallible teachers—another ideal.

In addition, an understanding of the true object of life would be necessary in order to know how to prepare the young for life. A consensus of opinion on such a subject is not yet possible. We know life is just as we know there is something we call the law of gravitation, but why and for what infinite purpose either of them is, we know only by faith.

When we reckon up the wasted time, the misdirected efforts, the expense of training the right boy for the wrong place, the formation of bad habits of thought and action and the like, one wonders whether our school machine has an efficiency of twenty per cent. The estimate all depends, of course, upon the view point of the individual. In any case, we can all agree that there is plenty of room for improvement.

When one wishes to improve the efficiency of an electrical machine, one considers the machine in parts and studies the separate losses in order to locate that loss most easily reduced. Similarly, there are certain elements or factors in education which may be set out and considered separately so as to determine where profitable changes may be made.

Two of the most prominent educational factors are **heredity** and **habits**. We might go a step further and take the opinion of many scientists, making it **habits** only, since hereditary characteristics are said to be due to the habits formed by previous generations going back to the beginning of life on this earth.

Inasmuch as habits of all kinds result from mental and physical actions which have been repeated again and again, as a result of correspondingly recurring external and internal stimuli, we might consider **environment** the most important factor. This is because the environment of an individual includes all influences acting upon him. The readiness of the individual to adapt himself to the surrounding conditions is a measure of his chances to live. In other words, the ability of the individual to respond in the right way just the right amount to the right stimuli of his environ-

ment, or of his sphere of life, determines his success.

One reason why men and women of today have their present physical and mental characteristics, whether good or bad, is because other types, that were, failed to meet the demands of their environments and hence are no more. Those now living are of two classes, the properly adaptable and those marked by nature to be the last, or near last, link in a chain of individuals extending back to the beginning. The second class must, of course, be kept as small as possible in order that the environment may be favorable for those worthy to continue.

Nature appears to hate deviations from the normal and eliminates them as soon as possible. Geniuses are under nature's ban. They are individuals who are abnormally sensitive to certain stimuli and often are, in consequence, near the end of their family lines. It is well known that certain races are immune to certain complaints because of the elimination of those who were not while young.

A boy's sphere of activity, observation, etc., are different phases of his environment. These spheres expand with his growth and education, and as the expansion of his environment. The sphere of observation is limited only by knowledge and skill. Modern science has increased the size of this sphere enormously. Needless to say, nature demands a proper response to the stimuli of one's environment whether it be that of childhood, school or of mature life. No period of life such as the school period, can be set apart as exempt from nature's laws or even exempt from the limitations of the laws of society and the State.

Educational Elements.

For convenience of a more detailed discussion, we may list some of the elements of education as follows:

1. **Environment**, parental, school, community, national, etc.
2. **Heredity**—type, and mental and physical strength.
3. **Wants**, or needs and desires and their causes.
4. **Will**, ambition and interest.
5. **Activity** and its directions and limits in satisfying wants.
6. **Competition** and selfishness.
7. **Experience**, schooling, discipline.
8. **Habits**.

Environmental education, or the knowledge or habits gathered as a result of contact with daily life in seeking to satisfy our natural and artificial wants is the most important. We are all more dependent upon hereditary tendencies and upon our environments for our characteristic habits than upon systematized school education. The average person is admittedly very greatly affected, while yet immature, by his environment. Inasmuch as a structure

cannot be stronger than its foundations, we should pay special attention to all educational factors affecting the young. Wise men control their actions by placing themselves under suitable obligations or under suitable environmental pressure. These men are the leaders because they know how to direct themselves by selecting their stimuli.

The immediate and present environment is the most important thing with the very young, most of whose actions are reflex-physical, while those of the older are more reflective or mental in character. The young demand the opportunity of immediate response to stimuli or the immediate application of ideas. A post-graduate can make a mental application and wait. For the above reason, teachers as well as mothers who can dictate the character of the environment or sphere of life, can select, to a large extent, the stimuli or influences and can direct the wants and repeated activities of children so as to form the desired habits. Hence, control of the environment gives, in a large part, control of the stimuli and hence the wants. If the wants are thus pre-directed, actions and lines of action come under control, while still emanating from the will and intelligence of the pupil. When repeated mental and physical actions are controlled almost any desired habits may result. By the same line of treatment one can readily manipulate hereditary traits in a few generations.

Hereditary qualities, especially as to health and predisposition to sickness, depend mostly upon what the immediate ancestors were and what they did or didn't do. Racial and family characteristics are dependent upon factors which often go back a great many generations.

About the only thing that educators can do with the hereditary factor is to do the best they may with the material at hand and so train the present generation that the next generation may profit by properly directed laws of heredity.

A tame duck raises wild goslings from wild goose eggs. The foster mother's influence and the other factors of domestic environment, however, make the geese less wild, so that a few generations might produce fairly tame wild geese—providing their wings were clipped to keep them within limits.

Physically or mentally weak parents, according to the laws of probability, produce weak children. If these children survive by adopting or seeking a special environment, then nature retaliates by applying the regular rule to the first generation of weaklings exposed to the common environment.

There are three answers to this problem; educate weaklings not to marry or pass laws preventing it, or raise their weak offspring and trust in Providence. The latter solution appeals to a scientist about

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as much as walking over a rotten bridge and trusting in gravitation.

Wants may be classified as those resulting directly from nature's demands as for food and comfort, for variations in form of necessities and those for satisfying more or less non-essential artificial tastes. The present and immediate environment largely determines the stimuli for all except the fundamental necessities. Children "want" things they see and hear about.

The **will** is a measure of the intensity of wants. Strong desires and a strong mind can, by overcoming difficulties, develop a very strong will.

The will can never be developed if every want is satisfied without effort or competition. He succeeds who wills and overcomes. Will is the father of initiative, as necessity is the mother of invention. A strong will stimulating intelligence can move anything for which there is a fulcrum.

Ambition and interest depend upon the intensity of one's wants, and upon the practice and success in satisfying them against opposition and competition. **Selfishness** begins with competition.

Activity.

The most effective activities are those directed by the individual's own will and intelligence as determined by the individual's wants. Mental and physical action can also be induced by fear of punishment, or in other words, by the individual's **don't wants**. Boys generally learn spelling, grammar, arithmetic, etc., in school because they don't want the alternatives.

The best way of directing actions along useful lines is, of course, to prevent, as already indicated, improper desires and induce good ones. If the young repeat bad

actions and develop bad habits, they soon reach certain limits. The laws of nature, the rules and conventions of society, public sentiment, and the laws of the State set up objections which eventually may become the undoing of those guilty of wrong or misdirected actions.

These limitations cannot be avoided. Children from birth are subjected to them. A boy of 14 on beginning to learn his trade, finds his liberty of action very small. Nature, parents, his fellows, the State, and his employer with shop rules, time clocks, orders and directions, places the boy in a channel. He may go forward or backward as far as he likes, or is able, but in the channels set by nature and society or civilization, he must remain.

Civilization demands cooperation. It is bad, and unnecessary, to place the young in an artificial sphere of life and habituate them to lines of action that will meet stone-wall opposition later in life. The **babyhood sphere or environment**, that of the child, school boy and young man and man should be the same sphere continuously expanded from almost nothing at birth. The habits acquired in the miniature sphere of childhood should be consistent with the demands of that of mature life.

Most people will admit that our present school sphere is, to a large extent, not capable of direct expansion into the sphere of mature life. Boys are forced by fear of punishment of one kind or another to many inefficient mental and physical actions. They form habits of skimming over things they don't want now, and much they never will want. They are allowed to forget that they are going against certain stone-wall limitations later in life, noted

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above. They are advised to be good when spanking might be better. It is shallow minded kindness to hesitate in extracting a hopelessly decayed tooth because it would hurt now. It is the same in the case of hopelessly bad habits.

It would seem that our present school system, if named in the terms of the proposed system, should be called, in some respects, the **Non-spherical—Don't-want System**.

The vocational demands of the present and future offer a splendid opportunity to make use of the wants of pupils in inducing them to **seek** knowledge for immediate as well as for future use, and to learn all about things themselves first rather than their names and classification. Vocational training of such a character would undoubtedly develop wants for the purely cultural. The latter, however, cannot so affect the vocational.

The **Spherical-Want System** proposes to keep the young in a consistently expanding sphere, or environment, the early stages being miniatures of the later ones; obtain high driving power in activities, such as in study, by using the wants of the pupil, while subjecting the pupil at all times to a rigid discipline which is consistent with the limits set by nature, society and the State.

A pupil finds these limits by **experiences**, most of which are not agreeable. A child should not, therefore, be so hedged in that he cannot make mistakes of sufficient moment to be convincing. If a pupil is hedged in an artificial sphere, he is liable to fall far later.

Children must have actual physical and mental experience, in the common environment, hence the possibilities in vocational training. The way to learn the real size of

a dollar is to make one. The way to learn about things is to use them or make them and not merely read their descriptions while living in an artificial or special sphere of life.

Inasmuch as one learns a thing by repeating it mentally and physically a sufficient number of times to form a **habit**, we are coming to see that each course in the schools or Universities, etc., must have its corresponding laboratory or equivalent. History courses have their libraries; in economic courses and the like one may observe the actual conditions of life. The old idea that Chemistry, Physics and Engineering alone needed laboratories, is past.

A trade is a bundle of **physical and mental habits**, the result of years of painstaking and studied repetition, until not only physical but mental processes become absolutely automatic and sure.

A profession is a bundle of **mental and physical habits**, resulting from carefully directed and conscious effort in repetition, so that the mind eventually is able to solve the little problems without much expenditure of will power.

A most important group of mental habits which should be expected from education, and especially from colleges, may be described as that attitude of mind which enables one to attack any problem without prejudice. Such habits may be acquired while working with broad minded teachers.

It is well known that one loses his physical strength by lack of exercise, and that if too violent and long continued exercise is taken the same thing happens. It is the same in case of mental strength and of morals. We must use all of our faculties within reasonable limits, if we expect them

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Alumni Professional Directory

This directory is published for the purpose of affording a convenient guide to Minnesota Alumni of the various professions, who may wish to secure reliable correspondents of the *same profession* to transact business at a distance, or of a special professional character. It is distinctly an *intra-professional* directory. Alumni of all professions, who, by reason of specialty or location are in a position to be of service to Alumni of the the same profession, are invited to place their cards in the directory.

Professional cards in this directory are classified alphabetically by states, alphabetically by cities within the states, and the names of alumni (or firms) in each city are likewise alphabetically arranged. The price of cards is six dollars a year. This includes a free subscription to the weekly

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708 Andrus Building,
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to increase in strength.

It is evident that activity is necessary to life. In the interest of efficiency it is necessary that activity be along useful lines. True success belongs to him who overcomes moral, mental and physical difficulties.

Libertarian System.

New methods of training the very young are being tried out, principally abroad,

called the libertarian methods, of which the Montessori system is probably the best example.

The object is to liberate and to protect the personality of the child, encourage spontaneous manifestations, and to develop the senses of the child or its susceptibility to those stimuli carefully selected for the school. Perfect freedom, consistent with the perfect freedom of the others, is allowed in the school room. "The child is disciplined thru liberty."

The success of the above system, of course, like all others, depends primarily upon the teachers. So far as the system itself is concerned, it will, no doubt, do some things claimed for it. It will develop the senses of children, their will, initiative, direct knowledge of things, ability to think, etc., because this system leaves the will free to act, and provides selected stimuli.

The system, however, is open to question, since it may overstimulate the child while young, resulting in a weakening of the mature power, and further, in case the artificial sphere of activity provided does not correspond with the later sphere of mature life, habits will be formed which will not be consistent with the limits to action set by nature, society and the State.

Perfect freedom is a fine idea for the individual, but it is only possible within the above limits. Our life conditions of today demand the most efficient activity of course, but always along lines of co-operation and discipline to the last word. Somebody must rule, whether elected by the free or not, who has power to enforce judgments.

One of the great advantages of play, sports and athletics, besides that of physical and sense training, lies in the discipline and self control acquired. The boy wants to win, and hence tries his level best to overcome the opponent or other obstacles to his success. He must, however, play according to the rules of the game. He is not free in this sense at all, but thoroughly governed and disciplined, if necessary, on the spot.

People are coming to believe that the right kinds of play only are the best possible training or education for children up to 6 or even 8 to 10 years of age.

The Spherical-want system and its application will be discussed in the next section.

Law '91—Geo. W. W. Hardin has now located in St. Paul and is connected with a company engaged in the manufacture of "flaxolinum."

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Vol. XI.

June 3, 1912.

No. 34

Alumni Day Vaudeville Program:

Vaudeville Stunt—George Geib and Mildred Borum.

Vaudeville Stunt—By Halgren and McKeon.

Spanish Dance by members of the Aesthetic Dancing Class.

Red Rose Chorus (Smart Set) "I'd Love to Go to the Ball With You"—From "The Girl From Away."

ALUMNI DAY PLANS

TIME—June 12th, 3 to 11 P. M.

PLACE—The Department of Agriculture, St. Anthony Park, take Car to Interurban to Carter Avenue.

PROGRAM—3 P. M. Annual Faculty-Senior baseball game. President Vincent will umpire the game.

5 to 6:30 Inspection of the buildings and grounds and class meetings.

6:30 Dinner in the dining hall of the department—75c per plate.—Menu on page 5.

7:30 to 8:30 "Song fest" on the campus near the dining hall.

8:30 to 11:00 Informal dancing and vaudeville. Admission to this will be free to those who attend the dinner—others will be charged 25c each.



AS IT WILL BE ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO KNOW ABOUT HOW MANY WILL ATTEND THE DINNER, IN ORDER TO MAKE PREPARATION FOR THE PROPER NUMBER, EVERY ALUMNUS WHO EXPECTS TO BE ABLE TO ATTEND IS URGED TO FILL OUT THE FOLLOWING BLANK AND MAIL IT TODAY TO THE SECRETARY, 219 FOLWELL HALL, UNIVERSITY.

Please reserve..... plates for me at 75c a plate for the annual Alumni Dinner to be given on Alumni Day, June 12th, at the Department of Agriculture, St. Anthony Park. This will include also admission to the informal which follows the dinner.



Signed.....

Address.....

1912
JUNE 17

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SUMMER SESSION

1912
JULY 26

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PERSONALS.

'08 Law—Deerwood Washington is located at Missoula, Mont., where he has been for about two years. He has offices in the First National Bank building.

'09—Louis I. Bredvold who has been teaching in the high school at New Ulm during the past year will become instructor in English literature in the high school at Fargo with the opening of the next school year.

'09 Law—Norman Houck of Corona, Minn., visited the University last Thursday while in the city to attend the republican state convention as a delegate from Carlton county.

'09—Mr. and Mrs. Zenas L. Potter have recently moved from Buffalo, N. Y., to 331 S. Warren St., Syracuse, N. Y.

'09—A recent issue of the Minneapolis Tribune contains a letter from Elsa Ueland describing the great suffrage parade which took place in New York May 4th.

'10 Forestry—A. O. Benson is associated with Mr. Rockwell in the forestry service with offices at Missoula, Mont., though his work is largely upon the Range. He is just about to go on a two months trip through Montana and Idaho.

'10 Law—G. D. Harris is located at Suligent, Ala. He is associated with Harris & Cole Bros., manufacturers of poplar, oak and gum lumber.

'10 Dent—Ralph H. Nelson enjoys a good practice in Missoula, Mont. His office is in the Higgins building.

'10 Eng—Arthur O. Olsen has started in business for himself at Springfield, Ohio, where he has just secured the contract to build a ten thousand dollar church. He was formerly located at Lima, O.

'11 Law—Leon L. Bulen has located at

Missoula, Mont., for the practice of law. Mr. Bulen is very much pleased with the situation and the prospects for business. The country is a fruit country and the general conditions are exceedingly delightful. Mr. Bulen has met many Minnesota people since he has been in Montana and has been kind enough to furnish the Weekly with a large number of personal items which appear in this issue. He is very much interested in getting the Minnesota men located in the vicinity together to organize a University club.

'11 Law—John R. Connelly who made the long automobile trip with Mr. Bulen last summer, has decided to locate in California where he went March 5th. Mr. Connelly believes that the Sacramento Valley offers a fine opportunity for the real estate business and expects to open an office in Sacramento early in June.

'11 Law—John L. Campbell is practicing law at Missoula, Mont., and is in the office of Major A. L. Duncan in the Duncan-Peterson block.

'11 Law—Albert W. Heidel who is associated with Mr. W. D. Rankin of Helena, Mont., recently made a business trip to Missoula, Mont.

'11 Law—Harold Hull who has been with Mr. Jordan of Minneapolis during the past winter, spent two days recently in Missoula, Mont., looking over the opportunities for starting in the practice of law. Mr. Hull expressed himself as greatly pleased with conditions as he found them in Missoula.

'14 Forestry—J. McMee has just moved to Missoula, Mont., to take up field work during the summer with the local forestry service.



THE
MINNESOTA
Alumni Weekly
FOR
MINNESOTA

Vol. XI. June 3, 1912. No. 34

Entered at the postoffice in Minneapolis as second class mail matter.

A life subscription to the Weekly, \$25 paid at one time.

Subscription price, \$2 per year for all who have been graduated more than three years.

To those who have been graduated less than three years, \$1.25 per year.

A discount of 25 cents is allowed for payment before October 15 of each year.

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Minneapolis.

E. B. JOHNSON, '88 Editor.

EARLE R. HARE, M. D., '00.

Editor of the Special Medical Issues.

HARRY WILK, '12, Advertising Manager.

COMING EVENTS.

June 7th, Senior promenade at the Leamington.

June 8th, Law alumni banquet, Hotel St. Paul, 6 p. m.

June 9th, Baccalaureate service at the University armory, Theodore G. Soares, '91.

June 11th, Senior class day.

June 12th, Alumni day. See announcement on the first page.

June 13, Commencement day—Address by Albert Shaw.

1901 SETS HIGH STANDARD.

Under the leadership of its president, Sidney DeWitt Adams, and largely due to his loyalty to the University and his untiring energy, the class of 1901 has set a standard which other classes will find it difficult to surpass.

The class has just issued—Mr. Adams being the "George" of the class—a "1912 edition of the Gopher of 1901." The pamphlet is printed on a page $6\frac{3}{4} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$ in. page-uniform with the last alumni directory. It fills 16 pages and has a heavy paper cover. It includes a complete directory of the academic, agricultural, mining and engineering sections of the class of 1901. Under each name is given information upon the following points—so far as the information could be obtained—and the compiler has been wonderfully successful

in getting the desired information.—Name, permanent address, present address, occupation, occupation since graduation, degree secured, where born, where prepared for college, whether married, and, if so, name of husband or wife, number of children, names and ages, honors and achievements of note, publication, etc., etc.

A full page is devoted to "facts" about the class—that is, statistics. Some of these are exceedingly interesting and valuable, from which we quote the following:

The class of 1901 comprised, on Commencement day, 140 members, of whom 71 were men and 69 women. Of this number, 7 men and 2 women are deceased.

Forty members of the class were of foreign parentage, including 13 Norwegians, 9 Germans, 7 Swedes, 5 Irish, 3 Canadians, 2 English and 1 Dane. Of these 4 Swedes, 3 Norwegians, 3 Canadians, 2 Germans and 1 Dane were foreign born. One member of the class was born in Italy.

Sixty-nine, or 49%, of the class were born in Minnesota; 16 in Wis., 8 in N. Y., 3 each in Ill., Iowa, Maine, Mich., and Pa.; 2 each in N. H., N. J., and Ohio; and 1 each in Mass., Mo., S. C., Tex. and Vt.

Sixty-eight, or 49%, of the members of the class now reside in Minn.; 10 in Wash.; 8 in N. Dak.; 6 in Cal.; 5 each in N. Y., S. Dak., and Wis.; 4 each in Iowa and Mont.; 3 in Ore.; 2 each in Ariz., Ill., Mass. and N. J.; and 1 each in Ala., Colo., Conn., D. C., Idaho, Kan., Maine, Tex., Utah and Vt.; 1 each in China and Peru.

Ninety, or 64% of the class are married; 54, or 76% of the men, and 36, or 52% of the women.

Twenty-seven men and 22 women married in the first 5-year period after graduation; 24 men and 14 women in the second 5-year period after graduation.

Twenty-one men and 24 women married college graduates; 6 men and 1 woman married women or men with some college education; 12 men and 4 women married high school graduates, and 4 men married normal school graduates.

Seven women married classmates, and, strange as it may seem, seven men did likewise.

Of those of foreign parentage, 5 Norwegians married Norwegians; 4 Germans married Americans; 3 Swedes married Swedes; 2 Norwegians married Germans; 2 Norwegians married Americans; 1 Dane married an American; 1 Swede married an American; 1 German married a Frenchman; 1 German married an Irishman; 4 Americans married Scandinavians and 2 married Germans.

One hundred twenty children have been born to members of the class, including 65 boys and 55 girls. Eighty-three families are represented, of which 17 are without children. There is an average of 1.44 children to each family and 1.81 children to families having children.

Of the various occupations agriculture has claimed 5 members of the class; domestic science 36 (the married women); education 39 (18 men, 21 women); engineering 2; finance 5; government service 1; law 15; literature (including Journalism) 3; manufacturing 2; medicine 8; mercantile pursuits 4; ministry 3; real estate 2; specialized science 2; transportation 3; Y. W. C. A. 1; unspecified 6.

Eighteen members of the class have taken graduate degrees at Minnesota.

The average annual income of 41 men is \$2798.80, the highest income reported being \$10,000; and the average annual income of 25 women is \$1182, the highest being \$2,000.

One page is devoted to a list of persons who entered with the class but did not graduate. Information concerning these persons is asked and it is expected to include information concerning these persons in later editions of the directory.

Two pages, of special interest to the members of the class, are the reports of the individual members in answer to the questions:

What is the most valuable thing you got out of your college course?

What is your most notable achievement since graduation?

Not a few answer "my wife" or "my husband" and "my children."

The members of the class owe Mr. Adams a debt of gratitude which they will be prompt to acknowledge and the whole alumni body is beholden to Mr. Adams and the class for having set a precedent that many other classes will be glad to follow in the years to come.

The Weekly expects to publish in the special directory number, to be issued in October, a reprint of this class directory, so that all classes may have the benefit of what 1901 has done.

THE CLASS OF '77 WILL HAVE REUNION.

The class of 1877 will hold its reunion with Professor Matilda J. Wilkin at her home 601 6th St. S. E., on Tuesday evening of Commencement week. Dinner will be served at 6:30.

CLASS OF '90 WILL HOLD REUNION

The class of 1890 will hold its annual reunion Wednesday evening, June 12th at the home of J. F. Hayden, 1920 Irving ave. So.

WILL HOLD TWENTIETH REUNION.

'92 will hold its 20th reunion Tuesday evening June 11th. An automobile ride in the afternoon followed by a 7 o'clock dinner in Alice Shevlin hall are to precede the evening meeting. The life membership

campaign will be kept before the class. A special plea was made in the letter recently sent to all members.

THE CLASS OF 1910 REUNION.

The class of 1910, academic section, will hold its reunion at the time of the alumni meeting at the department of agriculture on the afternoon of June 12th.

LAW ALUMNI.

Don't forget the annual banquet of the law alumni association! Plan to be present! Get your ticket now! President Vincent and Dean Vance will both be present at the banquet. You want to see and hear your classmates and fellow alumni. They want to see and hear you. Come!

Place—St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul.

Time—June 8th—Saturday—Six P. M., business meeting; 7 P. M., banquet. Business meeting and banquet will start on schedule time.

Dress—Formal or informal. Come in business suits rather than be late.

Speakers—President Vincent and Dean Vance. A number of alumni also will give short two minute talks. This will be an opportunity for every alumnus to hear the new President of the University and the new Dean of the Law school. The program will be served red hot from beginning to end.

Cost—Tickets are two dollars each. Dues to the association are fifty cents annually. Write for reservation at once, and send your check for \$2.50, to Hugh E. Willis, secretary, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

IN APPRECIATION OF MISS BUTNER'S WORK.

The following statement was prepared in response to the request of the editor of the Weekly; it expresses the appreciation of the women who have been privileged to pursue courses in physical training under Miss Butner's leadership.—Ed.
To the Alumni Weekly

It was with great regret that I learned recently of the resignation of Miss Anne Butner as head of the physical culture department of the University.

For several years I have known Miss Butner, first as a student in her department and later as a co-worker in the department where I was assistant. I am sorry to see Miss Butner leave the University where she has done a great amount of lasting good in the twelve or thirteen years of her sojourn.

She has practically built the department from a small poorly equipped affair—a gym in name only,—by constant judicious effort, following always along up to date, progressive lines, and there is, I think, much credit due Miss Butner for the great

improvement in methods and equipment she has brought about.

There are, I believe, many women throughout this state, former pupils of Miss Butner's who will be sorry to learn of her resignation.

There will be a new strange vacancy at the "gym" for the "old grads" who always come back year after year and many will miss the kindly smile and greeting of its former head.

The conscientious, earnest effort of Anne Butner must necessarily be long remembered by her former pupils and let us wish her all the success and happiness in her new field of work.

Helen S. Cummings.

NEW DEAN OF WOMEN.

Dr. Margaret Sweeney, dean of women in Adelphi college, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been elected Dean of women and professor in the department of rhetoric. Dr. Sweeney received her bachelor's degree at Radcliffe college, Cambridge, in 1899, and after graduate study in Yale was made a doctor of philosophy of that institution. After teaching in a school for girls in California and serving for two years as instructor in rhetoric in Wellesley, Miss Sweeney became, in 1907, dean of women in Adelphi college. She has proved herself to be an inspiring teacher, an unusually successful administrator, and has shown her ability to enter sympathetically and intelligently into the lives of college women. Miss Sweeney refused an important position in an eastern institution to accept the deanship of women here.

REGENTS MEETING.

The report of the last meeting of the board of regents will be published in the next issue of the Weekly.

MINERVA ALUMNAE MEET.

The annual Minerva alumnae luncheon will be given at Shevlin Hall, Wednesday, June 12th at one o'clock. Plates will be fifty cents and must be reserved on or before June 7th by notifying Grace Dickinson, 306 Cleveland St. N. E., Minneapolis. Dues of 25 cents are payable also at that time.
President of Minerva Alumnae association.

IN SEVENTH PLACE

Minnesota ranked seventh in the inter-collegiate track meet held at Purdue last Saturday. Fifteen colleges entered the competition. California won first place and Missouri second.

REPORT NEXT WEEK

The meeting of the alumnae held Friday afternoon will be reported in the next issue of the Weekly.

CLASS DAY PROGRAM.

The following program will be given by the academic section of the senior class, June 11th.

Class Oration—Stanley Gillam
Ivy Oration—Gregg Sinclair
Ivy Poem—Homer W. Borst
Class Poem—Marion Lyons
Farewell to buildings—Lester Knapp
Books in the river—Philip Stone
Class history—Dorothy Loyhed
Advice to Juniors—George Gamble
Reply—Bernard Vaughan, president of junior class.

HOMEOPATHIC MEETING.

At the recent meeting of the Homeopathic physicians of Minnesota, a large number of Minnesota alumni were present. Dr. A. E. Booth, Hom. '99, member of the board of directors of the General Alumni association was elected president for the ensuing year. The regular meeting of the alumni was held at the West Hotel. There was no disposition on the part of the members of this association to withdraw from support of the work of the General Alumni Association. A considerable number of alumni had prominent parts in the work of the state convention.

ALUMNI DINNER MENU

Fruit Cocktail

Roasted Turkey with cranberry sauce.

Radishes, celery, olives
Mashed potatoes
French peas
Glazed sweet potatoes

Nectar ice

Crushed strawberry Sundae
Assorted cakes

Nuts, candies

Coffee

Table decorations—roses at each plate
Room decorations—oak leaves and wild flowers

ON JAPANESE HONESTY.

Dr. Inazo Nitobe who has been lecturing at the University for the past few weeks, lectured last Tuesday afternoon upon "Japanese morals and moral ideas." Dr. Nitobe entered a vigorous protest against a story which has been current for the past few years in America reflecting upon the honesty of the Japanese. As the story goes the Japanese are so dishonest that they can not trust each other and so

employ only Chinese in their banks. Dr. Nitobe said that travelers returning from Japan often repeat this story and say that they know it is so because they have dealt with Chinese in the banks. Dr. Nitobe told how he went to a bank in New York City in the very heart of Wall street and found something like forty persons employed, only two being Americans, the rest were Japanese. He said he might go back to Japan and tell the Japanese that the Americans were so dishonest that they were afraid to trust each other and so only employed Japanese in their banks. It would be as near the truth as the libel on the Japanese. Dr. Nitobe explained how this story probably became current.

The western banks have as their correspondents in the east a chain of Chinese banks and in selling letters of credit to travelers they naturally sell exchange on these banks and so it is that the travelers are brought into contact with Chinese in Chinese banking houses though these banking houses may be located in Japan, India or any other part of the East.

The lecture was thoroughly enjoyed and threw a great deal of light upon Japanese ideas and ideals. Dr. Nitobe brought in many clever hits at the expense of some of the critics of Japanese morals.

GIRL WINS EXTEMPORANEOUS SPEAKING CONTEST.

Miss Myrna Pressnell, a senior, won the extemporaneous speaking contest held at the University last Monday. The match had been arranged at the request of President Vincent who offered a book as the prize to the winner of the contest. A considerable number of topics had been selected for the occasion. Three minutes before being called upon to speak each contestant was given a topic on which to speak for three minutes. Miss Pressnell was assigned woman's suffrage and speaking against woman's suffrage was given the first prize by the judges. Gale Hilyer, a negro, son of Andrew F. Hilyer, '82, won the second place with "A plea for the University man in politics."

BOOK BY SWIFT.

Professor Fletcher Harper Swift of the college of education, has recently issued through Henry Holt & company a volume entitled "Public permanent common school funds in the United States, 1795-1905." This is the first attempt to give a comprehensive history of the subject treated. Professor Swift prepared this paper for his doctor's thesis at Columbia University. The first division of the book, filling 203 pages, contains a discussion of the origin, management, loss and influence of the public permanent common school fund. The second division which fills something over 260 pages, the remainder of the volume,

is devoted to public permanent common school funds and lands in the states. This is a summary of the origin, present conditions and administration of the fund in each state. Professor Swift has made a very thorough study of the topic and has gathered into this volume an immense amount of exceedingly valuable material. He has gone to the original sources and has collected and arranged in orderly manner easily available for reference the main facts concerning the public school funds of each state in the Union. In this general discussion of the topic he has traced the history of the public school funds from the inception of the idea down to the present time. The material is well organized and arranged so that it is possible to secure specific information concerning the facts in any state instantly. It represents an immense amount of patient research and carefully worked-over material.

PROGRAM OF ORIGINAL COMPOSITIONS.

Last Friday evening in the University chapel the students of the department of music, under the leadership of Professor Carlyle M. Scott, gave the following program.

- *First Movement—Concerto in C Minor
Beethoven Grace Leck
Songs Florence Craig
My Heart is in the Highlands
Serenade
Zapolya
Ethelyn Hunkins.
- *Suite
Devils Dance
Serenade
Norwegian Caprice
Songs
Gypsy Song
Wind Song
Indian Serenade
String Quartette
First and Second Movements
Lillian Nippert, Violin
Verna Golden Scott, Viola
Eugene Bibb, Violin
Oscar Koch, Cello
Mildred Borom
- Verses
A Scotch Melody
A Song of April
Songs
A Tuscan Love Song
A Lament
April Rain
Kathleen Palmer Hart
- *First Movement—Concerto A Minor
Ada Grinager
Grieg
- *Concert Piece Chaminade
Hazel Strong
- *Candidates for Certificate of Proficiency in Music.

PHASES OF LIFE AND EDUCATION
in
America, France, and Germany,
and
The Spherical-want System of Teaching,

by
Professor F. W. Springer, Eng. '93.
Part VII.

Illustrations.

The following cases are intended to bring out the importance of wants in developing the will, in inducing effective action and in the formation of those habits which stamp the individual as efficient or educated. The reader can, no doubt, add many illustrations of lost opportunities of using wants from his own childhood and observation.

The comparative actions of wants or internal pressure in affecting the training of the young is not easily observed in the case of boys, because it takes at least twenty-one years for a boy to be in the same relative position in life that a young robin reaches in one summer, and then in addition we have to wait till long after twenty-one years to see how high the boy can fly and how good he is at providing for his young.

Birds.

All the essentially fundamental principles of natural education can be seen in the bringing up and education of a young robin. The training of the young bird begins with the first worm that the parent robin pokes down its throat, because, like the succeeding ones, the worm tends to satisfy a want. The young robin's stomach goes for the worms as unslacked lime does for water.

The young bird soon learns to swallow and to reach with gaping mouth whenever he hears a noise, then, to distinguish between general noises and the flutter of the old birds, and all because of hunger. His sphere of action is the nest and his sphere of observation extends a little beyond the nest. The old birds teach the young fear, by a disagreeable squawking over them at the approach of danger. Without fear a robin could not long survive.

While still too young to leave the nest, the young birds scramble for the worms which are judiciously distributed among them. This is competition and the result is that very necessary quality called selfishness, without which no individual or race could survive. But the bird with the biggest mouth, longest neck and quickest grab doesn't get all the worms. The old birds are the law, and stand for a square deal.

Later on the young birds are encouraged or forced to attempt the first flight to the ground, which is about as successful as a baby's first walk. The old bird, with his trained eye, finds a worm nearby

and pulls it partly out. The young one finishes it and by successive steps learns also to pick and finally to seek worms for himself when the parents refuse to do so for him. He thus becomes self-supporting because he is hungry and has wants. When it is cold and wet, the discomfort causes him to seek shelter.

He becomes strong and flies farther. He is an adept at finding worms. Sparrows steal many that he pulls before he can swallow them. Finally, because he wants food, he learns to outwit the sparrows. If he has those qualities which entitle him to live he avoids the cats, and with good luck he escapes curious boys. Still later, prompted by those instincts which all his kind possess, who have survived, he seeks a mate. His sphere of action is very large.

If the robin is sufficiently wise by heredity and training and habit, he avoids the pitfalls. If not, he dies. Accidents kill some of his kind but the great laws of averages and probability leave the clever and adaptable to enjoy life as desire or chance wills to them. If he is over daring and goes North too soon in the spring he is frozen or starved. Thus, only the birds that are adapted to meet the demands of a robin's life live to perpetuate their race.

A moment's thought will show that the parent birds have educated their young by directing the natural forces or instincts, or wants in the young in a continuously expanding natural sphere of action. Then experience and the laws of survival do the rest.

The story of the life of a robin is not fundamentally very different from our own. His kind has not, as the human race, the power of handing over to its young the accumulated knowledge and experience of ages, except as these appear as hereditary traits or tendencies. But no one can say for a moment that the education of a robin is not extremely efficient and about perfect for a robin's life.

Baby

A new-born child is in a sphere of observation and action so small mentally as to be almost none at all. The child is susceptible to the most primitive stimuli only, such as unusual heat or cold, to physical pain and to those chemical and physical conditions of life called hunger.

His education begins by satisfying and directing these physical wants. In a few months his sphere of observation has extended to all parts and people in his room, while his sphere of activity remains the size of his crib. Later on the sphere of observation and activity extends to nearly the whole house.

The baby wants sufficient milk, to be sufficiently warm and to be cuddled. He soon learns to make his wants known for other things which are merely accessories.

Because he has wants he develops will, and because he has wants and will he develops his strength or ability to get things. The mother says "That child certainly has a will of his own. He doesn't get it from my side of the family." Selfishness develops as soon as the baby observes that others in his sphere of activity get things he wants, and that he can get by "creating a disturbance."

In each sphere he thoroughly learns about the things that are, or that come into his sphere. As he progresses into a larger sphere he takes all the knowledge of the smaller sphere, and with it builds, by combination and associations with the new observations, the larger sphere of knowledge.

Child.

A little American boy of nearly three had a German governess. When he was yet in his little baby sphere of life with only three or four people in it, and not much larger than his own home, he thought that nearly everybody had his own language, because his governess and mother talked to him in German, and his father spoke only English. This troubled him.

It troubled him at first that he had to learn two names for everything he wanted, but he soon learned to associate one word with his mother or governess and another for the same thing with his father. Because he wanted what he wanted when he wanted them, he **learned**. As his wants grew, so did his knowledge of English and German. The learning of two languages became to him merely a means of getting things.

So impressed was he that there must be two words for everything that because he had learned about the "deck" of the steamer in German he called it the "back-yard" when talking to his father.

The baby was much concerned about his father because the latter did not speak German, and he made it a point to translate the fairy stories the *fräulein* told him, that he thought his father wanted to know. He thus not only learned German but he learned more English than the ordinary baby because repeating a story in the same language is not as difficult as translating a story. His search for words developed his ability to find them.

Boy

A young French boy of twelve years, just an average boy, whom the writer chanced to meet last summer, like all French boys was greatly impressed by the aeroplane contests such as those in which Beaumont, Vedrines, and others competed. It meant a means of attack and defence for France, besides being a wonderful thing in itself.

This young boy wanted, like the other boys, to make gliders and flying machines. He didn't know how, so he read the daily papers and the descriptions in technical

papers. He made gliders but they didn't sail far enough. He then went to the public library at the suggestion of his mother, and the librarian showed him technical articles with drawings and pictures, so that by reading and experimenting he learned much about the physics and mechanics of the air and of flying machines, center of pressure and center of gravity and stability. **He had no teachers so he sought information.** He made a glider and by means of a rubber band driven propeller succeeded in making a flying machine.

This boy had thus learned by himself, because he wanted something, the real meaning of will power, study, research, investigation and success. He didn't know that what he had learned was called mechanics, physics, isometric drawings, etc., **but he knew the things themselves.**

He increased the diameter of his mental and physical sphere immensely. He studied the war history of France. He thought and talked of army movements guided by aeroplanes. He traced out the movements on the sand and boisterously argued his ideas with the other little boys. He was ready to talk politics and war and expressed the regret that they didn't have aeroplanes when his people fought les allemands in 1870. He read the daily papers with new viewpoints and new interest, and best of all, with understanding.

Strange as it may seem, this boy would have been glad to have written a composition about his flying machines if his teacher had said, "Jean, write me about what you did and propose to do, because I am interested." He said he would like to do so, **but they didn't want that sort of thing in school. (Why?)**

It may surprise some to find a real boy who would enjoy writing a composition, but there should be no question but that there are many things that every boy would like to write about. The striking thing about Jean is that his interest in gliders and flying machines did not result in a bump on his sphere of knowledge. His sphere of observation and mental growth were increased nearly uniformly in every direction.

Another thing that was striking was that this boy said he couldn't read all of the articles because of the mathematics. Then he added, "So I just go by what they say in the last part of them." It takes some of us a good many years to learn this. **He hoped to take more mathematics so he could understand everything, and said he missed he would have to go to college, because Bleriot was one of the best graduates of a certain engineering college. Real ambition thus followed wants, will and action.**

The above illustrates the power of example in stimulating wants and also what an ordinary boyish immature mind can do

when directed from within. No school pressure applied by any teacher, nor fear of punishment, could make a boy's mind work like that. An ounce of example is worth pounds of precept and external pressure.

Boys and Lower Animals.

Relatively the robins and other lower animals seem to beat us in efficiency of education. One wonders why it is that we are so far off the track, not only in natural training or developing the instincts, but also in the artificial education of civilization. Perhaps, in the case of the latter, it is because education was formerly principally for those of leisure, and now we are trying to use the same system to train the young for efficient usefulness, amid the confusions of much scientific application. And, perhaps because of the multiplicity of the demands of science, we are neglecting the natural training.

The lower animals have a great advantage in that the training of their young is almost wholly limited to the development of their instincts. All animals have certain hereditary traits, the result of habits of many generations, which make them extremely responsive to certain stimuli. They thus learn certain things necessary to their existence, easily and quickly. Every living thing learns almost wholly by doing, or acting under the guidance of its own conscious and unconscious wants, instincts, or will. Any one will admit this who admits that actions become more effective and efficient by repetition. Even the lowest order of animals learn in this sense as they develop.

The young bird learns to fly; the canary learns to sing, and the small boy tries to whistle; the duck and sea lion have to learn to swim, and the baby must learn to take food. But since these things are hereditary and instinctive, they are learned easily.

Most boys have hereditary responsiveness to certain influences. Some boys swim almost at the first trial. It is the same, in skating, skiing, playing a mouth organ and other things that boys do. Yet we treat them all much alike in the schools, just as tho they were, robin like, gifted with a very narrow range of mind and action.

Boys have instincts and it would seem that their early education should be confined to the development of their instincts and not to spelling and arithmetic till a want has been created for the latter.

Educating a boy for civilized life is somewhat like teaching a hen to swim, because of the demands for knowledge about artificial things and the training in their use. Many a mischievous country boy knows that a hen can learn to swim, and that she doesn't want to. A hen's dislike for water is quite similar to that of boys for certain studies. If a hen's chest were

rubbed with goose oil and she were provided with webbed sandals it is quite possible that a hen could become a very excellent swimmer, with practice. We wouldn't think of training a hen to swim in hypothetical water, yet a boy, assisted into this world and out of it by artificial means, whose every day life is bound up with artificial means of doing most everything, is often trained not by doing but by reading and hearing about things.

We also seem to have almost forgotten that boys are perfectly splendid animals with instincts in our haste to equip them with all the artificial means of navigating the streams of civilized life. Instead of making them fine specimens of living beings we begin "teaching" them the artificial things of life at 2 or 4 or 6 years, when they ought to be good little Indians till 8 years of age.

Human beings are, without the product of their brains, quite helpless as compared with the lower animals, and it is necessary that young people be trained to use the inventions and contrivances of modern life, but they can only be properly trained by actually using these things.

A boy should be allowed to live as natural a life as possible till 8 or until his instinctive traits, or senses, and physical strength have been developed without crowding and with as little artificial stimulation as possible. He should be allowed to just live—play, eat and sleep. He should, of course, have the opportunity of learning by experience the limits set by his environment, in supervised sports, games, and boy organizations, with flags and patriotism, and he should also learn the elements of leader selection, self control, respect for law and authority; obedience, loyalty, common politeness, and its conventions. In fact, the play period should fix the manly ideals. He must, of course, exercise the right of making his own mistakes to accomplish this. Every boy must find himself, and the sooner the better. He can do it through experience only.

After the above play period, there remains plenty of time to train the boy how to use his mind and hands and tools in satisfying first, his natural, and second, his artificial wants. The latter would grow with his ability to satisfy them, and a boy would soon learn that mathematics, spelling, drawing, etc., were useful to him, and that even rhetoric and grammar are not altogether indispensable. In other words, we should induce wants in the boy to seek knowledge of the artificial instead of stuffing him with it to the nauseating point by main force.

Fortunately the average boy's natural wants do not need much developing, only directing during the early years.

School Changes.

Improvements in the grade schools are of the greatest difficulty and of the greatest importance. The methods used and the results obtained after 14 depend upon what has been done before that age.

Certain college courses, such as vocational, professional and research subjects approximate the proposed system, but the work is greatly hampered by the habits formed in the preliminary training. The majority agree as to this ailment, but there is yet no agreement as to the treatment.

Fortbildung, and similar schools, while belonging to the disciplinary type or outside-pressure class of schools, (as distinguished from the inside-pressure or individual will), are also approximations, because they supply the proper sphere of action. They lack, however, the attitude of mind of both teacher and pupil towards each other and towards the work so necessary to make effective use of the wants of the pupils. These courses keep the pupils, however, in the right kind of spheres of observation and action.

Manual Training

All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, but all play and no work makes Jack a regular rascal. There is nothing like inducing a boy to build something he wants, to keep him busy and make him useful. A boy of 12 who cannot design and build a really good kite, dog-house, sled, dog harness, and the hundred and one things a boy wants, is simply missing the joys of real living. Wants would grow with his ability to supply them, and a boy would soon learn that mathematics and drawing are useful in his work.

Boys should work harder than now, and do it joyously. The discipline should be more severe and they should discipline themselves in addition by electing and obeying their own officers.

The spherical-want system proposes that a boy, or girl, shall actually learn about things with which he has to do in the increasing sphere of his experiences and not merely get ideas about his own sphere and about larger spheres of activity of which he knows nothing and for which he has no natural interest. It is such a pity when one thinks about the physics, chemistry, biology, etc., the boys don't learn while swimming, ball-playing, boating, shooting, hunting, riding bicycles, etc., etc. The industrial and vocational tendencies now offer a fine opportunity to introduce the desired improvements.

Experimental Application.

A trial grade school would demonstrate the feasibility of the Spherical-Want System in a few years, but this might also be done fairly well with certain manual and vocational courses for boys and girls, since they offer an excellent opportunity for

demonstration in spite of the previous grade training of the pupils. A change in method and attitude on the part of the teachers, and a comparatively small change in the subject matter and arrangement of the courses would permit a more or less satisfactory preliminary trial of the proposed system.

Many years will be necessary, however, to completely change the grade school system and the methods of handling so-called cultural courses. We shall, no doubt, end by passing thru manual training and the like to culture, reversing the present system. The public is interested in any new system of education because of the increasing necessity for individual and racial efficiency, so interested in fact, that there is danger that we shall forget to live, that is, forget out natural instincts in our breathless search for the means of high pressure living.

The Spherical-Want System has been approached from several directions in this and the six preceding papers and it is hoped that the reader has reached the conclusion that the system, while quite the opposite in many respects to that in use in the schools, is nevertheless not new from the standpoint of nature. There could be no hope for it if it were.

The system resolves itself into the proposition of adapting nature's methods of training to the education of the modern boy and girl, affected as they are by the predominating artificial environments.

The above name was adopted because it is significant and because the words nature, national, rational, etc., have been too often used to be distinctive.

The school problem should, in general, be studied from the bottom to the top by those with a wide knowledge of life and an outlook upon the future. Changes in the school system must be made, however, beginning at the top by preparing suitable teachers for the work at the bottom. It is to be regretted that there is not a competent, paid, national committee of educators to conduct a continued investigation of the school problems and to collect, digest and distribute literature on the subject to interest and educate the public.

Teachers.

As the last word, it is believed that the teachers, principals, superintendents and school directors are about the most important factor connected with school education, second perhaps only to the ideals of the race. It is believed that the greatest single problem of all connected with education is in inducing men, and women, of the right caliber, personality and training to take up educational work and especially the new subjects and lines of work to be begun in the immediate future.

The office of the teacher should be that of a stimulator, guide, adviser, sympathizer and example, in keeping the enlarging

sphere of activity, of observation, and of study of the student as nearly spherical as desirable in each case, using a decisive want to create affiliated wants. If the right personnel could be obtained, it would seem that most of the educational problems could be solved by those in charge, as the problems arose.

There is but one way to induce the right kind of young people to enter this work, and that is by offering such salaries and other inducements that high-class candidates will go the expense of training and run the risk of competing for positions.

The immediate intention of these articles is to create a want in the public mind for a trial of this proposed system of teaching.

SNYDER WILL CONSIDER.

Fred B. Snyder, '81, said recently that if the legislature should pass a satisfactory primary election law he would seriously consider becoming a candidate for governor. Mr. Snyder would say nothing more definite than that he would seriously consider the proposition.

ZELNY IN EUROPE.

Anthony Zeleny, '92, professor of physics left for Europe last Wednesday. He will spend the summer traveling in England, Switzerland and Germany, visiting the various educational institutions. He will spend six weeks at the University of Goettingen.

LIGHTING WITH ALCOHOL AND KEROSENE.

The agricultural experiment station has just issued a technical bulletin, No. 126 prepared by R. M. West, '06, of the division of agricultural chemistry and soils. The bulletin is a study of lighting with alcohol and kerosene. It fills thirty-two pages and is largely made up of tables and charts illustrating the results of the experiments conducted by Mr. West in his preparation of material for the bulletin.

WIN AND LOSE.

The Minnesota tennis team continued its winning Saturday May 18th by taking the three contests with Pennsylvania. Monday the team met its first defeat. Stellanwagen was decisively beaten by his opponent, while Armstrong finally succumbed to the prowess of his opponent, Mathey who is recognized as the greatest college tennis player of the East. Armstrong started out by winning three games straight. Mathey then made it three all. Armstrong won the next two, Mathey coming back made it five all. The last game of this set was very spectacular. Mathey won after a brilliant rally. In the doubles

Minnesota's men were decisively beaten.

The college of New York was annexed by a clean score. Yale was beaten by a single and a double. Harvard proved too much for the Gophers who were defeated in both singles and doubles—Armstrong being clearly off form. Out of nine colleges played the Varsity has won from all all but two.

STOUT GIVEN TESTIMONIAL.

Reverend Thomas W. Stout, '91, pastor of a Methodist church in this city, who was in charge of the local publicity bureau of the General M. E. conference which has been meeting in Minneapolis during the past few weeks, was presented with a watch fob in token of appreciation of sixty representatives of the press who were attending the conference. The presentation was made by Bishop Warren. The pendant of the fob is patterned after the official delegate's badge and is of solid gold. In the center is a medallion head of John Wesley and in a circle of blue enamel the words, "The world is my parish." On the back is engraved "To Rev. T. W. Stout, an appreciation from members of the press at the Methodist Episcopal general conference, Minneapolis, May, 1912, for courteous and efficient service."

RHETORIC ASSISTANTS ANNOUNCED

The following persons have recently been appointed as assistants in the Rhetoric department for next year: Zoe Donaldson, B. A. 1912, Elizabeth Carey, B. A. 1912, Stanley Rypins, B. A. 1912, Grace Ganssle, B. A. 1912. Other appointments are to be made later. Miss Hazel Witchie has been reappointed.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

In a recent number of Moderator-Topics published in Lansing, Mich., Professor Haynes has a short article upon "Some thoughts on education" in which he pleads for intensive rather than extensive ideals to govern education. The same number also contains a little poem by Professor Haynes on "The trailing arbutus."

BIRTHS

Born to Dr. and Mrs. George E. Thomas, March 21st, a daughter, Ruby Jeannette. Mrs. Thomas was Ruby Zehnter, '02, and Dr. Thomas was a member of the class of '01 and the medical class of '04.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Page, a daughter, Martha Ripley. Mr. and Mrs. Page (Edna Ripley) were both of the class of 1900.

Born to Professor and Mrs. J. B. Miner, '97, a son, Horace Mitchell Miner, May 26th. Mrs. Miner was Jessie L. Schulten, Ex '98.

WEDDINGS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

The engagement is announced of Miss Lillian Marvin, '98, and David F. Swenson, '98. The wedding will take place in Zumbrota some time during the summer.

James M. Hayes, Med '10, of Browns Valley, Minn., and Miss Ida McDermott are to be married early in June.

WIN CONFERENCE TENNIS TITLE.

Armstrong and Stellwagen, the 'Varsity tennis team, won the conference championship at Chicago last week. This brings to the University the permanent possession of the beautiful cup, the trophy provided by the alumni association of the western conference. In the doubles Minnesota won the first set, Chicago the second, then Minnesota took the third and fourth and the championship.

Armstrong also won the Western championship in the singles.

PERSONALS

'81—Reverend Wm. Leslie King, of India, who with his family is home on a year's leave of absence, visited the University recently. Mr. King has been attending the meetings of the Methodist conference in Minneapolis. Mr. King has a daughter who is a student in Ohio Wesleyan University and a son who is engaged in missionary work in India at the present time. Mr. King and family will return to India in the fall.

'84—Elmer Adams, formerly a member of the board of regents and for many years editor of the Fergus Falls Journal, has retired from active editorial work and become president of a bank at Fergus Falls, Minn. Mr. Adams has been a leader among the newspaper men of the state and has made his work on the Journal influential in the life of the state.

'92—Clara E. Bailey and her mother sail the last of June for a seven months' trip through Europe. They expect to stop here on their return next winter.

'93 Law—Phil. T. Megaarden has recently moved to Minneapolis from Petersburg, Alaska. His address is 2413 South Humboldt.

'96, Law '99—Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Foster who have been living at Milaca, Minn., have removed to Minneapolis. Their address is 1214 7th St. S. E.

'97—L. T. Savage is president of the American Art Sign company of Brooklyn, N. Y. The company has built up a fine business and is doing well.

'98—S. A. Jordahl is serving as acting president of the Lutheran normal school, Sioux Falls, S. D., this year, in the absence of the permanent president on a year's leave of absence. Mr. Jordahl has been a teacher in this institution since the fall of '98.

'99—Mrs. Grayce Rector Taylor has recently moved to 3429 Bryant Ave. So.

'99 Law—Charles L. Trabert, secretary of the C. A. Smith Lumber Co., has recently moved to Oakland, Calif. He has an office in the Syndicate Building.

'00—Allan R. Behnam has recently been promoted to the position of associate professor of English in the University of Washington. A recent letter from the head of the department of English speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Behnam and his work in that institution.

'03—E. F. Humphrey who has been located in Paris, France, has returned to this country and is at present living at Livingston Hall, Amsterdam Ave. and 114th St., New York City.

'04 Chem—Edward Gutsche is chemist and superintendent of the casting department of the Detroit Roller and Brass company of Detroit, Mich.

'05—Minnie Rank, who has been engaged in missionary work in the Straits Settlements for some years past, has returned home to this city on a year's leave of absence.

E. E. '05—Karl A. Simon, who is now working on heavy electric railway apparatus for the Westinghouse Electric Co., at Pittsburg, Pa., visited friends on the campus last week. Some of the experimental results he reported getting on certain new types of electric locomotives seemed to indicate that great developments along this line may be looked for in the near future.

'06 Ag—W. A. Peck is district supervisor for the Better farming association of North Dakota. His headquarters are at Minot, N. D.

'07—Frances Hicks, who has been teaching at Brookings, S. D., will spend the summer at Camp Verde, Ariz.

'08, '09—Albert N. Gilbertson, instructor in psychology in the University, has been appointed senior fellow in anthropology and psychology in Clark University, Worcester, Mass., and will carry on research work at that institution next year. After his graduation Mr. Gilbertson was scholar in anthropology at Minnesota, and later became instructor in psychology and anthropology in the University of Colorado.

'09—Matilda V. Bailiff has been re-elected to her present position in the schools of Silver Lake, Minn. Miss Bailiff will attend the exercises of commencement week.

'09 Ag—Mary K. Hartzell is instructor in the California Polytechnic School, San Luis Obispo, Calif. Her summer address is Medford, Ore.

E. E. '09—Chas. G. Lindelef stopped at the University one day last week on his way from Pittsburg, Pa., to Yellowstone Park. For the last three years Mr. Lindelef has alternated between Pittsburg and Yellowstone Park, working in Pittsburg in the winter and in the Park during the tourist season.

'09—Reverend Robert Nelson, pastor of

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the Blooming Prairie Baptist church, was recently elected president of the Blooming Prairie municipal improvement association.

'09—Zenias L. Potter will spend the summer traveling about New York state, directing a special investigation for the state factory commission. Mrs. Potter, (Miriam Clark '09) will sail on the Mauretania June 11, to travel abroad with her sister, Margaret Clark, Ex '11, who has been living in France this year, and her aunt Miss Mary L. Benton '85, now a professor at Smith College.

'10—H. E. Dvorachek is general manager of the Holland Dairy Co., of Colorado Springs, Colo.

'11 Mines—R. J. Burgess is with the El Rayo mining and developing company of South America. He is located at Santa Barbara, Chih, Mex., Apartado 5.

'11 Law—Harold J. Hull has recently formed a partnership with Harold Taylor, Law '11, for the practice of law at St. Maries, Idaho.

'11 Forestry—Donald T. Williams is now located at Beaudette, Minn.

'12 Earle C. Bailie, managing editor of the Minnesota magazine, has been awarded one of the twenty-three Harvard scholarships given to seniors of high standing in American colleges. Bailie has the distinction of being the first Minnesota man to receive the honor.

'12 Lynn Martin has located in Butte, Mont. His address is 619 East Park St.

Edward A. Purdy, a former student, has been chosen state manager for Governor Wilson in his campaign for the presidential nomination. Mr. Purdy has had very little experience as a political worker but he has handled Mr. Wilson's campaign like a veteran and as all the alumni know, brought it to a successful culmination.

'98, Law '02—M. J. Luby is associated with Mr. J. V. Pearson in the practice of law under the firm name of Luby and Pearson with offices in the Hutton building, Spokane, Wash. The firm has already an excellent practice. Mrs. Luby (Clara Poucher) and the family are to spend the summer at the Luby cottage on Priest Lake, Idaho, in the Kniksu national forest. They will remain there until about the first of September. Mr. Luby expects to spend the month of July with them.

'98-'00, Law—Mr. H. A. Scandrett, heretofore Assistant Interstate Commerce Attorney of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and Southern Pacific Company, has been appointed Interstate Commerce Attorney of said companies to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. F. C. Dillard. This appointment became effective from May 1, 1912. Until further notice the office of the Interstate Commerce Attorney will continue to be at 112 West Adams Street, Chicago.

'99—Perry O. Hanson of Tai An Fu, Shantung, China, who is spending a year's leave of absence in this country, is at-

Attorney - - Doctor - - Professional Man

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The Index Press

1401 University Ave., S. E.

Minneapolis

Alumni Professional Directory

This directory is published for the purpose of affording a convenient guide to Minnesota Alumni of the various professions, who may wish to secure reliable correspondents of the *same profession* to transact business at a distance, or of a special professional character. It is distinctly an *intra-professional* directory. Alumni of all professions, who, by reason of specialty or location are in a position to be of service to Alumni of the the same profession, are invited to place their cards in the directory.

Professional cards in this directory are classified alphabetically by states, alphabetically by cities within the states, and the names of alumni (or firms) in each city are likewise alphabetically arranged. The price of cards is six dollars a year. This includes a free subscription to the weekly

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DR. MERRITT M. RING, '97.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

321 S. Hill St. Los Angeles, California.

tending the General Conference of the Methodist church being held in this city.

'99 Grad—Dr. Alice J. Mott, of the faculty of the college of education made the principal address at a recent meeting of the St. Paul Equality club. Dr. Mott gave an allegory of "Adam and Eve" in which she set forth the relation between man and woman from the Garden of Eden

to the present time. The sketch was pronounced to be a delightful satire.

'00 Law—William B. Richardson of Rochester, Minn., is being urged by his friends to become a candidate on the republican ticket for lieutenant governor.

'00—Nellie Whitney, of the department of Rhetoric, in company with ten friends will spend the summer in European travel, leaving New York June 15th and returning September 2nd.

'02 Eng—Herbert W. Wakefield is with the Northern Pacific railway with offices in Missoula, Mont.

'03—Keiven Burns who is enjoying a fellowship is now located at Bonn, Germany. His address is Bonner Talweg 146 IL.

'03, Law '05—Henry S. Ives is associated with Gideon S. Ives in the practice of law in St. Paul. Mr. Ives has an office at 915-916 Commerce Bldg.

'04 Law—Mr. and Mrs. Owen P. McElmeel are living at Great Falls, Mont. Mr. McElmeel is in the investment business.

Mrs. McElmeel was Bonnie Cornish, '01. '06 Forestry—Frank I. Rockwell, in charge of the forestry products division of the forestry service for the Missoula district, has offices in the Hammond Block of that city. He is on the lecture staff of the forestry course of the University of Montana.

'07 Law—Lewis W. Bicknell is a member of the firm of Alley & Bicknell, attorneys, of Webster, S. D. The firm has offices in the First National Bank Bldg.

'07 Mines—Charles F. Jackson has recently removed from Virginia, Minn., to Minneapolis. He has an office at 922 Plymouth Bldg.

'08—Elizabeth Breen, whose home is in St. Paul, is at present traveling in Europe.

'08—Hobart Frary spent several weeks at Manila in connection with his work on the U. S. magnetic survey. He recently left for the Fiji Islands and will later go to San Diego, Calif.

'08—B. O. Gronvold who was located at Adams, N. D., lost everything by fire something over a year ago. Since that time he has been traveling about considerably and is at present located at Willow City, N. D.

'08 Eng—George T. Peterson is with the A. T. & S. F. railway stationed at Fort Madison, Iowa, as apprentice instructor.

'08—Horace G. Reed is located in Manila, P. I., with one of the largest legal firms in the Islands.

'10—Ethel F. Crittenden is teaching at St. Charles, Minn.

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This Metropolitan Music Co \$375 club piano will be sold to club Members for \$277.50

The terms are \$5 when you join—then \$1.25 a week

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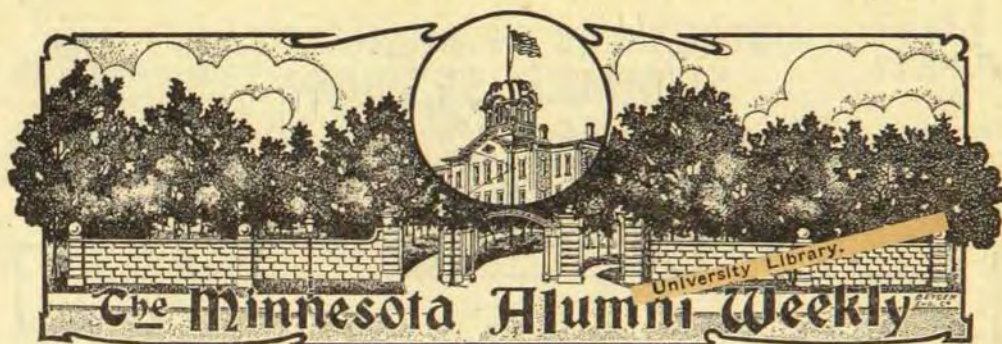
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Vol. XI.

June 10, 1912.

No. 35

ALUMNI DAY, 1912

June 12th, at the College of Agriculture, St. Anthony Park

Take Como Interurban to Carter Avenue



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**TELL
YOUR
FRIENDS**

PROGRAM

3:00 P. M.
Faculty-Senior Ball Game

5-6:30
Class Meetings and Inspection
of Grounds

6:30
Dinner, 75c

7:30-8:30
"Song Fest"

8:30-11:00
Informal Dancing and
Vaudeville Program

See page 5



**THAT
ALUMNI
DAY
IS
GOING
TO BE A
HUMMER**

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Your Reservations to the Secretary
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1912
JUNE 17

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SUMMER SESSION

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WELL WOODED with large native oak trees. Three blocks from best car service in Twin Cities 5% fare to any part of either city	
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EXPLAINS NEW JAPANESE MOVEMENT.

A recent letter from G. Sidney Phelps, '99, explains the new religious movement which is taking place in Japan. There has been a great deal of misunderstanding in America concerning the "Three religions conference," recently held in Japan; the general impression being that the purpose was to merge the three great religions into one eclectic state religion. Mr. Phelps says that the movement was simply to en-

courage Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity to work together for the moral uplift of the nation. It is in reality the first time in the history of Japan that Christianity has been given official recognition as a legitimate religion. Mr. Phelps points out how vastly important this is and some of the good results that have already come from this attempt of the government. In a recent lecture at the University Dr. Nitobe made substantially the same explanation concerning the conference and its purpose.



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A life subscription to the Weekly, \$25 paid at one time.

Subscription price, \$2 per year for all who have been graduated more than three years.

To those who have been graduated less than three years, \$1.25 per year.

A discount of 25 cents is allowed for payment before October 15 of each year.

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Minnesota Alumni Weekly
The University of Minnesota,
Minneapolis.

E. B. JOHNSON, '88 Editor.

EARLE R. HARE, M. D., '00.

Editor of the Special Medical Issues.

HARRY WILK, '12, Advertising Manager.

COMING EVENTS.

June 8th, Law alumni banquet, Hotel St. Paul, 6 p. m.

June 9th, Baccalaureate service at the University armory, Theodore G. Soares, '91.

June 11th, Senior class day.

June 12th, Alumni day. See announcement on the first page.

June 13, Commencement day—Address by Albert Shaw.

PLAN ALUMNAE ORGANIZATION.

Friday, May 31st, about thirty-five women, graduates of the University, met at Shevlin Hall and discussed the formation of an organization of the women graduates of the University. The organization proposed by the women is a loose organization, probably in charge of an executive committee which will call meetings of the women whenever anything comes up especially affecting the women of the University upon which the advice of the alumnae might be helpful. Miss Gratia Countryman, '89, presided at the meeting and was authorized to appoint a committee. Mrs. Chelsea J. Rockwood (Carrie D. Fletcher, '79) was appointed chairman of the committee. The other members are to be named later by Miss Countryman. This committee will call a meeting of the alumnae some time in the fall.

BARE STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The Weekly would gladly ignore what has been given much space in the daily papers the past week. As this is impossible, we make the following bare statement of facts.

Two girls, 15 and 17 respectively, charged two members of the Phi Delta Chi (Pharmacy) fraternity of criminal assault at their fraternity house. The men were arrested and one was brought before the municipal court and held to the grand jury; the other was arrested and held for the grand jury. The grand jury met and after considering the case, voted a "no bill" in both cases.

The second case, the one which was not brought before the municipal court originally, was held to that court for a hearing Thursday, and, on motion of the States attorney was dismissed.

The national president of the fraternity Irving Robitchek has made an investigation and made a report to President Vincent in which he says:—

"As far as I have been able to determine, there is absolutely no ground for the charges preferred against two of our former members, relative to their conduct in or at the fraternity house. I have positive proof which is beyond a doubt conclusive enough to show that nothing such as is intimated could possibly have taken place at our home. I have been asked to withhold the basis for positive proof until the time of the court proceedings."

MEETING OF ACADEMIC ALUMNI.

Fred B. Snyder, '81, president of the Academic alumni association, has called a meeting of that association to be held immediately after the ball game on Alumni Day at the department of agriculture. All academic alumni are urged to be present at that meeting.

RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE MEETING.

The meeting of the Big Nine conference, it is big nine now since the admission of Ohio State, was held at LaFayette, Saturday, June 1st. The conference referee, Professor Smith, reported to the conference the result of his investigation of the case of Moll of Wisconsin. A statement of that case will be found in another column.

The conference took final action barring all athletic directors from participating in future meetings of the organization. This will prevent Professors Stagg and Ehler from ever sitting in the conference again.

It was found that there are a great variety of interpretations concerning the rules

of the eligibility and a committee consisting of representatives of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, was authorized to consider the simplification of the rules of eligibility so as to avoid all possibility of misunderstanding. The committee was instructed to present the clearest, shortest and most easily understood set of eligibility rules within its power to produce. This committee will have several meetings during the summer and the conference will be called together as soon as the committee is ready to report the results of its labors.

MOLL INELIGIBLE

The readers of the Weekly will remember Moll, a member of the Wisconsin football team who tied the score in the Minnesota-Wisconsin game last fall.

Minnesota submitted evidence concerning his ineligibility which seemed conclusive. The Wisconsin authorities decided Moll was eligible and he played in the game against Minnesota and it was due to his individual work that the score was tied.

Later Moll was elected Captain of the baseball team and served as captain of the team during a considerable part of the present season. Finally, Wisconsin voluntarily submitted the case to Professor Smith, of Iowa, conference referee, and he has declared Moll to be ineligible—but—Wisconsin, after submitting the evidence to Professor Smith, allowed Moll to play until the decision of Professor Smith was announced.

Wisconsin papers please copy.

LEECHES OF MINNESOTA.

Professor Henry F. Nachtrieb, zoologist of the state geological and natural history survey of Minnesota, has just issued a report upon the leeches of Minnesota. The report fills one hundred fifty pages and is illustrated by twelve full page plates, one full page colored plate, together with a number of text illustrations. The report is divided into three parts,—the first, devoted to a general account of the habits and structure of leeches, by Professor Nachtrieb; the second, to the anatomy of *Placobdella Parasitica*, by Ernest E. Hemingway, '03, Med '08; a third to a classification of the leeches of Minnesota, by Dr. J. Percy Moore. The report forms number five of the zoological series of the reports of the survey.

The material for this report was all collected, and is now the property of, the department of zoology. The report embraces a study of the habits, economic importance, anatomy, development and relationship of the leeches; also, an account of a new species found parasitic on one of the river fishes in Minnesota; and a key to the species collected in Minnesota, together with an account of their habits and distribution so far as the facts are known.

The whole report is neatly printed and presents an attractive appearance and will

prove a valuable contribution to the literature dealing with the leech family.

REGENTS MEETING.

A meeting of the board of regents was held at the University, May 28th, at 10 o'clock. There were present Regents Nelson, Eberhart, Butler, Schulz, Rice, Sommers, Vincent and Williams.

The comptroller presented a summary of the 1911-12 budget showing expected balance in reserve at the close of the fiscal year together with support appropriations available for the year 1912-13 aggregating \$945,346.

Voted to approve the proposed support budget for 1912-13 aggregating \$932,342.

Voted to approve the report of the salary committee authorizing increases in salaries aggregating approximately \$45,000.

Correspondence with the state auditor and public examiner with reference to including in the budget for 1912-13 the balance of the \$100,000 advance as provided for in paragraph 21, section II, Chapter 238, General Laws of 1911 was submitted, it was

Voted to include this balance in the budget.

Voted to approve the promotions and changes of title recommended by the President.

Promotions and Changes in Titles.

The following changes in titles and promotions were authorized:—Alois F. Kovarik, to assistant professor of physics; Herbert H. Woodrow to assistant professor of philosophy and psychology; W. E. Brooke, as head of the department of mathematics and mechanics in the college of engineering; J. P. Wentling, to associate professor of forestry; Margaret J. Blair, to assistant professor of domestic art; Juniata L. Sheperd, to assistant professor in domestic science; A. R. Kohler, to assistant professor of horticulture; J. L. Mowry, to assistant professor of agricultural engineering; H. B. Roe to assistant professor of mathematics; W. H. Frazier, to assistant professor of soils; W. L. Oswald to assistant professor of agricultural botany; R. M. West, to assistant professor of agricultural chemistry; A. M. Bull, to engineer in charge of buildings with rank of assistant professor; A. C. Arny, to assistant professor of agronomy. W. P. Larson, to assistant professor of bacteriology and pathology; H. P. Ritchie, to assistant professor in surgery; H. G. Irvine, to clinical instructor in dermatology and syphilis; John Butler, to clinical instructor in dermatology; F. L. Adair, to assistant professor of obstetrics and gynecology; L. S. B. Robinson, to clinical instructor in obstetrics; Dr. H. L. Williams to assistant professor of gynecology; Dr. A. S. Hamilton, to assistant professor in nervous and mental diseases; William A. Hilton to assistant professor of

(Continued on page 6.)

ALUMNI DAY PLANS.

There has been a feeling for years that alumni day was not attracting the alumni as it should and that the usual picnic, while it is enjoyed by those who turn out each year, does not appeal to many of the alumni who ought to be actively interested in the occasion.

Mr. E. B. Pierce, '04, the registrar, was asked to take charge of the plans for alumni day and to secure, as far as possible, the cooperation of the seniors in the plans for the day. Mr. Pierce has done this and has been very successful in arousing the seniors to take an active interest in the occasion.

The Ball Game.

The ball game between the faculty and seniors starts the program off at 3 o'clock. President Vincent will umpire the game and the faculty will not be allowed to overawe the seniors into conceding them an easy victory. The game alone will be worth many times the price of admission.

Following the ball game the classes will have a chance to get together. Those who are so inclined will have an opportunity to see the sights around the college and a profitable and enjoyable hour can be spent as the individual may see fit to spend it.

The Dinner.

The dinner, see the menu below, is to be a \$1.50 dinner for only 75c and a ticket for the informal goes with the price of the dinner. The decorations are under the charge of Professor Cady, of the department of horticulture and Miss Hobe of the senior class. Everyone will get a rose and the whole room will be resplendent with wild flowers.

Fruit Cocktail

Roasted Turkey with cranberry sauce

Radishes, celery, olives

Mashed Potatoes

French Peas

Glazed sweet potatoes

Nectar ice

Crushed Strawberry Sundae

Assorted cakes

Nuts, candies

Coffee

Table decorations—roses at each plate

Room decorations—oak leaves and wild flowers.

The Song Fest.

Following the dinner will be held a song fest and good leadership will be provided and this feature will surely prove most enjoyable. Old favorites will be sung while the alumni are gathered out on the campus under the trees.

The Informal.

Admission to the informal, which follows the dinner, is free to those who attend the dinner—others will be charged 25c each. The affair is to be strictly informal and will surely be enjoyable. For those who do not dance, there will be provided:

A Vaudeville Program

including the following numbers,
Vaudeville Stunt—George Geib and Mildred Borom.

Vaudeville Stunt—By Halgren and McKeon.

Spanish Dance by members of the Aesthetic Dancing Class.

Red Rose Chorus (Smart Set) "I'd Love to Go to the Ball With You"—From "The Girl From Away."

The Place.

The affair will be held at the department of agriculture at St. Anthony Park—take Como Interurban to Carter avenue. The place is ideal—and it does not matter if it rains, the whole affair, except the ball game can be held in the buildings and the agricultural department knows how to play the host most delightfully. You will never regret it if you turn out and you surely will if you fail to be present.

The Time.

Alumni day, June 12th, from 3 o'clock to 11 o'clock P. M. A continuous performance.

The People

All loyal Ski U Mahs—everyone worth your knowing. It will be your loss if you fail to take advantage of the opportunity to meet and greet your old friends who will surely be present.

The Classes.

As there will be no speaking at the dinner all seats will be equally desirable and a definite effort will be made to have classes seated together as far as possible. Telephone members of your class and try to get out a large representation.

Remember

That if you expect to attend the dinner you must notify the secretary **at once** by telephone. Call the University and ask for the office of the secretary, Mr. Johnson.

Cut Loose

from your business and whatever may be engaging your attention and spend a few hours in a way to insure you many happy memories for the months to come. Forget dull care and—oh! just be your old self for a few hours again.

Ranghild Hobe, of the senior class, has charge of the dinner arrangements; Hildur Linton of the informal and Alice F. Drechlesler has charge of the vaudeville stunts. The music is in charge of Rudolph F. Brosius, a sophomore, the author of the music for the senior class play.

DECLINES OFFER.

Professor Vantyne, of the University of Michigan, has declined the offer of Minnesota. The University asked him to come to Minnesota to become dean of the graduate school and head of the department of history.

A BUSY DEPARTMENT.

Few, who are not directly connected with the same, appreciate the extent or intensity of the activities of the department of agriculture. The current year's schedule indicates something, but not all, of the varied interests which engage the attention of the staff of the department.

The College opened September 1th and closes June 13th, and has enrolled 417 students.

The School, which opened October 2nd and closed March 20th, had an enrollment of 855.

The Intermediate year co-incided with the school year, and had an enrollment of 25.

The Dairy School had an enrollment of 96. It opened November 13th and was in session four weeks.

The short course for farmers, with an enrollment of 127 extended from January 23rd to February 17th.

The Traction Engineering course extends from May 23rd to June 16th; 37 are enrolled.

The last week of March brought 310 students, boys and girls, from all over the state for one week's work.

The summer school for teachers opens June 17 and closes July 27. The enrollment was 969 last year.

University extension work runs through the whole year. The department also co-operates, actively, with the farmers' institute corps.

The work of the several substations, with the two schools at Crookston with 159 students and at Morris with 91 students, must be co-ordinated with that of the balance of the department.

The work of the experiment station extends throughout the year. This work must be pushed with vigor and made to serve the ends of education, in the department, as well as to demonstrate the best practice for the state, and to co-operate with the U. S. department and the stations of sister states, to some extent.

Thirty-two demonstration farms, in various parts of the state, have been selected and established; these must be visited, watched and advised.

In addition to this the constant demand for special help and advice comes from every quarter of the state. Vital problems, of vast interest to the people of the state, demand the time, best thought and attention of the various members of the staff.

An invasion of insects must be combat-

ted, epidemics among animals must be studied and fought. Nature in her varied moods seems to be busy turning out new problems that must have instant attention.

The University weeks have made a new call upon the department.

In addition to this bulletins telling the results of these various activities must be carefully prepared and sent out.

Corn raising contests among 979 individuals, located in 64 different counties, must be supervised. Ten counties have potato contests as well. The "good seed" trains, too, call for much time and are of great benefit to the people of the state.

The mere enumeration of these demands upon the time of the members of the staff is enough to make one dizzy.

The accompanying map shows the location of the demonstration farms that have been established. The map is significant as it stands, showing as it does, how the department reaches out and touches every corner of the state. But it is very inadequate, in that it does not show the extent of the work of the farmers' institutes, nor the spheres of influence of the agricultural high schools of the state.

It is evident that the people of the state know a good thing when they see it and are determined to make the most of their privilege to call upon the department for help.

REGENTS MEETING

(Continued from page 4.)

histology and embryology; Frederick H. Scott, to associate professor of physiology; E. S. Strout, to assistant professor in ophthalmology and otology.

In the college of dentistry the following were made associate professors, H. S. Godfrey, J. N. Pike, A. S. Wells, W. F. Lasby; the following assistant professors, H. A. Maves, N. J. Cox, R. O. Green, G. M. Damon, C. A. Griffith, H. C. Lawton, A. A. Pagenkopf, Chas. Wiethoff, P. J. Berkhuis, Gustav Bachman, E. L. Newcomb; the following instructors, Harold H. Brown and Fred W. Poppe.

On the nomination of the president, Dr. Margaret Sweeny of Adelphi college, Brooklyn was elected professor in the department of rhetoric and dean of women at a salary of \$3000, from August 1, 1912.

The following resignations were accepted: George Porter Paine as assistant professor of mathematics in the college of S., L. and A.; Robert B. Gibson as assistant professor of physiologic chemistry in the department of physiology and pharmacology.

Voted to approve a list of appointments and reappointments of instructors and scholars (to positions already included in



DEMONSTRATION FARMS—This chart which shows the location of demonstration farms under the direct supervision of the Department of Agriculture, was prepared to accompany a paper being prepared by Dean Woods for the meeting of the bankers of the state.

Don't fail to notify the secretary **DAY** if you expect to be present at the dinner

the budget) as recommended by the president.

Voted to approve the following grants under the provisions for Elliott scholarships: Olof Hundrum, \$150.00; R. G. Mitchie, \$100.00; Greeley Ladd, \$150.00.

Voted to accept the proposition of the department of public works of St. Paul to stake out and superintend the construction of a sewer on Scudder avenue and be responsible for any repairs, the University to pay the cost of construction with the understanding that if the abutting property owners desire to connect with the sewer an assessment be made for such service by the city of St. Paul.

Voted to authorize the superintendment of the Northwest school and station to use his private motor car for official extension and supervising work solely at the rate of five cents per mile with the proviso that when the total charge reaches \$100 a further authorization must be secured.

Voted to authorize the following trips outside the state: Dean F. F. Wesbrook as representative at the international congress on hygiene and demography to be held at Washington, D. C. Sept. 23-28; Librarian J. T. Gerould to the dedication of the Harper memorial library, the University of Chicago, June 10 and 11; Dean George F. James to attend the National education meeting in Chicago, July 8, 1912; Dr. E. P. Harding and Professor F. C. Frary, of the school of chemistry, to accompany the senior class to Chicago, May 21, 1912 as a part of the regular work of the school.

Voted to refer to the President with power the application of the dean of the school of mines to send Professors van Barneveld, Pease, Comstock and Christian-son to Arizona, Nevada, Utah, Texas, Colorado, Montana and California, conduct parties of students and to carry on mining and metallurgical field work, during the months of July and August.

On motion, the president of the board, the president of the University, the governor and the comptroller were appointed a committee to lay before the University committee of the legislature the plan for transferring appropriations for fire proofing Millard hall and making alterations in the medical science building to the state board of control for providing for the college of dentistry in connection with an enlarged chemistry laboratory.

The report of the president with reference to dropping Dr. Chas. H. Hunter from

the faculty of the college of medicine and surgery was approved.

Voted to approve the report of the research committee apportioning the appropriation for research and publications for the year 1912-13.

Voted to appropriate \$1500 for assisting the alumni association in maintaining a card record of all graduates and publishing an alumni directory with the understanding that vouchers for actual service and supplies be rendered in the usual form and included in the abstracts to the state auditor.

Voted that the regents have assumed no obligation nor do they deem it expedient to purchase additional copies of "Forty Years of the University of Minnesota" published by the alumni association.

Voted to authorize the college of medicine and surgery to use the term "degree" instead of "title" to describe the term of "graduate in nursing."

A report on the proposed hydro-electric plant as transmitted by the mayor of St. Paul was considered and on motion referred to the committee on building and grounds.

Voted to refer the question of recreation space, tennis courts, etc. on the university grounds to the superintendent of grounds with instructions to prepare recommendations, estimates, etc.

The petition of Borghild Andrea Hoff for change of name on diploma to Borghild Hoff Moe was considered and granted.

Voted to request the state auditor to transfer \$5000 more or less from the university support fund to fuel fund for the payment of fuel vouchers for the balance of the present fiscal year.

Division of Research Fund.

On recommendation of the committee on research the following appropriations were made for the ensuing year. The department of anatomy, \$570; animal biology, \$425; chemistry, \$500; civil engineering, \$300; economics, \$800; English, \$100; experimental engineering, \$750; electrical engineering, \$400; geology, \$100; history, \$350; philosophy, \$250; philology, \$250; Scandinavian, \$100; pathology, \$550; physics, \$500.

MICHIGAN MEN WANT THEIR RIGHTS.

The following is the text of a petition which was signed by over a thousand male students of the University of Michigan:—

"We, the undersigned students in the University of Michigan, respectfully petition the Athletic Board of Control that: "Whereas, the blanket athletic tax has been adopted and confirmed:

"Whereas, all instruction in athletics in the University is confined to the major sports in which only a relatively small number of men of exceptional ability may take part:

"Whereas, there is no instruction in the minor sports in which a larger number of students of average ability and proficiency might indulge:

"We respectfully submit that a portion of the funds obtained through the blanket tax be devoted to providing instruction and equipment in the said minor sports; and that the present need is most imperative in the field of fencing, wrestling, and boxing."

BANQUET PRESIDENT VINCENT.

The University alumni living in Mapleton, Minn., gave a banquet at Hotel Schlingerman on the evening of May 29th in honor of President Vincent. B. F. McGregor, Law '95, was toastmaster. The following attended the banquet:

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. McGregor, Law '95; Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Bomberger, '02; H. B. Tenney; Wm. M. Carey, Jr., '06; E. O. Healy; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Berry, '10; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Greeley, '80; B. H. Greeley; Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Davies; J. H. Starkey, '11; Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Busse, '00; and Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Krueger, '06.

Thursday evening President Vincent was entertained by the alumni living in New Ulm at a dinner at which thirty were present.

Friday evening following the delivery of an address before the graduating class of the high school President Vincent was tendered a reception by the alumni living in Redwood Falls.

PAPERS BY ERIKSON.

The May number of the Philosophical Magazine contains a paper by Professor H. A. Erikson, Eng. '96, of the department of physics upon "the recombination of ions in carbon dioxide and hydrogen at different temperatures." The paper is a short technical discussion of the question.

A recent number of School Science and Mathematics has a paper of Professor Erikson's upon "An apparatus for the study of the gas law."

LAMBERT DIRECTS PLAY.

Bernard Lambert, '01, who has charge of the department of expression in Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Ia., recently directed the production by the students of the Old English play "Everyman." A copy of the Mount Vernon Hawk-eye speaks very highly of the play and the work done by Professor Lambert in the preparation of the students for presenting the same.

ROMAN ARCHITECTURE AND LIFE.

This one hour course of illustrated lectures by Professor J. S. Granrud will be given next fall on Saturdays at 11:00 a. m. in order to accommodate teachers in the Twin cities, a number of whom are at present taking the corresponding course in Roman art. The principal subjects will be:— The orders of architecture, the Forum, the Roman house, imperial palaces, temples, theaters, amphitheaters, circuses, baths, arches and tombs. A leaflet containing a complete list will be sent on application.

DR. HUNTER DROPPED.

Dr. Chas H. Hunter, who has been connected with the college of medicine and surgery, since 1888, has been dropped from the faculty of the college by action of the board of regents. Dr. Hunter was charged by a paper published in North Dakota, of having performed a criminal operation. As soon as the matter came to the knowledge of President Vincent, he notified Dr. Hunter that he must either begin legal proceedings against the editor and clear himself of the charge, or, be dropped from the faculty. As Dr. Hunter did not act the regents did, and, Dr. Hunter is no longer a member of the medical faculty.

TOMHAVE GOES TO PENNSYLVANIA.

Professor W. H. Tomhave, of the department of agriculture, recently accepted a call to the Pennsylvania State college to become head of the department of animal and dairy husbandry. Professor Tomhave will take up his work the coming year.

OUT AUGUST FIRST.

Professor Schlenker's edition of Wilhelm Tell, being issued by Allyn and Bacon, will be on the market about August first.

COURSE OF LECTURES FOR SUMMER SCHOOL.

Course arranged under the direction of Professor Bothne,

1. June 17 and June 18: Culture of the Vikings by Dr. Knut Gjerset, '93, Professor of Norwegian literature and history at Luther college, Decorah, Iowa. Dr. Gjerset is now writing "The history of Norway" in English to be published in two volumes.

2. June 24: Scandinavians in prehistoric times, by J. L. Nydahl, the well known professor of Norwegian literature and history at Augsburg seminary, Minneapolis.

3. June 26: Longfellow and his relation to Scandinavian literature, by Dr. Amandus Johnson, instructor in German and Swedish, University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Johnson recently published a comprehensive work entitled "The Swedes on the Delaware, 1638-1664."

4. June 28: Modern Denmark, by Professor P. S. Vig, president of Trinitatis seminary, Blair, Nebraska. Mr. Vig is one of the best known Danish lecturers and writers in America.

5. July 1: Gustavus Adolphus and the thirty years war, by Professor A. A. Stomberg, University of Minnesota.

6. July 3: The ascendancy of Sweden in European politics, by Dr. Conrad Peterson, professor of history and philosophy at Gustavus Adolphus college, St. Peter, Minnesota.

7. July 8: Modern Norway by Dr. Carl Mellby, professor of history, St. Olaf college, Northfield, Minnesota. Dr. Mellby has for years been connected with St. Olaf college as a highly successful teacher and has published papers on historical and educational subjects.

8. July 10: The awakening of Iceland, by Rev. H. B. Thorgrimsen, Mountain, North Dakota. Mr. Thorgrimsen was born in Iceland and has for years been working among the Icelanders of this country.

9. July 15: Bjornstjerne Bjornson, by Professor Bothne, University of Minnesota.

10. July 17: N. F. S. Grundtvig by Professor D. G. Ristad, president of Park Region Luther college, Fergus Falls. Mr. Ristad is well known in the Northwest as an educator and lecturer.

11. July 22: Modern Sweden by Dr. David Nyvall, recently professor of Scandinavian languages, University of Washington, Seattle. Now president of North Park college, Chicago. One of the most popular and efficient Swedish lecturers of the country.

12. July 24: August Strindberg by Dr. Jules Mauritzen, professor of Swedish, Au-

gustana college, Rock Island, Illinois, the leading Swedish institution in the United States.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION MEETS IN MINNEAPOLIS.

The National Speech Arts association, an organization including many of the leading teachers of oral English in grade schools, high schools, universities, and private schools of oratory in the country also platform readers and impersonators, will hold its annual meeting in Minneapolis during the week of June 24th.

Each morning from 9-1 o'clock will be devoted to papers and discussions on different phases of oral English, public speaking and dramatics in schools and colleges. Many speakers with a national reputation will present papers. A program by some prominent platform reader or impersonator will be given each evening among the four.

Local people who will appear on the program are Mayor Haynes, welcome for city; President Vincent, address of welcome for the University; Professor J. M. Thomas, a paper on the Rhetoric of oratory; Charles M. Holt, '05, a paper on Dramatics in high school and university; Professor F. M. Rarig and Professor H. B. Gislason, '00, Law '04, on college debating, and Mrs. Charles M. Holt, who will give an evening program from Irish plays of Yeats and Singe.

The local headquarters will be at Hotel Radisson. The morning discussions will be in the Hotel ball-room. All teachers and other interested in the work of the convention are invited to become associate members.

Further particulars may be had from Charles M. Holt, '05, of the Minneapolis School of Music, Oratory and Dramatic Art, who is chairman of the local committee.

PRIZES OPEN TO ALUMNI.

Hart Schaffner & Marx renew their offer of prizes which are open to graduates of American colleges for the year ending June 1st, 1913. The terms are as follows, a first prize of \$1,000 and a second prize of \$500 open to any citizen of the United States. The topics suggested for discussion are.

Agricultural education.

A lumber policy for the United States.

What form of education should be advised for the elevation of wage-earners from a lower to a higher industrial status in the United States.

The effect of the industrial awakening of Asia upon the economic development of the West.

Further information can be had from Professor J. Laurence Laughlin at the University of Chicago, who is Chairman of the Committee of Awards.

"LEST WE FORGET."

Minneapolis, Minn., May 23d, 1912.
Editor of Weekly:

Vacation will soon be here and with the ceasing of all athletic questions. Yet three months is but a short time and long before school opens in the fall, football will be the issue bringing with it the resumption of the strife of last year.

We have been deprived of our base ball team this spring by the action of those same persons in authority who merely tolerate foot ball. Are we going to be deprived of our foot ball team by a similar action?

The students' unanimous vote to leave the conference and to change these conditions, has been ignored. What will be the vote of the Alumni next fall and will it be ignored? In the quietness of vacation do not forget this fact, that "foot ball as it exists today, exists only by the sufferance of those in authority" and be prepared for what that authority may do.

H. A. Irwin, '10.

WEDDINGS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Alvah Brockway, Eng. '09., and Louise Jones, a junior academic student, are to be married June 19th.

Professor Thomas P. Cooper, Ag. '08, and Essie M. Burgan, '07, were married June 8th. Professor and Mrs. Cooper will live at Fargo, N. D., where Professor Cooper is in charge of the work of the Better Farming association.

George Norton Northrop, '01, of the department of English of the University, and Miss Catherine Forman Clerihew will be married June 13th. The wedding will take place at St. Mark's church.

Dr. J. W. Papez, Med. '11, and Pearl Sowden, a former student, were married last Monday in this city.

Dr. G. Arthur Shiels, Dent. '10, and Ethel Reed, Ex. '10 are to be married June 11th.

Elsie L. Switzer, '11, and Fred M. Williams, Eng. '09, are to be married June 25th.

BIRTHS.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander P. Anderson, '94, a daughter, Lydia Elizabeth Anderson, May 30th. Weight nine pounds, six ounces. The Anderson family live at 5552 Everett Ave., Chicago.

DEATH.

Howell W. Young, Ex-'76, died recently at Staunton, Va. Up to two years ago Mr. Young was practicing law in Minneapolis. In 1910 he removed to Staunton, Va., where his death occurred. Mr. Young's father was one of the pioneers of St. Anthony and Mr. Young himself was one of the early members of the Chi Psi fraternity. He is survived by his mother and one sister, Mrs. E. J. Kimball.

PERSONALS.

'06—Mrs. Florence Burgess Blackburn has recently changed her address and is now living at 1231 Raymond Av., St. Anthony Park.

'06, '09, Law—Theodore Christianson delivered the commencement address at the Minnesota high school on the evening of May 31st.

'07—Charlotte Jefferson who has been teaching at Windom during the past year, has recently accepted her election to the principalship of the high school at Holstein, Ia.

'09—Edith Rockwood has been awarded a scholarship in sociology at Columbia University for next year. She will pursue graduate work in sociology.

'11 Law—Lindahl Johnson is practicing law at Hamilton, Mont., in the heart of the Bitter Root Valley.

Fred G. Dustin, a former student in the college of engineering of the University, recently resigned as city chief electrical inspector and became manager of the Northern Electrical company, 9 Fifth street south. Mr. Dustin held the position with the city for twenty two years. For a number of years Mr. Dustin was treasurer of the state board of electrical examiners and he founded the Minneapolis Electrical club and was president of that organization; also has been president of the Northwestern electrical show association and the Western electrical inspector's association.

CAN YOU HELP WITH INFORMATION.

The following persons entered the University with the class of 1901 but did not graduate. The class desires information as to the present addresses of these persons. If you can give the desired information concerning any person listed here your cooperation will be appreciated. Send notice to the Weekly, 219 Folwell Hall.

Allen, Mary G., Red Wing.

Aitkins, Arthur J., Minneapolis.

Anderson, Emil John W., Minneapolis.

Baer, Maude, Albert Lea.

Baker, Clara O., Rochester.

Barker, Inez M., Rock Creek, O.

Bartlett, W. Kay, U. S. Navy—Physician.

Beebe, William H., St. Cloud.

Belden, Harry I., 322 W. 25th st, Clerk Washburn Crosby co.

Benedict, Emily, Faribault.

Bigue, Blanche S., St. Paul.

Brooks, Della E., Minneapolis.

Brooks, Sheldon D., St Paul.

Brown, Effie E., Minneapolis.

Brown, Walter L., Amboy.

Buckbee, Charles E., Minneapolis.

Burnes, Isabell F., Deceased.

Byers, Blanche M., Princeton.

Bvers, James G., Winona.

Cartwright, Martha W., Owatonna.

Chaffee, Thomas K., Minneapolis.

Chase, Roe G., Anoka.

Cilley, Herbert S., Minneapolis.
 Congdon, John B., Minneapolis.
 Conser, Hattie, Minneapolis.
 Cooley, Charles R., Madelia.
 Corson, Emily H., Minneapolis.
 Corson, Margaret B., Minneapolis.
 Cravens, Charles L., Lake City.
 Crippen, George E., Cottage Grove.
 Cudhie, Emma, Minneapolis.
 Darrow, Gertrude C. Minneapolis.
 Davis, Cora B., Dixon, Ill.
 Dayton, David Draper, Minneapolis,
 Merchant.
 Denney, Grace E., St. Paul. Physical
 training teacher—Department of Agriculture.
 Dodson, Lillian F., Minneapolis.
 Doty, Albert Murdock, Rensselaer Falls
 N. Y.
 Duncan, Urni S., Glencoe.
 Ellis, Grace J., 912 W. 31st St. Teacher—
 Seward School.
 Emery, Luther, Richland.
 England, Ida A., Alexandria.
 English, Edith F., Minneapolis.
 Erickson, Herbert A., Lake Crystal.
 Esmond, Charlotte, Minneapolis.
 Fales, Sadie E., Minneapolis.
 Fawcett, Jennie C., Duluth.
 Fehr, Margaret, St. Cloud.
 Flaten, Ove, Granite Falls.
 Folsom, J. Eugene, Rockwell City, Ia.
 Foster, Rachel, 1613 1st Av. So., Teacher
 —Prescott School.
 Freud, Jay E., Minneapolis.
 Glover, Frederick, Minneapolis.
 Gray, James E., Fergus Falls.
 Real estate and investments.
 Gridley, Eby G., Duluth. Real estate
 and investments.
 Griggs, Chester H., St. Paul.
 Gruber, Minnie H., St. Paul.
 Haecker, Harry C., St. Anthony.
 Hall, Robert B., St. Paul.
 Hager, Mabel G., Minneapolis.
 Hannum, Mary H., Deceased.
 Hanson, Leonard E., New Lisbon, Wis.
 Harris, Martha E., St. Paul.
 Hart, Lucy B., Minneapolis.
 Hawkins, Oscar F., Minneapolis.
 Henderson, Mary E., Minneapolis.
 Higbee, Lorna I., St. Paul.
 Higbee, Marjorie A., Minneapolis.
 Higgins, Clarence W., 3605 Grand Ave.
 Reporter.
 Hodgson, Nellie C., Luverne.
 Horton, Warren H., Duluth.
 Hoyland, Sara M., Zumbrota.
 Hubbard, Florence B., Portland.
 Humphreys, Helen, Minneapolis.
 Huntington, Fred G., Aberdeen, S. D.
 Ives, Edith, Minneapolis.
 Jenness, Helen E., Willmar.
 Jerome, Albert C., 501 Forest av. Treas-
 urer Corser Investment co.
 Johnson, Anna C., Minneapolis.
 Johnson, David, Litchfield.
 Johnson, Einar, Red Wing.
 Johnson, John A., Minneapolis.
 Johnson, William L., St. Paul.

Kiehle, Florence E., Portland, Oregon.
 King, Edwin R., Hastings.
 King, Margaret I., Princeton.
 Kinsey, Esther E., Minneapolis.
 Knox, Earle S., Raymond.
 Kramer, Harold W., Webster, S. D.
 Laflin, Frank A., Lake City.
 Lane, Leon M., Jr., Minneapolis.
 Langfitt, Carrie B., Greenfield, Ia.
 Larson, Adolph L., Minneapolis.
 Larson, Arthur W., Alden.
 Leyde, Lettie, Minneapolis.
 Loomis, Harry C., 3149 Holmes av. Man-
 ager Loomis Specialty co.
 McAllister, Mellie, Merriam Park.
 McCall, Hope G., St. Paul.
 McCall, Robert R., Minneapolis.
 McCarthy, Thomas F., Minneapolis.
 McClatchie, Earle L., Augusta, Wis.
 McClure, John H., St. Paul.
 McCourt, Katherine T., St. Paul.
 McGuire, Lilah M., St. Paul.
 McKesson, Robert F. Council Bluffs, Ia.
 McKnight, Alexander G., Pipestone.
 McMillan, Margaret, 505 10 Av. S. E.
 McMillan, Myron, St. Paul.
 Mangan, Julia M., Esdaile, Wis.
 Merrill, Mary A., Minneapolis.
 Messerschmidt, Lydia, Quincy.
 Miller, Edith, E. M., St. Paul.
 Miller, Maude, St. Paul.
 Moe, Oscar A., 3040 Bloomington av.
 Postal clerk.
 Montgomery, Bessie L., Minneapolis.



NOT A DAY PASSES

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Moore, Charlotte L., St. Paul.
 Morey, Harriett E., Minneapolis.
 Nashold, Mildred, Jamestown, N. D.
 Nessel, Nellie, Rush City.
 Neyhart, Frank A., Casselton, N. D.
 Nickerson, Clarence E., 1083 15 av S. E.
 Cashier Interior Lumber co.
 Norwood, William, Balaton.

Nye, Etta L., Minneapolis.
 O'Connor, Mary E., St. Paul.
 Olds, Clifton, St. Paul.
 Orme, Frank W., St. Paul.
 Park, Charles E., Red Wing.
 Perkins, Maud, Houston.
 Perry, Gale W., St. Paul.
 Peterson, Marian E., Minneapolis.

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The Index Press

1401 University Ave., S. E.

Minneapolis

Alumni Professional Directory

This directory is published for the purpose of affording a convenient guide to Minnesota Alumni of the various professions, who may wish to secure reliable correspondents of the *same profession* to transact business at a distance, or of a special professional character. It is distinctly an *intra-professional* directory. Alumni of all professions, who, by reason of specialty or location are in a position to be of service to Alumni of the the same profession, are invited to place their cards in the directory.

Professional cards in this directory are classified alphabetically by states, alphabetically by cities within the states, and the names of alumni (or firms) in each city are likewise alphabetically arranged. The price of cards is six dollars a year. This includes a free subscription to the weekly

CALIFORNIA.

GEORGE L. KEEFER '92, '951.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law
412-413 Currier Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
After sixteen years practice now makes a specialty of legal advice by mail.

IOWA.

Theo. F. Bradford, Robert E. Johnson, Law '08
BRADFORD & JOHNSON
Attorneys at Law
Woodbury Building Marshalltown, Iowa

MINNESOTA.

HUDSON & HUDSON

Sanford H. Hudson
Irving M. Hudson, '06, '091.
Swift County Bank Bldg., Benson, Minn.

GOTHFRED S. SWANSON '071.

Attorney at Law. General Practice.
206 Iron Exchange. Brainerd, Minn.

JOHNSON &LENDE

J. N. Johnson
O. A. Lende '01, '03.
Canby, Minnesota.

ARTHUR B. CHURCH, '961.

Bank of Long Prairie Bldg.,
Long Prairie, Minn.

DODGE & WEBBER

Fred B. Dodge,
Clarence A. Webber, '931.
916 New York Life Bldg.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

FRED NASON FURBER, '041.

Attorney and Counselor at Law.
819-825 New York Life Building,
Minneapolis, Minn.

G. A. WILL, '961.

708 Andrus Building,
Minneapolis, Minn.

C. E. Warner, '05-'071. D. L. Stine, '061.

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105-7-9 International Bldg.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

WASHINGTON YALE, '96, LAW '98.

820-4 Security Bank Bldg.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

C. B. Schmidt, 1901 Edw. A. Waters, G. L. '05
Phone N. W. Cedar 2432

SCHMIDT & WATERS

Attorneys at Law.
324 Globe Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

MISSOURI.

M. B. DAVIDSON, 1892.

4-5-6, 1st Nat. Bank Bldg.,
Joplin, Mo

MONTANA.

FRANK ARNOLD

Attorney at Law.
Room 1 Thompson Block,
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Two new bulletins have just been issued by the department of agriculture. Extension bulletin No. 26, is devoted to seed grain and was prepared by Professors Andrew Boss and C. P. Bull. No. 27, devoted to flaxgrowing, is by Professor C. P. Bull. Either bulletin may be had upon application to the dean of the department of agriculture, St. Anthony Park.

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Vol. XI June 17, 1912 No. 36

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E. B. JOHNSON, '88 Editor.

EARLE R. HARE, M. D., '00.

Editor of the Special Medical Issues.

HARRY WILK, '12, Advertising Manager.

NO MORE ISSUES THIS YEAR.

This is the last issue for this college year. The next issue will be under date of Sept. 23d. Do not forget that a directory number is to be issued in the fall. Please report changes that should be made concerning yourself or concerning friends that might otherwise be missed. To make this directory number of the highest use calls for the co-operation of every alumnus.

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

Mr. Soares promised to prepare an abstract of the sermon delivered by him, on baccalaureate Sunday, for this issue of the Weekly. Through some unknown cause the abstract has not been received. The message was so good and of such general importance that it will be just as strong and useful next fall as now and we shall see to it that the Weekly subscribers have an opportunity to enjoy the same next fall.

END SERVICE WITH UNIVERSITY.

An unusually large number of persons will sever their connection with the University faculty with the close of the college year. The list includes:—

Judge A. C. Hickman, who has been asked to stay three years after he had reached the age limit.

Dean Henry T. Eddy, of the graduate

school, also retired by the operation of the age limit.

Madam Bertin, retires after nineteen years service in the department of French. She will go to California to live and will spend her days enjoying life after her own fashion and according to her own good will. At its last meeting the board of regents made Madam Bertin assistant professor of French.

Professor Arthur E. Haynes, professor of mathematics, in the college of engineering, who has been obliged to give up work on account of poor health.

Professor Willis Mason West, head of the department of history, who gives up his University work and becomes a farmer.

Professor H. W. Hill, state epidemiologist, to become director of the institute of public health of London, Ont.

Miss Anna M. Butner, who has been in charge of the department of physical training for women, will give up her work at the University, and, after a rest, will probably take up a new line of work.

Professor Ada Comstock, dean of women, goes to a similar position at Smith college.

These men and women have given many years of faithful service to the University and the State and deserve, and enjoy, the highest esteem and good wishes of hosts of friends among the alumni. May those who retire to take a well-earned rest find the years before them full of joy and all the rewards that properly belong to those who have served long and faithfully. May those who go to other lines of work, or, to other fields in the same lines of work, enjoy the highest success.

In behalf of the alumni we wish them all well.

A MESSAGE FOR MANKIND.

We wish that every alumnus of the University, and of every university of the country, for that matter, might have heard the message which Theodore G. Soares, '91, gave at the University Armory, Sunday, June 9th. The doctrine put forth and supported with convincing logic, and even more convincing illustrations, was one that the world of today needs.

Mr. Soares' contention, that educated men and women represent an aristocracy of privilege that carries with it a corresponding duty, can hardly be refuted. The burden of his message that what the world needs today is not **charity** but **justice**—is a message which the world must heed and is an ideal which all educated men and women owe it to themselves and society to help bring about.

It was a wonderful message told in a wonderfully convincing way.

The alumni of the University owe the world a peculiar service, a service which no merely personal right conduct and honest dealing can repay. What is nobody's fault is everybody's fault and the alumni, in a peculiar way, are more responsible for helping to right conditions that are

wrong than are others who have not had their advantages at public expense.

AN UN-SHACKLED ALUMNI.

Several times, recently, we have seen items in the daily press criticising colleges and universities as being undemocratic and as teaching their students things to lead them away from the people and put them out of sympathy with the problems of the rank and file of humanity.

It is a notable and noteworthy fact that the average student, in the colleges of the west, at least, has strong insurgent leanings and is notably fighting the battles of the people. The recent mock national convention held at the University shows how strong is such sentiment in the student body at Minnesota.

In spite of the fact that the colleges, in a sense, represent an aristocracy, the fact remains that they are training the men and women who are rendering the world service that constitutes the most hopeful outlook for the future. The colleges have their share of "undesirables" but they are training the men and the women who are taking a worthy place in the ranks of the army of the progress.

UNIVERSITY WEEKS POPULAR.

Never in the history of the University has such enthusiasm been aroused throughout the state, as during the past two weeks over the University week programs that have been given in various parts of the state. The newspapers are full of the stories of the programs and for the most part the comment has been most favorable.

COMMENCEMENT DAY EXERCISES.

The fortieth annual commencement was held in the University Armory last Thursday, June 13th. A drizzling rain fell all day long but the Armory was packed, every seat being occupied and a considerable number of people standing patiently through all the exercises.

The commencement address was given by Albert W. Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews. This address is given in another part of this issue of the Weekly.

Degrees were conferred upon 601 candidates. 387 were men and 214 women.

Degrees were conferred as follows:—Bachelor of arts, 61 men and 142 women; bachelor of science, 20 men and 2 women; civil engineer, 5 men; electrical engineer, 6 men; mechanical engineer, 5 men; bachelor of science in engineering, 48 men; bachelor of science in agriculture, 8 men; bachelor of science in home economics, 14 women; bachelor of science in forestry, 13 men; bachelor of laws, 51 men and 1 woman; doctor of medicine, 36 men and 1 woman; graduates in nursing, 4 women; doctor of dentistry, 62 men; bachelor of pharmacy, 11 men and 1 woman; engineer of mines, 23 men; chemical engineer, 2 men; bachelor of science in chemistry, 13

men; bachelor of arts in education, 2 men and 38 women; master of arts, 10 men and 11 women; master of science, 8 men; master of forestry, 1 man; doctor of philosophy, 2 men.

Certificates of proficiency in music were conferred upon Mildred L. Borom, Ada J. Grinager, Grace M. Leck and Hazel M. Strong.

Degrees with distinction were conferred upon eighteen students.

Honors in public speaking were granted to Stanley S. Gillam, Matthias N. Olson and Theodore Utne.

The Albert Howard scholarship was awarded to Homer W. Borst.

The Shevlin fellowships were awarded as follows:—academic, Etheleen F. Kemp; agriculture, Grover M. Conzet; medicine, Henry John.

The '89 memorial prize in history was awarded to Verna M. Slade; honorable mention to Louise M. Sumner.

The Alumni Weekly gold medal was awarded to Matthias N. Olson.

The William Jennings Bryan prize was awarded to Sweyn W. Swenson.

The Dr. J. W. Bell prize in physical diagnosis was awarded to Edwin L. Gardner.

The Rollin E. Cutts prize in surgery was awarded to Thomas A. Peppard.

The Andrew Lanquist prize was awarded to Ebba M. Norman.

The honor graduates of the military department to be reported to the secretary of war and the adjutant general of Minnesota were as follows:—cadet colonel, Raymond W. Whittier; cadet lieutenant colonel, Earl M. Bill and Rhea B. Robinson; cadet major, Walter F. Beyer; cadet captains, Eugene S. Bibb, Harvey P. Blodgett, George H. Gamble, Stanley S. Gillam, Robert W. Hotchkiss, John R. McLeod, Charles N. Young, George S. Wyckoff.

ENGAGED IN IMPORTANT WORK.

Professor E. V. Robinson, in charge of the department of economics and political science, has been commissioned by the state tax commission to make a study of the cost of government in Minnesota to be included in the 1912 report of that commission. The commission has created a department of research and statistics and has appointed Dr. Robinson director of the same. In addition to this study of the cost of government the commission has requested Dr. Robinson to make a study of the gross earnings taxation of railways comparing the same to various methods of ad valorem taxation of railways. It is expected that this report of Dr. Robinson's will furnish the basis for the commission to make a recommendation to the next legislature regarding the taxation of railways. It seems more than probable that the question of raising the gross earnings tax or of changing the method of taxing railways will become one of the chief issues in the legislature of 1913. This part of Dr. Robinson's

work is consequently of the highest importance and of more immediate interest than the study into the cost of government. Dr. Robinson will give his summer to this work and he expects to be able to report to the commission on this topic by the first of August.

EDITING A MONUMENTAL WORK.

Marion E. Potter, '97, editor, for many years past, of the cumulative book indexes for The H. W. Wilson company, has nearly completed the editorial work on a third edition of the United States catalogue, "books in print January 1st, 1912." The volume will contain an author, title and subject catalogue of about 150,000 American books in print January 1st, 1912, and includes all books published since 1905, whether in print now or not. The catalogue will contain about 450,000 entries in a single alphabet and will have adequate cross-references to make it of the highest value to the user. The information furnished will show price, publisher, binding, and, as far as possible date of publication.

The volume will embrace 2800 pages, three columns each, same size and general style as the standard unabridged dictionaries.

Several linotype machines have been casting the slugs, from which the book is being printed, for months and the printing presses are running continuously. More than a car-load of paper will be used in the manufacture of the volume.

Without question the book will be the completest thing of its kind ever published and will place the United States far in the lead of the world in book indexes, in quantity, quality, and general usefulness.

The editorial work on this volume has been going on for years and Miss Potter, the editor, has had the help of a large corps of trained assistants. By the date the volume is issued, before September 1st, it will represent an investment of above \$40,000.00. The price will be \$36.

PETER GIDEON, ORIGINATOR OF THE WEALTHY APPLE.

Last Saturday, at Lake Minnetonka, a memorial tablet, erected in honor of Peter Gideon, originator of the Wealthy apple, was unveiled by his daughter, Mrs. Florence Gideon Webster, '88. The tablet is located on the old Gideon farm and near the original apple tree which has become famous the world over. The apple was originated in 1864 and has made its originator's name famous wherever apples are raised or consumed.

The ceremony of placing the tablet is of more than passing interest, to University people, from the fact that Mr. Gideon was, for many years, in charge of the University's Minnetonka fruit farm. This farm was purchased in conformity to an act of the legislature of 1878 and was sold under the terms of an act of 1889, the final sale was not consummated until 1896. For some

ten years, or more, Mr. Gideon had charge of this farm and many experiments of value were conducted under his direction.

JOSEPH CHAPMAN, PROPAGANDIST.

A few years ago Joseph Chapman, Law '97, became possessed of the notion that the bankers, of this state, could help to solve the problem of keeping the boys on the farm. His plan was the natural one of making life on the farm attractive and involved the teaching of boys and girls such things in such a way as to make farm life attractive and to show its possibilities.

He began to agitate his plan and he soon had other bankers interested, and finally convinced that he was on the right track. The movement which he started, among the bankers of Minnesota, has spread until it has become recognized as a live question wherever bankers get together. Originally this enthusiast had to prove his case, now his case is generally considered proven and it is only a matter of methods—the problem is recognized and his solution, in a general way, is recognized as sane and sensible.

The meeting of the State bankers' association, at the department of agriculture, last Friday and Saturday, gave new impetus to the movement. Addresses were made by Dean Woods, President Vincent, Principal Mayne, and many of the bankers, the key-note being "Educate producers rather than consumers."

Mr. Chapman's enthusiastic faith in his gospel of education has carried him through every obstacle and he now enjoys the satisfaction of knowing that a movement which he started among the bankers has become a mighty force throughout the country.

ALUMNI DAY.

Alumni Day for 1912 has passed into history. It was in every respect unique in the history of alumni day celebration. E. B. Pierce, '04, registrar of the University, was chairman of the committee in charge and he was ably assisted by Misses Ragnhild Hobe, Hildur Linton, Alice Drechsler and Messrs. Elmer Bunce, Fay Doherty.

The celebration began with a ball game between the seniors and faculty.

Reverends W. S. Richardson and Thomas W. Graham officiated and decided all questions with exact justice. The game was what would be termed a cracker-jack. The fireworks began in the first inning and the game closed at the end of the first half of the seventh inning with another burst of fireworks in which the seniors threatened to overcome the long lead of the faculty. The final score was 16 to 12 in favor of the faculty. The members of the faculty team declare that the only thing that saved the seniors from utter annihilation was the fact that the game was called when it was. Dr. Cooke on first base was the object of much joshing from the side lines. President Vincent who had been

expected to officiate was called out of town and did not get back until just in time for the dinner at 6:30.

Dinner was served to 415 persons in the main dining hall. Fifty who had not made reservations in advance, were obliged to secure their dinner in the cafeteria. The decorations, which were under the direction of Professor Cady of the horticultural department, were exceedingly artistic. The table decorations were cared for by Miss Hobe.

Following the dinner the following program was given in chapel.

Overture to "Girl from Away" by the orchestra.

Vaudeville stunt, "Two rubes," by Miss Mildred Borom and Mr. Geo. Geib.

Spanish dance by four senior girls.

Vaudeville stunt by Jack Halgren and Jos. McKeon.

Piano solo—Prelude by Andy Jenson, Jr. Comedy Dancing by Neil Kingsley.

Red Rose chorus "I'd love to go to the ball with you," from "The Girl from Away," solo by Miss Borom, chorus by "Minnesota Roses and Smart Set."

The chapel was well filled and the performance was liberally applauded, the Spanish dancers being recalled three times.

The program was interspersed with familiar college songs, led by Professor James Davies.

Following the program a large part of the audience returned to the dining hall which had been cleared for dancing and a dance program employed their energies until the wee small hours.

The occasion was voted a success by those who attended.

MEETING OF JUNIOR ALUMNI.

On the afternoon of Alumni Day a little company of women who have graduated from the University since 1906, met by appointment in front of the Library building with their children. None of the children present were over two years old. The proud mothers compared notes and snapped kodak pictures of each other and the children and then sent the babies home, the mothers going in a body to the general alumni meeting at the department of agriculture. The affair which was inspired and arranged by Mrs. Burt L. Newkirk (Louise Leavenworth, '08), proved to be so enjoyable that it is likely to become a permanent feature in the celebrations of Alumni Day.

MEETING OF THE COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND ARTS.

Following the ball game a fairly well attended meeting of the alumni of the college of science, literature and the arts was held in room 24 of the main building. Fred B. Snyder, '81, presided. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—John Zeleny, '92, president; Mrs. Albert Graber (Anna Erb, Ex '92) vice president, Mrs. Jessie Stevens Hickok, '96, secretary-treasurer, Professor John C. Hutchinson, '76, his-

torian. Mr. Snyder, '81, was re-elected a member of the board of directors of the General Alumni association and Gratia A. Countryman, '89, was elected the second member of the board. Professor Nachtrieb who has been one of the representatives from the college of science, literature and the arts since the organization of the association, still continues as a member of the board by virtue of the fact that he is president of the association.

CLASS DAY.

The senior class spent Tuesday in the usual class day exercises. The ivy was planted, the class poem read, an oration given and books were consigned to the Father of Waters. A class picture was taken and a class dinner in Shevlin Hall brought to a close the exercises of the day.

THE ACADEMIC ALUMNI STIR.

If the newly elected officers of the academic alumni association carry out the instructions of the meeting which placed them in office, it will mean that some decided effort will be made next year to celebrate Alumni day in a substantial and dignified way. Mr. Rockwood gave expression to what many of us have thought, that the academic alumni should set the pace for the other schools by supporting their department, and should bring back to alumni day real dignity and worth. The plan is as follows:—

Let the general exercises of the day be under the auspices of the General Alumni association so that the alumni from all the colleges may feel that it is their day and their exercises no matter to what school they belong. Much can be done to improve these general exercises. A picnic lunch on the campus may do for one year, but not as yearly entertainment. A base ball match may interest a few—certainly not very many. A vaudeville show, if it is well done, if it is artistic, really clever, on a high plane, and made to move quickly, can be made a suitable form of entertainment. The vaudeville effort this year was anything but the above. Dancing is the highest pleasure to many of us. Besides these forms of amusement we could have excursions by automobile, or by suburban trains, boating parties, outdoor theatricals, etc.

But after these general exercises for the day the academic alumni plan to meet in the evening around an early banquet board, and to bring in from the Atlantic and Pacific and from the extreme North and South each year a few of our best product in men and women, and ask them to give us a sample of what they have accomplished, be that in religion, politics, science, literature, art or commerce. It can be a serious and dignified evening and yet be full of merriment and jollity. Let us yearly rally the men of Minnesota as Harvard did on that occasion when Dr. Holmes wrote "We are twenty tonight, who says

we are more." It will spur the younger men into effort and will build up pride in and love for our University when we see what she has done for her children and what they in turn are doing for her.

A heroic effort should be made to realize this plan, and we believe that the new president will do it. He will be ably supported by the officers.

SOREN P. REES, '95.

LAW ALUMNI BANQUET.

The annual banquet of the law alumni association was held at Hotel St. Paul, Saturday, June 8th. The attendance was about one hundred. Dean Vance was present and made the principal address of the evening. Harold C. Kerr, Law '05, president of the association, was toastmaster. Seated with him at the speakers' table were President Vincent, Dean Vance, Regent Sommers, Professor James Paige and Albert R. Moore, Law '91.

The following named persons spoke in response to roll call of classes: James Manahan for the class of 1889; Charles E. Purdy, 1890; Albert Moore, 1891; Elvero L. McMullan, 1892; S. G. Iverson, 1893; Hugh V. Mercer, 1894; James E. O'Brien, 1895; William T. Coe, 1896; Arthur J. Stobbart, 1897; Ransom J. Powell, 1898; Charles F. Keyes, 1899; Price Wickersham, 1900; Arthur Christopherson, 1901; Arnold A. Guesmer, 1902; Olaf A. Lende, 1903; Hans M. Olson, 1904; Benjamin Drake, 1905; J. A. O. Preus, 1906; John P. Devaney, 1907; William C. Smiley, 1908; Montreville J. Brown, 1909; Orren E. Safford, 1910; Walter Richardson, 1911; James M. Ford, 1912.

Mr. Manahan made a ringing speech in which he declared that law had become commercialized to the extent that the ordinary man distrusts it. Property rights have become superior to the rights of man, he declared.

Prior to the banquet the association held a business meeting electing George H. Selover, Law '91, Minneapolis, president; Hiram D. Frankel, Law '05, St. Paul, vice president; Professor Hugh E. Willis, Law '01, secretary, and Edward Condon, Law '07, Minneapolis, treasurer.

Kay Todd was elected to membership on the board of directors of the General Alumni association, vice Walter N. Carroll, whose term has just expired.

The committee appointed to visit the law school and report upon the same, consisting of Hiram D. Frankel, J. H. Chase, and James E. Mehan, presented a very full report on the conditions of the school. In the course of their report they expressed regret concerning the action of the Board of Regents in abolishing the night law course on the ground that it is undemocratic and contrary to the principles laid down by the founders of the school, and recommended that the night law school be reestablished. This provoked considerable discussion. Dean Vance stated that while the night law school as a degree granting

institution was to be abolished it was hoped that the lectures would be continued not only in Minneapolis but possibly in St. Paul, but that before a degree could be granted the candidate must have had two years of academic work, which of course, must be taken in the day time. After considerable discussion the report was laid on the table.

In the course of Dean Vance's address which was an appeal for high ideals in the practice of law, he said, "If you don't render due service you are all going to be recalled." Dean Vance said that he had left his unfinished work at Yale at much inconvenience to be present on this occasion because he desired to come in touch with the alumni who furnish the real spirit of the University. He asked for the cooperation of the alumni in every possible way and expressed a desire to hear from the alumni in regard to their views concerning the law school. The law school should train men to cope with the tremendous social forces that are working out so rapidly in these days. They must be ready to meet the problems that must be met in the next few years. Dean Vance said that he wasn't sure but that we had too many lawyers already but whether we have enough of the right kind is an entirely different matter. Excepting the lower third who are pirates and prey on the misfortunes of their fellowmen, the members of the law profession are a high minded body of men. The delays which exasperate the clients and bring law and lawyers into disrepute are due chiefly to carelessness and inefficiency of lawyers. The people will not stand for this much longer. A lawyer's vision must be world-wide. He must be able to interpret the great popular movements and understand the social conscience. In closing, Dean Vance said, "Remember that the taxpayers support the university not to enable a select body of young men to make a living but primarily to obtain a trained body of men for making and administering the law for the welfare of the state."

President Vincent was called upon to speak and spoke at some length of the harmony and sympathy existing between the various colleges that compose the University and of the endeavor of the University to get into touch with the people of the state, saying that since he had become president he had spoken in more than fifty towns in Minnesota, in some of them several times. Continuing, he said, "We can't take their money and not feel a deep sense of our obligation. We should regard service in their behalf as a joy and not as a sacrifice. We should not look upon law as a means of personal success but as a means of attaining higher citizenship."

IN APPRECIATION OF DEAN PATTEE.

Speech made at the law banquet by Samuel G. Iverson, State auditor.

The class of 1893 wishes first to extend

hearty greetings to President Vincent and Dean Vance. May they be blessed with health and strength to fully develop their splendid work for a higher citizenship and a greater Minnesota.

On occasions like this our thoughts look back over the pleasant days and evenings spent at the law school. We have special recollections of the uniform kindness and the untiring patience of our instructors, among them Elliott, Bacon, Paige, Pierce and the late Judge Jaggard. The figure that rises most prominently in our minds tonight however, is the late Dean Pattee. He was our friend, the true friend of every student at the college. We remember his kind eyes, winning smile and hearty laugh. He was generously proportioned in body, mind and soul, and had an overflowing heart for all students working for a start in life. When college days were over, he shared our disappointments and rejoiced in our successes. While devoted to the science of jurisprudence, his life was dignified and beautified by his obedience to the sacred ordinances found in the book of divine law. He urged keenness, vigilance and resourcefulness in our clients' cause, but always fortified by manhood and integrity. He declared that no dishonest man could ever become a great lawyer. His key note was—first a man and next a lawyer. A generation has come and gone since we heard those fatherly talks but we have never forgotten them. After many years of observation and contact with men and affairs, we know our dean spoke words of truth and soundness. The genius of patriotic lawyers is woven into every branch of our national existence from the beginning. They are needed at this hour. Faithful service for the public welfare brings contentment and satisfaction. As a Christian gentleman, cultured citizen and learned lawyer, Dean Pattee was an ornament to our honorable profession.

LAW ALUMNI MAKE PROGRESSIVE PLANS.

At the law alumni banquet a committee previously appointed made a report on certain changes in the plans of procedure of the organization. Hereafter a committee of three, appointed by the president, will make nominations for officers for the ensuing year. Any other names of members of the association in good standing may be added to the list of nominees on petition of twenty-five members who are likewise in good standing. The names filed are to be sent to all members of the association who have paid their dues, who shall be entitled to one vote. This ballot shall be returned by mail prior to the annual meeting each year or may be handed in person to the permanent secretary on the evening of the annual meeting. The results of the election will be announced at the annual banquet.

An arrangement was made with the *Weekly* by which graduates of the de-

partment of law may pay their annual dues of fifty cents at the same time they pay their *Weekly* subscriptions.

The association also decided to publish a lawyer's list of graduates of the department. To be eligible to a place on this list, a graduate must have had at least two years' practice and must satisfy the executive committee of the law alumni association that they are in good standing in the profession. This list is to contain, in connection with each name, the year of each person's birth, the year of graduation, together with reliable references and any connections but it shall not contain any advertising matter. Only members of the law alumni association who have paid their dues and are in good standing shall be eligible for admission to this list.

The work of preparing this list is in the hands of Professor Hugh E. Willis, permanent secretary of the association who is authorized to meet the necessary expense out of an assessment of one dollar each upon the persons whose names are included in the list.

REUNION OF 1877.

Five out of the ten surviving members of the class of 1877 celebrated their thirty-fifth anniversary Tuesday evening at the home of Professor M. J. C. Wilkin.

After an informal dinner, at which a home-like atmosphere added pleasure to the feast, the guests with hostess gathered in a little group, to listen to the reading of letters from absent members, to recall the virtues of the departed and to compare the then of the University of Minnesota with the now.

Steps were taken towards placing upon the class tree on the campus, some suitable memorial of the class. It was the common verdict that henceforth a similar reunion should be held each year.

Those present were Stephen Mahoney, Fred Eustis, Walter S. Pardee, Albert M. Welles and Matilda Campbell Wilkin.

REUNION OF 1882.

The class of 1882 held a reunion at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Clark on the evening of Alumni Day. Most of the members who are present at the reunion also attended the general exercises of Alumni Day until the close of the dinner when they went directly to the home of the Clarks and spent the evening. There were present Ed. Gale, Fred B. Snyder, Herbert P. Shumway of Wakefield, Nebr., Mr. and Mrs. Frank Healy, Mrs. R. W. Jameson (Holt) of Sioux City, Ia., Mr. and Mrs. Hilyer of Washington and Miss Hilyer sister of Mr. Hilyer, Professor and Mrs. Nachtrieb, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Rockwood (Fletcher), R. H. Prosser, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Lewis, Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Linton, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Young, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Lyford, Mrs. C. E. Sinclair (Hughes).

The evening was spent in enjoying a general good time. Light refreshments

were served, old songs were sung and old days were lived over again in one of the most enjoyable reunions the class has ever held in the thirty since graduation.

CLASSES OF 1891 AND 1892 IN RE-UNION.

The classes of 1891 and 1892 held their twenty-first and twentieth annual reunions. The class of 1891 met with Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Chase (Myrtle Connor) and the class of 1892 met at the home of Miss Mary Cheney, Tuesday at four o'clock. After an auto ride which ended at Shevlin Hall, the members of the class wandered over the campus for a little while and then had dinner at Shevlin Hall. About thirty members of the class were present and the usual program of good old fashioned visiting and reports of the year's doings was enjoyed. Letters were received from ten absent members of the class. Gottfrid E. Hult, professor in the University of North Dakota, was present and read two poems celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the class. A letter was received from Professor Anthony Zeleny who is on his way to Europe. Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Bray (Mary Bassett) of Bwabik, were present.

1894 REUNION.

The class of 1894 held its 18th annual reunion last Saturday—never have missed a year during the years since graduation. Sixty-seven were present as the guests of Regent Hovland. Automobiles carried the members of the class to St. Albans. Here the class had a picture taken and then went to Excelsior, where a chartered boat awaited their pleasure. The trip of the lake took them to Spring Park, where other members were expected to join the party. The boat then took the class to Mound, where a picnic dinner, provided by the host, Regent Hovland, was enjoyed. On the return trip a business meeting was held; the fact that Professor Andrist, a member of the class, is a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor was discussed. The class is mostly republican but it was unanimously voted to endorse Professor Andrist, and every member took a pledge to do everything possible to secure his nomination and election. A committee was appointed to get busy to push his campaign. The membership of the committee includes Messrs Bauer, Chalmers, A. T. Larson, J. G. Briggs, F. W. Leavitt, F. M. Anderson, and W. T. Coe.

Those present voted it a glorious occasion and Regent Hovland can have any office, in the gift of the class, that he desires. Later—we learn that he has been made president—of the class. Miss Georgia Burgess was re-elected secretary, Mrs. Mary Steele Anderson was made permanent historian.

SPOKANE ALUMNI MEETINGS.

Some time ago the Spokane alumni, through their secretary, Earl Constantine,

'06, made requisition for the set of Weekly lantern slides of the University. These slides were exhibited by Mr. Constantine before the senior classes of three high schools of Spokane and on the evening of June 10th, were exhibited to the alumni, former students and their friends in the Knights of Pythias hall. The invitations sent out by Secretary Constantine were unique, offering a free round trip to the University with the three presidents of the University in attendance.

Before the exhibition of slides, a business meeting was held and the following officers were elected: President, M. J. Luby; vice-president, Lillian Siegler; treasurer, Dr. Mary McMillan; secretary, Earl Constantine.

The "stag" organization of Minnesota alumni have held monthly meetings during the past three years and these meetings are strictly "live" events and in no sense perfunctory performance of duty. They are kept up because they are thoroughly enjoyable and the men of Spokane bless the day when Earl Constantine jarred them out of their lethargy and made them wake up to the possibilities of such fellowship.

This organization is planning to entertain Professor Sanford today. About forty dollars were raised to meet the necessary expenses of her lecture upon Florentine Art. She will probably be entertained at luncheon this noon by the Minnesota alumni.

Under the leadership of the University Club of Spokane, there was held in that city, June 6th to 8th, the first annual convention of college men of the Northwest. The program put out for the event was most attractive and certainly offered the "dead ones" a chance to "come back" to the land of the living. We should like to give the program in full, for it is well worth while and contains suggestions that might be helpful to Minnesota alumni in Minneapolis and elsewhere.

PORTLAND ALUMNI MEETING.

Owing to some misunderstanding, no report of this meeting has been received at this office up to time of going to press.

RECEPTION FOR DEAN AND MRS. VANCE.

On the evening of June 6th Professor and Mrs. James Paige gave a reception in honor of Dean and Mrs. Vance. The guests included the senior class of the law college and members of the law faculty. Mrs. Vincent was in the receiving line. Professor Hardin Craig assisted in the entertainment by giving readings from "Uncle Remus."

MRS. VINCENT, LECTURER.

Mrs. George E. Vincent will give a course of four illustrated lectures upon Guatemala where she visited last winter. Her lectures will describe customs and industries of the country. They will be given in the University extension course. Mrs. Vincent will

be accompanied by her friend, Miss Elizabeth Wallace, assistant professor romance languages in the University of Chicago, who will give readings from "Chanticleer." Mrs. Vincent will lecture at Brainerd, Bemidji, Grand Rapids and Coleraine.

FAIRMONT ALUMNI.

The alumni of Fairmont, Minn. entertained the members of the University Dramatic club at the class of the presentation of the Merchant of Venice at Waite's Palm Garden, Monday evening, June 3rd.

Tuesday forenoon the members of the club were treated to a boat ride on the City of Fairmont.

Tuesday the alumni entertained President Vincent at dinner at Hazelmere and Saturday evening of the same week they entertained the University Glee club which spent Sunday at Fairmont.

WILL ENTERTAIN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The members of the Alpha Phi sorority of the University will entertain the Twenty-second biennial convention of the National organization in Minneapolis June 25th to 28th. The Alpha Phi sorority was organized at Syracuse University in 1872. The local chapter was established in 1899. The sorority has seventeen active and ten alumni chapters and has more than one hundred alumni members in the Twin Cities. The local chapter has just completed a new house at Tenth avenue and Fourth street S. E. The convention will close with a banquet at the Leamington June 28th.

WINS PRIZE OF \$250.

Percival W. Viesselman, a member of the graduating class, has been awarded the N. W. Harris prize of \$250 for the best thesis in political science, in a competition with students representing seven other Universities. Mr. Viesselman receives his degree of bachelor of arts "with distinction in political science." His paper which was upon the topic "Corrupt practices legislation" is to be published in the proceedings of the Minnesota Academy of Social sciences. Mr. Viesselman is the first student of the University of Minnesota to win this prize. A student of the University of Illinois won second place and one of Penn college third place. The institutions represented in the competition were Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Chicago, Illinois, Northwestern.

HAS IMPORTANT PART IN CONFERENCE.

Dean F. F. Wesbrook, of the college of medicine and surgery, has been made president of a section of the International Hygiene conference to be held at Washington in September. The section which will be under the charge of Dean Wesbrook is that having to do with state and municipal hygiene.

SENIOR PROMENADE.

About one hundred couples attended the senior promenade which was held at the Leamington, Friday, June 7th. The rooms were decorated with moccasin flowers and the program consisted of eighteen numbers.

WOODBIDGE MADE DEAN.

Professor F. J. E. Woodbridge, formerly of the department of philosophy of the University, was recently made dean of the graduate faculties of Columbia University.

DR. HILL LEAVES.

Dr. Hibbert W. Hill, state epidemiologist, who has been connected with the University for the past seven years, has resigned his position to become director of the Institute of Public Health of London, Ont. He will also be one of the executive officers of the medical department of Western University which is located at that place. Dr. Hill graduated from Toronto university and Johns Hopkins and has attained to unusual distinction in the line of his original investigations, particularly along the line of contagious and epidemic diseases, making a special study of infantile paralysis. He will take up his new work some time in August.



RUDOLPH BROSIUS.

The alumni are indebted to Mr. Brosius for the use of his music on alumni day. Mr. Brosius is the author of the music used in the senior class play, The Girl from Away, also Daisy Chasers, and Campus

heartbreakers, and expects to make music a life's work. Mr. Brosius is a member of the sophomore class and an excellent student—he is making his own way through college.

ARCHITECTURAL YEAR BOOK.

The Weekly has just received from the department of architecture of the University of Illinois, volume 2 of its year book. The department is in charge of Professor Fred M. Mann, Eng. '92. The book which fills 124 pages with art paper, cover and ornamental design, is made up, almost wholly, of full page reproductions of architectural designs prepared by students of the department. The book as a whole makes a wonderfully interesting presentation of the work done by the department and incidentally shows that Professor Mann is decidedly making good.

REGENTS MEETING.

The Board of Regents held a meeting on the afternoon of Commencement day and transacted considerable routine business and some matters of general interest were passed upon.

Professor John Zeleny, '92, of the department of physics, was made acting dean of the graduate school for one year.

Professor Frank M. Anderson, '94, of the department of history, was made chairman of the department.

Mr. J. C. Rankin was appointed editor of bulletins in the department of agriculture. Mr. Rankin has been an editor in the United States department of agriculture. Alfred Pulling was elected law librarian at a salary of \$1400. L. K. Adkins was elected instructor in mathematics in the academic college at a salary of \$1100. W. F. Hagerman was made instructor in the division of dairy and animal husbandry at a salary of \$1200. A. G. Tolaas was made laboratory assistant in bacteriology, department of agriculture at \$800. W. L. Cavert was made instructor in farm management for a term of six months at a salary of \$100. Faith S. Brown was appointed preceptress and instructor in English at the Crookston school of agriculture for a term of six months at \$750. Dorothy Loyhed was appointed instructor in English at the school of agriculture for a term of six months at a salary of \$600. Walter Edward Camp was made assistant demonstrator in anatomy to devote half time to the work at a salary of \$500. Elmer Ray Hoskins was made assistant demonstrator in anatomy to devote half time to the work at a salary of \$300. Frances H. Relf was made an assistant in history in charge of the historical laboratory for one year at a salary of \$600.

The following reappointments were made:

V. N. Valgren as instructor in the department of economics and political science, 1st semester, \$800; William Grant Graves as instructor in contracts, \$900; R. V. Phelan as instructor in extension division, de-

partment of economics and political science, \$1400; H. A. Bellows as assistant professor in rhetoric and public speaking, half time at \$750; Ruth Phelps to devote part time, as instructor in romance languages and chaperone of East Sanford Hall, \$1100 with living expenses; Mrs. Jessie S. Ladd, head resident of Sanford Hall; R. Krahler and G. Comlossey, statisticians in division of agronomy and farm management at a salary of \$900 each. Three resignations were received:—B. F. P. Brenton, instructor in chemistry; Albert L. Hutchings, assistant professor in dairy and animal husbandry; Professors Tomhave and Billsborough, department of agriculture.

Professor John H. Gray was granted an additional semester's leave of absence in response to special request of the National Civic Federation.

It was reported to the Board that it would be impossible to have Major Butts continued as commandant of the cadets and the President was authorized to make arrangements for another officer to be detailed in his place.

President Vincent and Regents Nelson, Rice and Eberhart, together with Dean Woods, were appointed a committee to secure the use of the hippodrome on the State Fair grounds for the department of agriculture for the coming year.

Mr. Hildebrandt, superintendent of grounds and buildings, was authorized to build six new tennis courts at a total expense not to exceed \$500.

The building committee was instructed to investigate the possibility of remodeling Millard Hall for the use of the department.

A gift of two hundred copies of "Forty Years of the University of Minnesota" to the University library made by the General Alumni Association was accepted and the board voted its thanks to the association.

Madame Bertin, who has had the rank of instructor in the University for the past nineteen years but who severs her connection at the close of the current year, was voted the rank of assistant professor.

The agricultural committee was authorized to select and purchase a farm, near Waseca, for experimental purposes.

OLD CULTURE UNDER NEW TESTS

BY ALBERT SHAW

Mr. President, Members of the University of Minnesota, Ladies and Gentlemen—After this kindly and hospitable presentation to you I may be allowed to say with frankness that I deeply appreciate the honor and the opportunity that are conferred upon me here today. There were reasons of a personal sort why I could not decline the invitation of your president to speak before you on this occasion. Though never officially connected with the university, my acquaintance with it and my warm personal friendship with its successive presidents and many of its professors began some thirty

years ago. And more than twenty-one years ago, when leaving this state in order to work elsewhere at my chosen calling, I was invited by President Northrop, with the sanction of the regents, to remain a citizen of Minnesota and to accept in this university a professorship in the subject of political science.

This invitation was avowedly a tribute to the modest efforts I had made while living here to serve this state in helping to promote its educational life and to maintain and further advance its standards of efficient government—for the whole state and for its growing cities. It was also meant to recognize such work as I had been able to do in studying in other countries the experiences of the present generation in trying to make their institutions fit their human needs and in trying to apply science and culture in new ways, but upon old principles, to the betterment of the lives of all the members of society.

Nothing could be further from my purpose now than to make more than this casual reference to myself. But let me add a sentence or two more before proceeding with the general subject of my address. When I came to live in this state, some thirty years ago, it was with the result that I obtained an immediate impression that here was the most wonderful laboratory in all the world for the working out of modern human problems. My imagination was enormously stimulated by what was going forward and by the easy possibilities of progress that lay about us in every department of life.

Confidence and hope were all about us. The ruts of tradition were not worn deep, and it seemed possible to test new plans upon their merits. Institutions of all kinds were new and plastic. The state was developing its agricultural and industrial resources. It was forming its future type of citizenship out of sturdy and promising materials, capable of harmonious blending. Its cities were growing rapidly and were possessed of a spirit of civic pride that was saving them from many of the mistakes of older cities in the east. They believed that their destiny was great, and they made provision—at least on their real estate maps—for the countless millions of people who were expected to arrive by a process of rapid doubling in mathematical progression.

These eager, hopeful people had to be adjusted to the economic conditions of a rich but undeveloped commonwealth. They had to be provided with laws and governing arrangements that would make it possible for them to live together safely and obtain as much as possible of the benefits of common action. There had to be provided for them ample means of education, devised upon intelligent and far-reaching plans. There had to be institutions for dependent and delinquent persons.

Thus all the factors were present for rapid progress in country and in town and for the development of a common-

wealth not merely as advanced in every respect as Massachusetts or Switzerland or other favored spots in either hemisphere, but with average standards higher than those of any other region or commonwealth in the world. How fully these great expectations have already been realized it is not for me now to express an opinion. Suffice it to say that I have personally noted the achievement of many splendid results in many different fields of human activity. Your progress in agriculture and industry has been wonderful. Your towns and cities, when I first knew them, had scarcely the rudiments of a health department, while now they are abreast of well managed communities throughout the world, not only in many civic appointments, but in the application of scientific knowledge and high motives to the protection of human life and to the welfare and upbringing of the community's children.

But yours is still a young community measured in the terms of history. You have only done pioneer work as yet. Your agriculture is in its infancy. Your application of laws and institutions to the development and welfare of all your people is only in the early experimental stages. If you have done so much in so short a time what great things may yet lie before you and your children and those to follow them?

When some of our leaders in legalistic forms of thought and speech announce disheartenment, when they say in pessimistic tones that we are in danger through disregard of some political tradition and that we shall injure our future if we modify some outworn institutional detail, it is comforting to know that they give themselves needless concern. We do not cultivate our fields with exactly the same type of plow that our grandfathers used in New England and Virginia, but we hold to whatever was good in their tillage of the soil, and we honor them best by improving our agriculture and discarding their outworn methods, for they, too, were brave and original men who wanted the best that could be had and who would have welcomed all your new gospels as proclaimed by your agricultural experts.

There are, indeed, some men who have trained their minds in syllogisms rather than in real things, who cannot understand the spirit and nature of progress, and allowance must always be made for the temperament of certain timid and tired people who cannot bear to feel that the past does not provide ample and specific foundations for the indefinite future. But virile and hopeful people are ready to face the fact that each generation must rebuild inherited things for the sake of a better present and future. They are not thereby dishonoring the past, but, on the contrary, are showing that we, too, can face our own emergencies, just as our fathers faced theirs, for in their day the conditions were dynamic rather than fixed, and so they are with us, and so they must

ever be unless we are to decay rather than live in courage and strength.

There is only one kind of consistency that can really build the future out of the past, and that is the consistency of adapting real means to real ends, even regardless of great apparent change at times for the sake of attaining the highest possible results for the state and its human components.

The pioneering period in state building has been traversed in a brief space of time in this state of Minnesota, because of new kinds of tools and instrumentalities. You have been able to do things in fifty years that could not have been done in several centuries by the methods that developed our eastern states. The railroads permeated your commonwealth in advance of population. Large parts of the east and south are still in the log cabin stage of 150 or 200 years ago, while you, beginning with sawmills and modern methods, have practically obviated the need of going through the log cabin period at all. Your products found the world's markets already awaiting them, and the means of transportation available.

Speaking broadly, you began here with facilities and opportunities that older communities had attained only after long generations of slow advance. You projected the idea of a state university as the head of a system of schools and a general scheme of instruction for an intelligent people, and now you have built that prospectus up into realization, and you have one of the great universities of this country and of the world. You were able to adopt such educational results as had been worked out in human experience, and to adapt the material body of modern education to the intellectual and spiritual needs of your own commonwealth.

Thus you have sped rapidly through your period of pioneering. You have used steam, electricity, science, financial capital, all the modern agencies, to bring yourselves abreast of the more mature parts of the civilized world, and thus, even if you were disposed to plead the comparative youth of your state in excuse for any lacks or shortcomings, you would not be justified in so doing, for you are more mature today than most of the eastern and southern states. Your institutions are better adapted to the needs of modern life, your land values are greater, your mechanisms for education and for the culture and social well being of all the people are decidedly better than can be found in almost any of the states of the east or the south.

In common, then, with the country as a whole, you must consider the pioneering period at an end and the period of re-making of our institutions for the purposes of a progressive maturity just in its hopeful beginnings. Even here wasteful cropping has to some extent depleted the soil, and from this time forth it must be conserved, restored, improved and so used that it will

be as productive on the average as in the days of the farmers who prospered upon its original fertility.

Since it is ordained that men should work and lead an active life as members of the economic community it is not too much to resolve that the results of industry can be made to provide ample comfort for everybody. And since we have long ago accepted the idea of universal education and unrestricted citizenship it would be absurd not to believe that educational training can be so adapted to the needs of localities and individuals as to add almost immeasurably to the practical efficiency and to the intellectual and moral power of the human units that make up the state. Since we have undertaken to secure justice among men and to promote their well being through public institutions, through public laws and through the processes of government it would be lamentable indeed if we were not ready to believe that all these institutions and processes might be enormously improved by the applying of the best principles to the ends in view, through better methods and agencies.

Not the least important step we have to take as we try to carry forward the standards of human progress is to write the best possible meanings into the words "education" and "school." I am careful not to say new meanings. I do not attack traditional meanings, nor do I advocate the careless adoption of subversive ideas. I am no apostle of Philistinism. I would not tear down or repudiate, but I would transform.

Happily it does not lie upon my conscience to say anything ungracious about this university as I remember its past and come now into some fellowship with its present. I knew the constructive university ideals of that great scholar and thinker, that splendid citizen, William Watts Folwell. No man of his day in America had perhaps so true a vision forty years ago of the place a state university might hold in the civilization of the whole commonwealth as President Folwell. And I have well in memory the ideals of intellectual culture and of practical service that were embodied in the character and example of President Northrop.

Furthermore, I have been so fortunate as to know, sympathetically and well, those profound and widespread movements in which Dr. Vincent grew up, movements directed and guided by his honored father for carrying true education into the homes of all the people, so that the best thoughts of all time might be common possession, and so that old and young might make their lives more valuable to themselves and to their neighbors because of the kindling flame of intelligence within them and the instruction about things worth knowing that had been brought within their reach. I know, therefore, that now, as at all times in the past, the purpose of this university is to serve the whole community—to make the

state of Minnesota a success and to do its share toward making the United States of America the greatest possible success, for its own sake and for the sake of the whole world.

If the university were not for the welfare of all the people the time would come when the people would refuse to support it. There have been moments in the history of this and of all higher institutions of instruction when opposition was encountered on the part of those who believed that colleges and universities were for the few rather than for the many and that they did not contribute directly enough to the diffused benefit of the whole community to justify their maintenance at public cost. There is still some question about the tendencies and the immediate value of certain of the great privately endowed universities and colleges. There lingers very little doubt, however, regarding the usefulness and practical value of the great universities which form the head and center of our state system of instruction, especially in the middle and further west.

These institutions have convinced almost every observer that they serve the real needs of the many, and so their onetime enemies have ceased to scoff and have learned to praise. It is fortunate that this university, for instance, may go forward in its future work surrounded by an atmosphere of appreciation and good will. This, I may say, is the more fortunate, for the very reason that such an institution must have before it many difficult tasks and problems growing out of its own broadening sense of its possibilities and of its duties to all the people of the commonwealth.

The university within its own walls has been trying to conquer its false pride. I do not mean this particular university, but institutions of high learning here and everywhere. They have been trying to find their real mission in a democracy. They were afraid they might lower their standards if they ceased to maintain their cloistered exclusiveness. They had thought, perchance, that they were the keepers of some high tradition coming down to them from olden times that might suffer through too much popular contact.

But they have learned that the important thing they have to deal with is vital human intelligence rather than the dead subject matter of instruction. And they have learned that human intelligence, guided by moral energy and inspired by worthy ideals, is the one foundation upon which to build a noble and enduring state. They see that education is a process, that it is vital and that its test lies in what it makes of individual men and women for themselves and for all their relationships.

Thus the university, studying itself from within and from without, loses its pride and rejoices in its broader field of human service. It conceives of itself as immediately concerned with all the toil and turmoil and struggle of the life that goes on out-

side its precincts. Not only does the university perceive that practical things henceforth must not be beneath its notice, but that every kind of simple and practical thing is so involved in considerations of theory, of pure science, of idealism, that there is no longer anything to be called common or unclean beneath the notice of those who carry the torch of learning and philosophy.

The man of learning has always believed that culture had some power of radiance; that it was a precious thing to mankind, even when its bread and butter utility could not be demonstrated beyond dispute. And the man of science has always believed in the value of research into the mysteries and hidden forces of nature, regardless of the direct bearing of the particular inquiry upon any immediate problem of human welfare. But it cannot be denied that the true scholar is happier when he sees that in truth all sound learning and culture radiate happiness throughout society, sustain men's spirits, give them fortitude and self control and make civilization more imminent and more beautiful. And the man of science, working for years in his laboratory, though believing that research is justified in itself, must after all obtain his chief assurance from the knowledge he has that pure science has made discoveries through which poverty and suffering are fast being diminished and the promise of life made brighter for millions yet unborn.

Is the biological laboratory carried on at the expense of the whole public in order to train a few professional men for their own success and advancement in life? The plainest and most unlearned of men are now aware that studies in biology, in bacteriology, in medical science, are the best possible public investment because their results bring benefit to every citizen. The workman in towns and cities knows that science protects his family from infection through water or milk or otherwise and saves the lives of his children. Every farmer knows that these subjects, as studied continuously in the laboratories of the university, are of vast consequence because they also relate to the health of domestic animals, to the diseases of useful plants and to soil conditions in their relation to crops.

And, having once learned that researches in such fields as that of biology and in such specialized branches as bacteriology are for the benefit not of the few, but of the many, the people gain an object lesson in the value of knowledge. They perceive the positive loss and danger that would lie in the failure to give generous support to a great, continuing agency that ministers to their health and prosperity.

When the common man perceives, as he now does, so much that comes directly home to him from the laboratories of the men of science and from the application of scientific principles to his farming or to other of his personal concerns he begins

to feel that learning, after all, is meant not to separate men into classes, but to bind them together into a brotherhood for mutual welfare, while the university, on its part, having found itself serving the whole state in new and striking ways, feels itself stirred anew with a sense of its mission not merely as an exponent of pure learning and culture in a practical age, but as a promoter of human welfare in an age which finds democratic brotherhood so possible a thing that men become ashamed of the outworn traditions of exclusiveness and superiority.

I am not saying any of these things in order to tell any of you that which you do not already realize, I am thinking aloud, as it were, and bringing myself to understand that which you seem to be accomplishing in the concrete. I am merely telling you what pictures I see as I study what you are trying to perform and what some of the consequences will prove to be.

Thus it is easy enough to see how the traditions of academic learning were built up as one looks into the history of liberal studies and how with these traditions there came to be a certain Brahmanism of scholarship a feeling as of something possessed by college and university men that set them some little space apart from others. It happens that this has been a rather harmless tradition, and it has not signified much, for the simple reason that these men of college training had to make their way in the world of affairs, where they soon learned that a stimulated intelligence is the real thing and that the mere fact of having studied college subjects for a given number of years was by no means a guaranty that intellectual power had been so developed as to be able to cope successfully with the problems of a world that judges men by their deeds and capacities and not by their titles or diplomas.

It has, of course, never been true that any of our colleges or universities regarded themselves as existing in order to create a selfishly superior class of men, better able to look out for themselves in their professions, in their mastery over economic force and in their relationships with politics and government. The colleges have always intended that they and their members should serve high ends and enrich the whole community by their lives rather than enrich themselves alone. But it has sometimes seemed as if these institutions had lost their vision and were wedded to tradition. Some of the tendencies that have appeared in certain of our colleges and universities have seemed to be due to a failure to perceive clearly that such institutions must be of broad service to the whole community or else must suffer loss of power within themselves to perform even their restricted task.

When an institution is carried on in large part for the sake of its own prestige and with regard to the pleasure and social well

being of its students it cannot repress tendencies toward luxury, selfishness, excess and vainglory. It must know its task so well, it must feel its mission so strongly, that there could be no room in it for the idler, the mere dilettante or the sybaritic son of plutocracy. I remember the early days of the Johns Hopkins university, for instance, when there was such zeal for learning, such devotion to scientific research, that no idler could possibly have survived in its atmosphere. Either he must join the workers or he must go elsewhere.

There ought to be no room in our universities for any man or woman whose presence is not justified by clear purpose and faithful effort as well as by marked and strong intellectuality. And this condition need not be brought about by rules of exclusion or denial, so much as by the definite, positive, onward sweep of everything within the university, under the controlling sense of its purpose to give the best possible service to the state and to all of the people.

The university ought not to be carried on for the convenience of average people making average efforts. Its movement should be so strong and earnest that only strong and earnest people would care to remain in it or would be able to go the pace. When this condition is fully brought about the tests for admission will have become radically changed. You will take the farmer from the field or the clerk from the night school after you have examined him as a promising piece of human material and have thought him fit to make the trial for law or medicine or engineering or whatever else his desired goal may be. And when you have thus found him you will not deal lightly with him. He must have industry and a conquering intelligence and a relish for thoroughness and hard work. You will not discourage his vein of originality or his individual creative impulses, but you will see that he is a good doctor, a good lawyer, a good engineer, besides being a responsible citizen and a cultured member of society, before you let him go out with your diploma in his hand.

I do not say that you will give up the plan of allowing the high schools and other secondary institutions to send their graduates to you upon some plan of conditional approval or certification. But you will cease to lay chief stress upon the subjects of their preliminary study, and you will give almost exclusive attention to the candidate for admission considered as an intelligent and desirable human specimen. Reform schools and reform prisons for the weak and crooked and the abnormal; college and university for the strong and straight and normal. I do not go so far as to say that you will some day admit to the university a highly promising and capable young man who has not yet learned to read or write. But I do believe that you will get so far away from the conventional tests of lessons out of books and of marks

and examinations that in some cases you would give the preference to an almost illiterate boy of aptitude and promise over a boy of the other type.

Our modern scholasticism as such can be explained even if it cannot be wholly defended. In our early colleges we took young men who were for the most part practical and self-reliant and who came forward as the result of processes of selection that do not work so efficiently in our day. Many of them were destined to be ministers, and most of the others were preparing for law or medicine or teaching. These colleges, as a rule, had a strong religious and ethical trend. They laid quite as much stress upon the need of consecration to public service as upon scholarship or the attainment of personal efficiency. Such institutions dealt for the most part with human material so closely related to the simple affairs of home and fireside that they did not greatly detach their students from ordinary affairs, while they did succeed in giving them a strong sense of altruism and patriotism.

By one means or by another these young men found their way into their life callings. Whether as preachers, lawyers, doctors, teachers or officials in the service of a democracy, their general standards of devotion and usefulness were high.

But nowadays practical conditions have changed the nature of our vocations altogether. I should, without hesitation, say that farming has come to be as truly a profession as the practice of law. Railroad-ing, banking, manufacturing, distributive trade and commerce—all these useful functions in the economic life of society have become professionalized. The old professions—medicine and law—ramify into technical specialties. The uses of electricity and other new inventions give us professional engineers in several varieties. It has come to be seen that all kinds of useful work have not only dignity and worth, but may be carried on in a scientific and professional spirit under some rules and standards that are public and general rather than private and personal.

And so it follows that the university can relate itself to agriculture, commerce, manufactures, the press, the practical machinery of government and many other forms of productive effort and human service almost as definitely as to certain older vocations.

Does this mean that the university must provide an ever increasing number of professional, technical and practical departments, to turn out men fitted to make their livings by the practice of countless trades and callings? I am attempting to show that there are broad principles underlying a great number of practical arts and daily vocations and that these principles may be so taught and applied as to lift the pursuit of one's craft or calling up to the plane of a professional life, which recognizes a sci-

entific basis on the one hand and the obligation of public service on the other hand.

It is not so much, then, that the university should make itself over into a series of trade schools as that the university should receive into one or another of its departments young men and women selected from the secondary schools of agriculture, of domestic and practical science, of handicrafts and applied arts, in order to make these selected young men and women fit to be leaders in the community and able to make positive contribution to human progress in their special fields of knowledge and endeavor. Such a process would mean that the secondary schools should more and more become schools for life rather than schools working along the line of precise curricula. Parallel with the ordinary high schools, as amplifying our system, there must be centers of instruction and culture that, besides giving boys and girls the broad foundation of a general, ordinary education should be fitted to train them in the principles and practices of agriculture, or of commerce and business, or of the mechanical processes that underlie the principal kinds of industry, manufacture and transportation.

Most of the boys and girls and the older people, too, who will flock to these neighborhood centers of practical instruction and general culture will not have reason to pass on from them to the university. They will go out into the useful walks of everyday life, but they will know that the university is in full sympathy with them and that their kind of school has been made possible by the work of the university as the fountain center for the advancement of science and the training of leaders. It would seem to me that the university might thus relate itself to an ever broadening scheme of popular and practical training in local schools without the need of multiplying very much the separate faculties or special colleges within the university itself.

I have before me a vision of your beautiful state of Minnesota, brought to a still higher plane of maturity and of prosperity through efficient human effort. I have some conception of what your cities and towns may be fifty years hence as respects their public and private appointments for utility, dignity and the common welfare. With each individual contributing his share toward the public fund for the general good I can imagine intelligence and true economy in administration so that there shall be admirable results in the improvement of all those services that the community can render better than the individual citizen. I need not elaborate upon the possible perfection of all the services to towns—police and sanitary protection, streets, parks, libraries, schools, transit and many other things.

Beyond the urban areas I can imagine progress in the country. I can picture the marvels of a developed and successful agri-

culture. I can see townships and rural neighborhoods co-operating in a great variety of things, with the result of the best kind of schools, roads and opportunities for economic and social benefit.

I can perceive, what I may only suggest in a passing sentence, of great general progress permeating the whole state through the further perfection of all the services of communication—the railroads, the general highways, the telephones and telegraphs, the postal facilities. I can predict insurance schemes for protecting workers against the hardships of sickness and old age—all these things and many more.

Yet from such pictures I must turn to remind you of the belief I stand here chiefly to avow, and you must let me say my word even though it be didactic and trite. The external factors that are to have part in this further development and transformation of your state lie all about us and are obvious. They are the factors of soil, climate, varied natural resources, financial capital, governmental and industrial organization, and so on.

But most important of all the factors of progress are those that lie in the minds and hearts of men and women. The kind of progress about which I am speaking involves the continued application of science toward the working out of ideals. If there were any reason for calling the one a more important thing than the other I should say that the ideals must count for more than the scientific knowledge. Knowledge is indeed requisite. But for its translation into useful results there must be the vision of high things, the unflinching aspiration, the undaunted enthusiasm.

The motive force, by virtue of which we may hope further to apply science to the realization of ideals, must be found in qualities of human character. These qualities are partly racial, and thus are the precious heritages received from sturdy and loyal ancestors. They are, in large part, results of wise training. They go with all sound health of mind and body. They include will power, sustained energy, that normal attitude toward life which we call "optimism," that trained and transmitted prudence which is expressed in self control and continuous industry.

Here, then, we find the great controlling forces that bind the present and future to the past. Much of the science and invention of our time is startlingly new and seems to be bringing about amazing transformation. It has become instinctive with the ordinary twelve-year-old boy of the present generation to handle complicated machines, operated by new forces, far more easily than the exceptional boy—the neighborhood genius—of forty years ago was able to take apart and put together again the wheels of a common brass clock. The ordinary farm hand today possesses a working knowledge of bacteriology as related to running a dairy, and many other things, that

would have astounded all the professors of science one brief generation ago.

And these new things, to be followed by many more that we don't dream of, are releasing mankind from drudgery, shortening the hours of toil, bringing about an era of relative comfort that will abolish poverty, and thus making the possibilities of a social democracy incomparably brighter than in earlier times. Yet these new things, however good, would to many minds seem more confusing and disturbing than wholly desirable if they were to cut us adrift from the essential conditions of permanence that give us kinship with what have been called the "eternal verities."

It is, after all, the old qualities of character that must be relied upon if men are to have the power to apply these new scientific principles in such a way as to bring about the social well being. The ideals, the motives, the aspirations, the moral qualities of men may indeed become advanced to a higher average level. But they are not undergoing any transformation or any change of kind. We are merely trying to bring the character qualities of a greater number, or, rather, a greater proportion, of the people up to the standards of the wisest and best.

When one looks swiftly backward to make note of what have been the visions of personal and social well being entertained by wise and good men in all ages one loses that sense of bewilderment that sometimes overwhelms us in the swift whirl of external change that lies about us.

For my part, I am not ashamed to avow a certain devotion to the hopes and dreams of the utopian philosophers and the social reformers, a devotion that I formed in very early youth and have not yet lost. They had not at hand the means that science is now disclosing for giving effect to their generous projects. But if they were alive today these philosophers and reformers, from Plato down to Robert Owen, would, I think, feel no sense of bewilderment, and I believe that they would readily and hopefully readjust the details of their projects to meet conditions that would appeal favorably to their powers of synthesis and forecast.

Here, then, is to be found the opportunity and the mission of our higher institutions in times of change like these of today. The sacred fire to be cherished and transmitted by the universities is not contained merely in vessels of academic traditionalism. It is to be found rather in the broad and generous tradition of noble and disinterested ideals, associated with learning and with the devotion of vital intelligence to human service through successive generations.

The higher institutions must believe without reserve in the value of the men and women, the girls and boys, who make up the community. Not only must they accept a broad, progressive democracy as the basis of things, but they must recognize as

their own chief mission the elevation of all parts of this democracy. As for the rest of us, outside of the university, while believing in the need of building up a democracy capable of self government and the use of power, we must also hold clearly to the perception that great things for masses of men come through high leadership.

The local community in its own way can and must ever work for the well being of all its members. But there must come to it from some center, like this university, a great part of its inspiration and of its direction. Any farming community in the state can now test its own seed corn and profit by many demonstrated methods and principles. But every such community has also learned that it pays a very small price for what it gains when it contributes its share toward the maintenance of the central agricultural college, with its laboratories and its long continued experimentation, whence have come to the local groups the new and improved methods.

And what is true of agriculture is recognized as true of other departments of knowledge. The university can and must serve the state and lead the people in various things that require continuous investigation of facts and solution along the lines of rational progress. These things may have to do with new principles in the science and art of medicine or, with means for the better adjustment of difficulties between men, through improved laws and better practices in government, or they may have to do with a study of the world's experiences in equalizing the burdens of taxation so that the economic and industrial organisms may be better adjusted for securing the greatest good of the greatest number.

With such views I do not believe there can now be any disagreement. The university must promote the welfare of all the people, and it must supply them with the means for bringing the average conditions to a higher level through science and through aroused and vital intelligence touched with high social aims. In order, however, to make the university strong in the fulfillment of this high and sympathetic mission, must it cast aside old modes and old disciplines? Must it find as much training for intellectual and moral power and for radiant and splendid personality in the laboratory of chemistry as it once believed it found in the study of Greek classics and metaphysics? Is the university to become so predominantly a congeries of necessary scientific laboratories, of technical schools, of teaching groups devoted to subjects directly bearing upon particular professions, that it must minimize or almost wholly neglect those old subjects that were once regarded as belonging to the mental equipment of an educated man?

I am far from claiming to speak as an expert in the rearrangement of educational subjects and methods. I am trying to speak upon broader lines. To my mind,

then, the community must live henceforth, as always, by reason of its ideals and its beliefs—those things that make up its soul as distinguished from its body. I do not believe that these ideals and beliefs can be so well maintained if men in general are to be detached from knowledge of the past.

The great stream of personal and racial experience that has been flowing steadily on through uncounted centuries has produced something that we call "liberal culture" and that is at once subjective and objective—subjective in its relation to the mind of the cultivated man, objective in its relation to a certain transmitted body of literature and of formulated thought and knowledge. This thing that we call "liberal culture," in its effect upon the individual, is not shown so much by specific acquirements as by points of view that seem to be associated with the study of certain things that the whole world of culture and intellect has been accustomed to regard as valuable. The term "liberal culture" is associated with a high use of the mental faculties in things that lie at the basis of much that is permanent in our conceptions of art, of human dignity, of life as a rational matter, of philosophy as an aid in making personal and social conduct a thing of worth and dignity.

Language, with all it brings to us, must remain near the heart and center of the studies that are to maintain our civilization. I can hardly conceive of a mistake that could be greater than that of estimating lightly the value to individuals and communities of a training as thorough and extended as conditions render possible in the literature and history of our own language and the other great languages related to it, whether as its ancestors or its contemporaries. I do not indeed suppose that we can in the future give relatively so much attention to grammar drill in Latin and Greek or to strictly philological study, as was customary at Oxford a generation ago or in our own colleges of the earlier type. But for my part I hope to see an even wider and more pervasive demand for a knowledge of the spirit of classical culture.

Modern education has the advantage of using better psychological methods for developing the powers of the mind. The strong, eager mind that is awakened and expanded by reason of a new kind of enthusiasm for the principles of chemistry or biology is not of necessity a narrow mind. Your great typical modern scientist, like President Jordan of the Leland Stanford, an eminent authority in certain branches of biology and natural history, is also a man whose mind is fairly steeped in history, poetry and the spirit of classical and humane culture.

There is nothing incompatible between a plan for getting science and true knowledge behind practical vocations as a part of the modern scheme of education and a

plan for carrying on a universal propaganda of love for classical literature and for the knowledge of human history and experience that comes from the study of nations and periods in their art, their religions, their politics, their wars and, not least, their language forms. Real knowledge in any field gives appetite and zest for real knowledge in any or every other field. One cannot, indeed, be a specialist in more than one or two directions, but one may be a specialist and still have a general knowledge of the subjects in which other men in turn are specialists. When the process of education is working in the right way it does not cease. At least let us be in sympathy with Greek culture; let us read about it; let us read translations of the classical masterpieces even if we may not find time to begin the study of the Greek language until we are past eighty years of age.

I attach full importance now, as ever, to the need of recognizing as an essential function of our higher institutions the preserving for us of all the sound forms of scholarship in the old sense. We should honor our scholars who are expert in the classical and liberal studies, and we should be wise enough to believe that there is great value for the state in the encouragement of an eager study of history, philosophy, languages ancient and modern and everything that goes with training in the arts of exact thinking and clear expression.

Our universities are now expected to produce and train many of our leaders in teaching, in journalism, in statesmanship and government, in the administration of organized business as well as in the older professions. These leaders must master the subject matter of their particular fields of work, but they must also have mental poise and breadth. Shakespeare had little Latin or Greek, but his imagination made vast use of all the material of classical culture that he could appropriate by one means or by another. We shall find a way to unify at least the spirit and the aims of those who seek to become educated men and women.

We shall not on the one hand let the university create a class of educated people separated from their fellow men. Nor shall we, on the other hand, in the long run make the mistake of allowing the university to create sharply differentiated groups within itself. There should be large spheres of common sympathy and intercourse. There is much more that is common and unifying than is usually perceived in the hopes and proper studies of the different special or professional groups. The classical and literary students need contact with those in the schools of science and agriculture, and, on the other hand, the more specialized scientific students particularly need the sort of "balanced ration," so to speak, that would be supplied by wide reading and the cultivation of literary tastes.

I have no fear as respects the maintenance of studies and intellectual appetites that do not minister directly to the acquiring of a bread and butter craft. There were never so many people reading poetry as there are in this present year and never so many trying to express their sentiment or their striving after literary form by writing poetry as in our own immediate day. And much of it is good sentiment while still more of it is good writing.

Let me speak one concluding word to the student himself. The university, it seems to me, recognizes the fact that it must serve the community without restriction and that it must not exist for the benefit of a favored class. If the university has these great ideals of service what should be the motive and the attitude toward life of the student body? I hold that the student must realize that the very fact of his being in the university means that he expects not merely to find his own profit and advancement, but also to render some positive contribution toward making the community better as respects his own kind of work. That idea ought to permeate every student group. If each group shows its right to be here by its broad ideals it will not be content to take a narrow place in the university as a whole. It will be eager both to gain and to impart. Its enthusiasm will be infectious. Thus the students in historical, classical or philosophical work will wish to see the whole university affected for good and all the students benefited by some contact with the spirit of traditional liberal culture.

It is through this linking of culture and science, directed by earnest motive, that your state is to realize the noble future that you should prophecy and expect. Vast numbers of men and women manage somehow in these days to acquire knowledge and to keep their ideals clear and high. They go on by processes of reading and study until they become members of the most enlightened part of the community. The university has the power and the mission to direct this whole movement of the age. And the individual student must realize that he has by just so much a better opportunity than if he had lacked the university's special direction. Out of this great opportunity to permeate the whole progress of the state by its labors and its influence, the university will find means to correct such tendencies within of methods or of personnel as may be at fault.

Our older colleges with small resources were efficient in creating men of power and high purpose. I am fully confident that our vastly more elaborate institutions of today will meet the same test of service in training for leadership under changed conditions and that they will find a way to welcome all new things while holding fast to the things that embody the best wisdom and attainment of the past.

WEDDINGS.

Helen Riheldaffer, '09, granddaughter of Reverend J. G. Riheldaffer, regent of the University from 1853 to 1859, was married to Carl E. Austin on the evening of June 5th, at the home of the bride's parents in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Austin will be at home to friends after July 1st at Wildhurst, Lake Minnetonka.

Rose Marie Schaller, '07, and Wilbur F. Joyce, Law '08, were married in Hastings, Minn., on the evening of June 5th, at the home of the bride's parents, Senator and Mrs. Schaller. After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Joyce will occupy an apartment at the Leamington.

Dr. Robert H. Mullin, professor of pathology and bacteriology of the University and director of the Minnesota state board of health laboratories, and Miss Suzanne Hariman were married at Menomonee, Wis., June 5th. Dr. and Mrs. Mullin will be at home to friends after September 1st at 1023 University Ave. S. E.

Jane McKay, for the past eight years assistant in the office of the registrar, and Francis G. Lister, of Portland, Ore., were married Thursday evening, June 6th. Mr. and Mrs. Lister will make their home in Portland, Ore.

Dr. H. M. Blegen, Med. '09, and Miss Clara Augusta Sletten were two of the principals in a double wedding which took place at Fergus Falls, Thursday, June 6th.

Luella Huelster, '06, was married to Crawford Morrison Bishop at Nanking, China, June 8th. Mrs. Bishop was very prominent in Y. W. C. A. work while in college and in the fall of 1908 went to China as a teacher in the Methodist mission at Nanking. Mr. Bishop is a graduate of Dartmouth college and is student interpreter of the American Legation at Peking. For the past three months he has been acting American vice consul at Nanking during the absence of the vice consul in America. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop will make their home at Peking, their address being care of the American Legation.

Mr. Oliver Justin Lee, '07, and Miss Florence Levina Baldwin (Wellesley '09) were married June 10th at Williams Bay, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Lee will be at home after August 1st at Williams Bay.

Louise Amy Strong, '11, and Edward Bradley Cosgrove, '11, were married June 12th at the home of the bride's father, H. A. Strong, '82, 611 Sixth street S. E.

Dr. James M. Hayes, of Browns Valley, Minn., and Miss Leila MacDermott, both of the class of 1910, were married last week in this city. Dr. and Mrs. Hayes will make their home at Browns Valley.

Henry P. Goertz, M. A. '11, and Miss Nina Horton, '11, were married June 15th.

Professor George Norton Northrop, '01, of the department of English, and Miss Catherine Clerihew, of this city, were married at St. Mark's Episcopal church last Thursday evening. Professor and Mrs. Northrop will take an extended wedding

trip through the East and will be at home to friends at their new home 2213 Grand Ave So., after September 1st.

Donald T. Smith and Miss Caroline Holmes were married June 18th at Chicago, Ill. Mr. Smith was a member of the engineering class of 1905.

The engagement of Annie May Pitblado '09, and Byron Hustad, '10, has been announced. The wedding will take place the latter part of June.

The engagement of Florence Hoffin, '07, and Horace G. Reed, '08, of Manila has been announced. Miss Hoffin and her mother will sail from San Francisco August 3rd on the Shino Maru for Japan where the marriage will take place. After the wedding Mr. Reed and his bride will continue their trip to China and Manila where they will be at home to friends after October 1st.

BIRTHS.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Cecil E. Houston, Eng. '09, of Mandan, N. D., a son—now one month old. Mrs. Houston was Vinnie Hitchings, '08.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Alexander, a son, Stanley Cockroft, May 16th, 1912. The family live at Pelican Rapids, Minn. Mr. Alexander was a graduate of the academic class of 1902 and law 1903. Mrs. Alexander was Leah G. Cockroft of Fergus Falls, Minn.

PERSONALS.

'82—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew F. Hillyer came from Washington, D. C., to attend the graduation exercises and the thirtieth reunion of Mr. Hillyer's class. Their son Gale received his degree of bachelor of arts, having made an excellent record during his four years at the University.

'82—Mrs. R. W. Jameson came from Sioux City, Ia. to attend the reunion of her class.

'82—Herbert P. Shumway is republican candidate for state senator from his district in Nebraska. Mr. Shumway was nominated without opposition of any sort. His election as senator is assured. Mr. Shumway attended the reunion of his class and the exercises of alumni and commencement days.

'90—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hoyt (Jessie Nicol) of Duluth attended the exercises of commencement week.

'91—Dr. and Mrs. Chas. W. Bray of Biwabik, Minn., spent commencement week at the University, attending class reunions and other exercises of the week. Dr. Bray was a member of the academic class of '01, and medical class of '05. Mrs. Bray who was Mary Bassett, was a member of the academic class of '03, and medical class of '05.

'92—Clara E. Bailey of Oakland, Calif., visited in Minneapolis the latter part of last week and was at the University on the morning of Commencement day. Miss Bailey will spend most of the coming year traveling in Europe.

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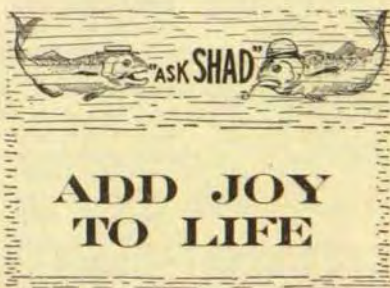
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'94 Law—A. J. Rockne, senator from Goodhue county, is said to be planning to enter the race for congress in opposition to Congressman Davis.

'97—Mr. and Mrs. John R. Hitchings of Winnipeg and Dr. and Mrs. Wm. S. Hitchings (Mina Schaezel), '08, of Belgrade, visited the city and took in the exercises of commencement week.

'02—Dr. A. N. Collins of Duluth attended the exercises of Alumni Day.

'05—Pearl Buell who has been teaching at Baker City, Ore. during the past year, returned to the University in time to attend the exercises of commencement day. Miss Buell will spend the summer at her home at Hudson, Wis., and return to her work at Baker City in September.

'05—Dr. and Mrs. N. O. Pearce (Elizabeth Harden) of Chisholm, Minn., attended the commencement exercises. Both were members of the class of 1905.

'06—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cornog (Emma Ripley) have purchased a fruit farm at Boring, Ore., about twenty miles from Portland. They have just completed the build-

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ing of their house and barns. They live within sight of the snow-capped Mt. Hood which is about twenty miles away.

'07—Charlotte Jefferson is living at her home at Bingham Lake, Minn. The note, in a recent issue of the *Weekly*, locating her at Windom, Minn., was an error.

Mary Copley, '07, and Elizabeth Knappen, '07, sailed Friday of last week from Montreal on the *Letitia* for Glasgow. They will tour the British Isles and then travel on the continent, making the trip up the Rhine to Switzerland and then they will go to Italy. They expect to return late in August.

'10—Ingolf A. Stub has been appointed Norwegian vice consul for Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Wyoming and Nevada with headquarters at Great Falls, Mont., where he is now engaged in the practice of law.

'11—Mary Ordolen, who has been teaching English and history in the agricultural high school at Stephen, this year, visited the University last week. Miss Ordolen has been re-elected to her present position for another year.

'11—Chem.—R. B. Robinson is employed as chemist for the Zenith Furnace Company of West Duluth, Minn.

'12 Eng.—Leonard Boyce will be connected with the Sioux Falls Construction company of Sioux Falls, S. D.

SUMMER'S DOINGS OF FACULTY MEMBERS.

Messrs. T. H. Schroedel and Leon Metzinger, of the German department will spend the summer doing graduate work at the University of Chicago.

Professor Hardin Craig will deliver a course of lectures at the University of Chicago.

Dr. Richard Burton will travel through the west and deliver lectures at a number of important points.

Professor Carl Schlenker will go to Europe late in the summer and will spend a year abroad.

Professor W. Notestein will spend the summer in the libraries of Yale and Harvard.

Professor C. D. Allin will spend two months with the state archives at Ottawa, Canada.

Professor and Mrs. William S. Davis recently sailed on the *Hesperia* from Montreal for Glasgow to spend the summer abroad.

Major and Mrs. E. L. Butts sailed recently on the *Victoria Luise* for Hamburg. They will spend most of the summer in Europe.

THE LAW ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS.

Your board of visitors appointed to visit the law department of the University of Minnesota, beg leave to report that they have paid an official visit to the college, spent a whole day with the members of its faculty; thoroughly discussed all arising problems of the college and herein submit the following as a result of their observation with such recommendations as your committee deemed for the best interests of all concerned:—

1. Night law course.

We deplore the action of the board of regents in abolishing the night law course beginning with September 1st, 1912. The course has been extended for two years for the students already enrolled and these students will graduate with diplomas. We cannot help but feel that the raising of the barrier of two years academic work, the raising of tuition fees and the necessity for students to purchase their own text or case books bars effectually from our college worthy students who have to work their way through the university.

We feel that such action is undemocratic and contrary to the principles laid down by the founders of the institution who desired that education paid for by the tax payers of the state should be for the largest number of students; in fact for all who wish to take advantage of its courses. To this end the legislature has been generous, providing the university with sufficient funds to carry on its great work and has placed in its university permanent funds equities in some of the richest lands of the state.

We feel that the night law course was a boon to the worthy, poor young men of the state whose ambition was toward the career of a lawyer. To raise bars about this ambition and crowd worthy sons of citizens into lower fields is to crush ambition and to curtail the objects of our college. Such a curtailment of ambition would only tend to create in this state an aristocracy of education as well as wealth and to place the university upon a plane with universities where worthy poor men cannot enter its portals.

The question of the night law course was discussed with President Vincent who admitted that the object of its abolishment was, in a sense, to create for the bar of this state only brilliant men with the best of education and to raise the standard of our reputation among other colleges. While we consider this a worthy consideration, we cannot help but feel that our great western institution is not quite ripe for this idea in its entirety. We feel that the introduction of this theory might work well in eastern colleges where the population is settled, where increases in population are normal and where the influx of foreign population is slight. But here in this broad west, where we have a tremendous influx of new American citizen-

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ship, where the second generation is scarcely ripe for education at our universities we must have a broader view. Our university is not, as is true in the Eastern colleges, maintained to any degree, by private endowments. It is maintained by the people of the state, poor as well as rich, and the former should be provided for in every way possible, as well as the latter. The night course has been a boon to the ambitious poor and has turned out some of the leading lawyers of the state. We feel that what our tax paying citizens consider our university is of far more importance than what standing we have before the association of university officials.

We believe that Dean Vance and President Vincent are earnest and sincere in their broaching of these new ideas in our college but we cannot help but feel that being new to our state they are not yet in touch with the innermost workings of our people and that they too will feel after a longer residence here that we must not curtail the rights of tax payers' sons unable to take expensive day courses from realizing their ambitions.

We therefore recommend:—

(a) That the night law course of four years be re-established.

(b) That the requirement for admission to night courses be that of a first class high school diploma or passing examination before the law department faculty in subjects covered by such diploma.

(c) That the hours of the course be lengthened each evening and certain subjects, taught in the academic department and found practically necessary by the law faculty, be taught to night law students by competent instructors, as part of the night law course.

(d) To stiffen the present night law course so that only men mentally qualified be able to graduate therefrom.

(2) Text and Case Books.

It is proposed to use hereafter a modified Harvard law school system of illustrative cases using so far as possible the so called Harvard Case Books and to have students purchase the set.

The sets of books as outlined by present plans would entail an expense as estimated by Professor Thurston of about \$40 per year per student.

We unanimously agree that this additional expense would work a hardship upon worthy students working their way through school and believe that the old system of the college purchasing sets of books necessary for students' use and placing these volumes in the college library, students to have borrowing privileges would be deemed advisable.

Our recommendation therefore is that if a change to this system of books is made the school pay for these books and loan them to all who desire to so borrow them.

3. Fees.

We recommend that the fees for tuition remain at the increased rate of \$65 per year

but believe that the old system of dividing the payments into three divisions would be an aid to students who have to earn their own way through college.

4. Library.

We have carefully investigated the library and find that the college has a splendid working, practical library valued at somewhere between \$65,000 and \$80,000. This library is housed in a non-fire-proof building, and in grave danger from destruction should any fire break out.

We earnestly recommend that a fire proof addition in wing form, to house the library and study rooms with proper fire wall between this wing and main building be asked of the next legislature and that the present library and study rooms be used for general law class or college purposes.

We also recommend that the faculty of the college of law be given exclusive control and management of the law library even to the appointment of assistants and the librarian, and that the faculty also be allowed to purchase its own books as needed and that the legislature be asked to appropriate the sum of not less than \$5000 per year for the next biennial period for maintenance of the library. We heartily endorse the work of Librarian Gerauld in cataloging the library. It is a needed improvement in library facilities.

5. Employment of help.

We recommend that in the case of the employment of help in the department of law every place where practical in the judgment of the faculty be filled by law students desiring to work their way through the department of law.

6. Lecturers.

We recommend that additional lecturers, from practicing lawyers of the state, be appointed from time to time and that graduates, who have been successful, be invited to speak to the law student body on various practical phases of their practice, such talks to be made at such times and places as the dean or faculty shall designate.

7. Faculty.

We sincerely commend the judgment and tact of Professor James Paige, the acting dean for his splendid work during the trying year just passed. We realize that it has been an embarrassing position for anyone to fill. Professor Paige has so conducted the office of acting dean as to keep up the high standard of the institution, carry out some new policies and at the same time to keep away from any fixed principles which might embarrass the new dean.

Professor Paige and Mr. Willis gave your committee unusual courtesy and assistance and our thanks are due them for these courtesies as well as others prior to the day of the visit and since.

We have but one recommendation with regard to the faculty to make, and that is that when future additions are made to the teaching staff they be made if possible from men who have had Minnesota practice of some years at the bar.

W. L. STOCKWELL, President.

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8. Professor Kolliner.

We deeply regret the illness of Professor Kolliner and sincerely trust that he will return to the faculty in renewed good health next fall and that the student body may have the benefit of his wisdom and learning for many years to come.

9. Bar examinations.

We heartily agree with President Vin-

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Professional cards in this directory are classified alphabetically by states, alphabetically by cities within the states, and the names of alumni (or firms) in each city are likewise alphabetically arranged. The price of cards is six dollars a year. This includes a free subscription to the weekly

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cent that the legislature should abolish the rule that a law school diploma will entitle the graduate to practice without taking the state bar examination. In this connection we recommend for the next vacancy on the state board of law examiners, the appointment of some one connected directly with the law faculty of the state university.

10. Prejudice.

We deeply deplore the sentiment that has gone abroad that the University of Minnesota college of law is not properly qualified to turn out good lawyers. Much of this discrediting of the law school has come through pseudo students who enroll for a few months, then skim through a state examination and go forth to practice as university law school men. We also deplore the fact that having refused to join the association of law schools in the past certain prejudice has been stirred up against our beloved alma mater. We feel that the discrimination and discrediting has been the result of no cause originating in the law school but rather in the minds of outsiders who have had no knowledge of facts and whose prejudice was aroused by individuals with other than unselfish motives.

11. Practical work.

We would suggest that a short course be added towards the close of the senior year, and that the time be devoted entirely to taking the class as a body to the courts and allowing them to observe the actual conduct of litigated cases. By close observance of the court calendars, cases involving the various branches of the law, tried by able lawyers, could be attended with desirable results. The practical, real application of theory to practice could be brought home to the student in a manner impossible in the moot court.

In Conclusion.

We pledge ourselves anew to work for the best interests of a greater, better department of law at our alma mater. What we have set down has been without prejudice or personal feeling. Your committee feels that every recommendation made would be for the best interests not only of the bar of this state, but of the tax payers who are the main backbone behind the university in the last analysis. What we

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In conclusion we recommend copies of this report be sent to the board of regents, the dean of the law department, the acting dean of the law department, the editor of the *Alumni Weekly* and the president of the university, as well as a copy to Professor Kolliner.

Respectfully submitted.

HIRAM D. FRANKEL

Chairman

JAMES E. MEHAN

JOSIAH H. CHASE

Dated June 1st, 1912.

TESTIMONIAL TO DEAN COMSTOCK.

At the time of the reception given in honor of Dean Comstock by the young women of the University, May 25th, the dean was presented with a handsome oriental rug and a beautiful silver tea service. The hostesses of the occasion were the four women's organizations of the University. Ellen Hastings, president of the Self Government association, presented

the rug. The tea service was presented by the women of the faculty.

DEBATERS SELECTED.

The team to represent Minnesota in the intercollegiate debates next year has already been selected. In the final tryout for position six men were chosen from the eleven who secured places in the preliminary contest. The successful debaters were:

Raymond Ziesmer, Law '14; William W. Hodson, Academic '13; Donald L. Pomeroy, Academic '14; Henry J. Burgstahler, Academic '13; Olaf B. Anderson, Education '13; Vernon E. Stenerson, Law '13; Charles G. Evans, Academic '13 and Hymen Mendowitz, Academic '14.

The question for debate in the final contest was "Resolved; that all corporations engaged in inter-state commerce should be required to take out a federal charter; it being conceded that such a requirement would be constitutional and that federal license shall not be available as an alternative plan." Eight minutes were allowed in constructive argument and four minutes in rebuttal. The contest was judged by Messrs. Houck, Peterson, Loevinger, Rarig and Gislason.

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