

THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

Special Legislative Issue

SEE PAGES 7 TO 25

THIS issue of the Weekly contains a very carefully prepared and comprehensive review of the University's legislative budget. Read the statement through with care, for in no other way can you secure so complete a birds-eye-view of the various activities of the University, as it is today, and as we hope it may be tomorrow.

Vol. XII

January 20

No. 16

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A WORD OF EXPLANATION.

In the statement concerning the bill for the trip to Chicago, which was published in the previous issue of the Weekly, the name of Hugh Leach appears as one of those who made the trip to Chicago with the team. This is an error. It should have been Helon Leach, manager of the team.

Our attention has been called to the fact that possibly there was occasion for misunderstanding in regard to the track men who were taken along. It should be stated that these men were not taken down merely to see the game or because they had any hope of participating in it. The cross country run, in which these men participated, took place on the morning of the day of the football game, at Evanston. Their coach, Dick Grant, accompanied the team. Likewise the fact that Dr. Cooke was included in the number taken, is explained by the fact that he was sent by the athletic board of control to meet other basketball men to confer about the schedule of games for the coming season. This would reduce the number who were taken in connection with the football game to 124.

The reason these things were not pointed out in the previous statement was that it was thought that the alumni knew the facts in the case and that there could be no question in the mind of anyone. The

fact that question has been raised concerning the matter is sufficient excuse for this explanation.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Remember the date—February 14th. No notice will be mailed to alumni living outside the Twin Cities so anyone who expects to attend should send in for tickets soon. Notices to the alumni living in the Twin Cities will be mailed just before the close of this month.

The occasion is one to arouse enthusiasm and a large attendance is positively assured. The affair is going to be absolutely informal, a valentine and birthday party. Ideas for valentines wanted. You may have just the idea we have been seeking—send in your ideas and see if you can recognize them on the night of the meeting. If you want to enjoy "bushels of fun" enter into the spirit of the occasion and help along with an idea.

INTERESTING FACTS REGARDING ATHLETICS.

Allan J. McBean, manager of athletics, has compiled statistics showing that 1370 students take part in athletic sports of one sort or another. The following statement shows how this number are distributed.

Football	152
Basketball	230
Gymnastics	436
Swimming	150
Soccer	126
La Crosse	36
Baseball	240
Track	100
Total	1,370

SPOKANE ALUMNI ACTIVITIES.

A recent letter from M. J. Luby, '98, of Spokane tells of the activities of the alumni of that city. A meeting was held last week and twenty-two sat at the table. We quote:—

"We had several matters to discuss. The first was the coming lecture by Professor Sanford. She wrote me in October that she would be here January 21st and 22nd. I began then to cast about for suitable organization, under whose auspices she might lecture, and draw the largest audience. I took the matter up with the state president of the Parent-Teachers' Association, who lives here, and between us, we have arranged for Miss Sanford to deliver us a lecture at the auditorium of the Lewis & Clark High School, Tuesday evening, January 21st, under the auspices of the Parent-Teachers' Association. The lecture will be provided by the University Alumni and the Parent-Teachers Association, and

will be free to the public. We expect to have a large attendance.

The next matter was the possibility of an evening with the University Glee Club during the Easter vacation. This matter is in the hands of a committee, and we hope will be favorably worked out. A committee was also appointed to undertake to arrange for a lecture here by Dr. Burton some time in June.

We received information to the effect that Dr. Vincent may possibly come west some time in June, and if he comes through Spokane, you can depend upon it that the Alumni will be out in force. We will throw the switch, put up the stop signal and show him before he leaves what loyal supporters, both he and the University have in Spokane. Our reply from President Vincent is not entirely favorable, but we may yet have the pleasure of entertaining him in the early summer. Minnesota has some mighty loyal boosters in Spokane among, both the men and women. Since announcement, definitely, that Miss Sanford will be here, Mrs. Dr. Frost (Maude Bartleson) and Mrs. E. W. Evenson (Rowena Pattee) have been untiring workers among the women's organizations, to see that the women turn out to meet Miss Sanford.

REGENTS MEETING.

A meeting of the Board of Regents was held at the University January 16th. There were present Regents Lind, Eberhart, Mayo, Nelson, Rice, Schulz, Snyder, Sommers, Williams, J. G., Williams, M. M., and Vincent.

Regent Lind was unanimously re-elected president and Regent Nelson vice president, of the Board.

The resignation of John P. Devaney, instructor in practice work in the night law school and of Dr. Charles N. Spratt as instructor in Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology were accepted, to take effect at once.

The following appointments were made on recommendation of the President:—

Edward P. Burch, professorial lecturer in the college of engineering; Carl C. Eberly, instructor in Physiology; G. A. Magnusson, demonstrator in Pathology and Bacteriology; Albert E. Johann, assistant in the out-patient department laboratory; George L. Harrington, assistant in the department of Geology; Edwin T. Hodge, George Nishihara and Lynn Martin, scholars in the department of geology and mineralogy; Albertis Montgomery, scholar in the department of physics; Ethel Rogers, assistant in domestic art; R. C. Shiffett, student instructor in botany and plant pathology; Felix Schneiderhan, student instructor in the same department.

The foregoing appointments for the balance of the current year only.

Voted to grant a sabbatical leave of ab-

sence to assistant professor James B. Miner to begin August 1st of the current year.

Voted to give the rank of Associate professor to the position of chief of the division of Agricultural extension and the same for director of University extension.

Voted to approve the following trips outside the state:— Dean Shenehon to attend a meeting of the deans of engineering in Land Grant colleges at Washington, D. C., January 24th; Dean Downey to represent this University in place of the President at the dedication of Lincoln Hall at the University of Illinois, February 12th; C. P. Bull to attend the Breeders' Association at Columbia, S. C.

The President of the Board announced committee appointments for the new members as follows:—Fred B. Snyder, executive, buildings and grounds and auditing; John G. Williams, agricultural.

It was voted to recommend the appointment of Regent M. M. Williams as a member of the forestry board in place of Governor Lind who declined re-appointment.

The plan of re-organization of committees in the college of science, literature and the arts, was approved.

Three hundred dollars were appropriated from the reserve for an assistant to the director of music for the balance of the current year.

The Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations were granted the use of the University chapel Sunday afternoons for a vesper service.

It was voted to refer to the University Senate for consideration the plan of granting six months absence on full pay in lieu of sabbatical leave for a year on half pay.

It was voted to refer to the same body the question of members of the staff accepting outside employment without the approval of the dean and the president.

The whole staff of the college of medicine and surgery having resigned the Board named the following committee to consider and make recommendations concerning the re-organization of medical teaching in the University. The committee is constituted as follows:—Dean Westbrook, Drs. Moore, Green, Wilson (of Rochester), Tuohy (of Duluth), and Bratrud (of Warren), and the President of the University, exofficio. The committee held its first meeting last Friday morning. Its recommendations will be submitted to the Regents at their next meeting.

The Regents referred to the agricultural committee, together with Dean Woods and Professors Haecker and Mayne, the proposition to purchase live stock and slaughter the same at the agricultural school for instruction and the use of the beef in the several dining halls.

The Comptroller was authorized to procure from the members of the University

THE UNIVERSITY'S NEEDS.

The Weekly presents its readers, in this issue, a statement of the items for which an appropriation is being asked from the legislature. With each item is a short, official statement of the reasons which caused the particular request to be made.

Never before has the University budget been prepared with such systematic care. The deans consulted with the heads of departments under their charge and made up the budget of the college. Then the deans met with the president and these college budgets were gone over with great care, and, as was inevitable, a large cut was made, to bring the total within reasonable limits. The Regents then passed upon the total budget and after adopting the same tentatively, told the deans that a \$100,000 cut should be made.

This cut was distributed where it was felt that the least hardship would be worked and the budget again submitted to the Regents for adoption.

There is a reason—and a good one—for every item asked and not a single item can fail without real loss of efficiency in some branch of the University service to the State.

The emphasis, in this budget, has been placed just where the alumni have repeatedly urged that it be placed—on men. The University is making great progress—not only in reaching out into the state and touching every corner of the same for its help—but in its standing among the colleges of the country. There is no other one thing within its borders that gives the state wider or more desirable publicity than the University.

The work which the alumni can do, which will best serve the University, is to give the widest possible publicity to the facts contained in this issue of the Weekly. Try to have your local newspaper print some of the items which impress you as specially significant—this will be a real service and the effect cannot be otherwise than beneficial.

This service is our privilege—it is a return that we can make to the state which has done so much for us.

Remember—That we do not want for the University anything—unless what is asked will insure continuation of good service to the State, or, a betterment of the University's service to the State.

Additional copies of this report may be secured by writing to the Weekly.

THE LEGISLATIVE BUDGET.

The following statements were prepared by the persons directly interested in the various items. The statements were submitted through the deans of the various colleges, who have checked the same, and have received the approval of President

Vincent. The statements constitute an official statement of the reasons which caused the University authorities to ask the Legislature for the particular items that appear in the budget for the coming biennium. You will find it worth your while to make yourself familiar with these statements, for they will give you some idea of the lines of development that may be expected during the next two years.

Legislative Budget for Biennium, 1913-1915.

1. For maintenance, \$483,000 annually, (formerly \$325,000).
2. Fuel, \$60,000 annually, (formerly \$35,000).
3. Law library, \$5,000 annually (no increase).
4. General library, \$20,000 annually, (formerly \$10,000).
5. General repairs for the University, \$25,000 annually.
6. University hospital support, \$80,000 annually (formerly \$79,600).
7. Research and publications, \$10,000 annually (no increase).
8. Scientific books and apparatus, \$25,000 annually (no increase).
9. University extension, \$40,000 annually (formerly \$10,000).
10. Mines experiment station, \$10,000 annually (no increase).
11. Geological survey, \$6,500 annually (no increase).
12. Repairs and alterations, farm, \$17,500 annually (formerly \$10,000).
13. Campus maintenance, farm, \$3,000 annually (formerly \$2,500).
14. Agricultural library, \$9,000 annually (formerly \$6,000).
15. Agricultural extension, \$65,000 annually (formerly \$45,000).
16. Forestry experiments and support, \$15,500 annually (formerly \$13,000).
17. General experiment station investigations, \$51,000 annually (formerly \$35,000).
18. Anatomy building wing with equipment, \$143,000.
19. Remodeling and equipping pathology building, \$37,500.
20. Remodeling chemistry building, \$17,500.
21. Sprinkler system and wiring, \$25,000.
22. Home economics building and equipment, farm, \$75,000.
23. Additional heating plant, farm, \$26,000.
24. Gymnasium and drill hall, farm, \$90,000.
25. Trolley connections between campuses, \$60,000.
26. Ice house and cold storage, farm, \$20,000.
27. Greenhouse, farm, \$22,000.
28. Veterinary pathology plant and minor changes in veterinary building, \$18,250.
29. Addition to horse barn, \$5,000.

30. New poultry house, \$4,000.
 31. Alterations to chemistry building, farm, \$3,100.
 32. Addition to dairy hall, \$2,000.
 33. Plant pathology, field house, \$2,000.
 34. Alterations in dining hall, \$1,500.
 35. Campus grading, new fences, etc., farm, \$15,000.
 36. Purchase of live stock, \$8,000.
 37. Storage cellar, farm, \$500.
 38. Renewal of boys' dormitory equipment, \$2,500.
 39. Timber purchase at Cloquet, \$8,600.
 40. Electrical engineering equipment and repairs of building, \$20,000.
 41. Experimental laboratory equipment, college of engineering, \$7,000.
 42. Machine and woodworking shops equipment, \$10,000.
 43. Addition to botany greenhouse, \$3,000.
 44. Equipment for college of dentistry, \$2,500.
 45. Equipment for school of mines, \$6,000.
 46. Equipment for college of science, literature and the arts, \$10,000.
 47. Biological building, \$200,000.
 48. University hospital service building and equipment, \$50,000.
 49. Womens' gymnasium and equipment, main campus, \$125,000.
 50. To redeem outstanding certificates for campus extension, \$70,000.
 51. General maintenance, Crookston, \$39,900 annually.
 52. Repairs and alterations, Crookston, \$10,000.
 53. Central heating plant and water softener, Crookston, \$40,000.
 54. Dormitory for boys, Crookston, \$40,000.
 55. Drainage, sewerage disposal and greenhouse, Crookston, \$19,700.
 56. Grain storage and cleaning, Crookston, \$6,000.
 57. Machine shed, Crookston, \$2,000.
 58. Swine barn addition, Crookston, \$1,000.
 59. Grading farm and school grounds, Crookston, \$2,000.
 60. General maintenance, Grand Rapids, \$7,000 annually.
 61. General maintenance, Morris, \$25,000 annually.
 62. Alterations, repairs and equipment, Morris, \$18,000.
 63. General maintenance, Duluth, \$6,100 annually.
 64. Clearing land, Duluth, \$3,000.
 65. Live-stock, Duluth, \$2,000.
 66. Institute hall, Duluth, \$7,000.
 67. General maintenance, Waseca, \$3,900 annually.
 68. Feed sheds and yards, Waseca, \$2,000.
 69. Superintendent's house, Waseca, \$3,500.
 70. Alterations and remodeling old buildings, Waseca, \$5,000.
 71. Drainage, Waseca, \$1,500.
 72. Water system, Waseca, \$500.
 73. Fencing, Waseca, \$1,000.
 74. Live-stock, Waseca, \$5,000.
 75. Seeds and plants, Waseca, \$500.
- 1. For Maintenance, \$483,000 annually (formerly \$325,000).**
- This increase in general maintenance is needed to increase the educational efficiency of the University.
- (1) The teaching staff is too small for the work to be done. Minnesota has one teacher for every sixteen students,—Wisconsin one for twelve,—Illinois one for nine,—California one for nine,—Harvard one for seven, and Pennsylvania one for ten. The increase of staff in the last three years in the Department of Agriculture is as follows:—1541-1825- 2827. The increase of the regular staff was 63-72-78. Class sections in several colleges are so large that thorough instruction is impossible. The college of science, literature and the arts alone asks for an increase of thirty teachers. Many men capable of research work are overloaded with instruction and routine duties. They should be relieved by the appointment of assistants.
- (2) Salaries should be increased. The average salary of professors in the University of Minnesota is \$2893.75,—of associate professors \$2575,—of assistant professors \$1879.10,—and of instructors \$1225.29. The competition for strong men is keen. The cost of living has risen out of proportion to increases in salary. Good men are being called to other institutions. It is more economical to retain a good man by an increase in salary than to replace him. Competition is especially keen in the agricultural field where the demand has recently greatly increased. A strong University must be able to command the services of men and women of the first rank.
- (3) There is a demand for increased efficiency in many directions.
- (a) The strengthening of the college of education with enlarged staff and adequate facilities for practice schools.
- (b) Development of a thorough training for teachers of agricultural and other vocational subjects.
- (c) More courses in business subjects, fitting students for commerce, banking, insurance, transportation, etc.
- (d) The immediate strengthening of the department of home economics.
- (e) The development of a thorough course in music.
- (f) The addition of two optional years in the school of agriculture.
- (g) Increasing the scope of experiment stations' work, especially in farm management, study of animal diseases and agricultural economics.
- (h) A more thorough equipment and

instruction in industrial chemistry, which is developing so rapidly.

(i) Enlarging the scope and thoroughness of the summer session, not only in arts, but in some of the professional schools.

(4) New functions. There is a demand for undertaking new tasks such as

(a) The establishment of a thorough course in architecture in the college of engineering.

(b) The development of art courses in co-operation with the Minnesota art institute.

(c) The offering of courses in journalism.

(d) The organization of courses in public health for the training of sanitarians and health officers.

(e) Co-operation with the various state institutions for research.

(f) Co-operation between the college of medicine and the department of agriculture in the study of animal diseases.

(g) The appointing of administrative officers to give personal services to the work of students in the college of science, literature and the arts.

(5) Expense of maintenance will be increased.

(a) The new buildings will require increased janitor service.

(b) The wages of mechanics, janitors and other service-men should be increased.

(c) Additional supplies will be needed for almost all departments.

2. Fuel, \$60,000 annually (formerly \$20,000 for first year and \$50,000 for second).

(1) Items 1½ and 2, Section II, Chapter 238, General Laws 1911 appropriated for fuel for the year ending July 31, 1912, \$20,000, and for year ending July 31, 1913, \$50,000.

(2) It is not believed that it was expected that this would cover the cost of fuel as the cost of fuel for the year ending July 31, 1912 was \$72,728.55.

(3) It is expected with the operation of the New Heating Plant at the University and the improvement of the plant at the University Farm to reduce the fuel cost to approximately \$60,000 per annum.

3. Law Library, \$5,000 annually (no increase).

The sum of \$5,000 per annum heretofore appropriated for the Law Library and again asked for is needed in its entirety to maintain the current series of books now in the library and to bring the library to a higher state of efficiency by adding other series of reports not now carried and by securing the most recent treatises and text-books.

4. General Library, \$20,000 annually (formerly \$10,000).

(1) The University library contains fewer

books than any other institution of its class.

Illinois has212,000

California has240,000

Michigan has305,000

Chicago has385,000

Wisconsin (including

State Library) has...367,000

Minnesota has165,000

Our needs are as great as theirs.

(2) To compete with them we must have larger appropriations than they. We must overcome their start.

(3) Advanced and research work in most lines is impossible with the present collection.

(4) We need a large number of duplicates for undergraduate work.

(5) The library is a necessary element in every department of the University. The advancement of the institution as a whole depends upon the growth of the library.

(6) This is the great reference library for the state at large. We send books to schools and individuals throughout the state. We should be able to furnish information to any citizen on any subject.

5. General Repairs for the University, \$25,000 (no increase).

With the addition of five new buildings the above amount is scarcely sufficient to meet the needs. There is, however, a small balance carried over from the last year and it is hoped, with strict economy, to be able to keep within the present amount.

6. University Hospital Support, \$80,000 annually (formerly \$79,600).

(1) The cost of maintaining the hospital for the year 1911-12 was \$77,615.27.

(2) Recently sixteen beds have been added to the hospital service, an increase of 14 per cent. These additional beds can be used economically without additional changes.

(3) It is confidently believed now that the hospital has been thoroughly organized and running normally that the present support will be adequate.

7. Research and Publication, \$10,000 annually (no increase).

(1) Over forty investigations, on a wide range of subjects, have received aid in the form of material, apparatus, and assistants.

Abbreviated titles of some of the researches:—More efficient ventilation, Mental examination of children, Contagious abortion in cattle, Tubercle bacillus, Cirrhosis of liver, Scandinavian settlements in the United States, Commission form of government, Plant lice, Radioactivity, Nebulae, Edition of York plays, Cerebral cortex, Blood, Embryonic growth and development, Industries in the Northwest, Telephony, Metering electric power, Im-

plantation of ovum, Electric discharge, Re-inforced concrete tests, Gyrostatic stability, Alkaloids, Ethnological survey, Inflammatory processes, Serum reactions, Editions of Beowulf and Nicholas notes, Enrichment of ore deposits.

(2) Botanical Survey; Plants of bogs of Northern Minnesota, studied with reference to reclamation and to relations of acid in soil to plants. Detailed vegetation survey, with utilitarian objects, made in four townships in different parts of State.

(3) Publications of Survey:—Minnesota Trees and Shrubs, 325 pages; Guide to Autumn Flowers of Minnesota, 50 pages. Minnesota Botanical Studies, about 350 pages.

(4) Minnesota research publications:—Some twelve monographs ranging from 40 to 250 pages each are being published, the subjects being in the fields of medicine, history, chemistry, and agriculture.

8. Scientific Books and Apparatus, \$25,000 annually (no increase).

(1) This is now incorporated in the regular University budget and is apportioned to the various departments.

(2) The tentative budget for the year ending July 31, 1912, based upon the salary schedule as it stood July 31, 1911 with the same appropriations for supplies as has been expended during the previous year, exceeded the funds available by approximately \$27,000.

(3) The departmental libraries require technical books which cannot be fairly charged to the central library which needs to develop its general collection. The rapid development of the sciences is recorded in a great volume of literature with which a university must be supplied.

(4) The advance of science and the demands of thorough teaching make necessary the purchase of a great variety of apparatus.

9. University Extension, \$40,000 annually (formerly \$10,000).

There is a demand for many types of extension work in all parts of the state. The most important are:—

(1) Evening courses in business subjects in the chief cities and larger towns.

(2) Classes in engineering, mechanical drawing, applied mathematics, etc. in the large industrial centers, in railway divisions and shop towns, etc.

(3) University weeks or six-day programs conducted in towns throughout the state. One of these weeks should be conducted annually in every community.

(4) The organization of debating societies in high schools and communities and the supplying of references and other material for the preparation of debates.

(5) Organization of social center activities and co-operation with commercial clubs and other local organizations.

(6) Establishment of a bureau for lantern slides and moving-picture films to be distributed to schools and societies throughout the state.

(7) Co-operation with the State board of health in conducting lecture courses on public hygiene, etc.

(8) Co-operation with the State library association in creating a demand for traveling libraries in connection with various extension activities.

(9) Providing public lectures either singly or in groups on a great variety of topics.

(10) Serving as a bureau to provide public lectures, concerts and entertainments to local societies, short-course committees, etc.

(11) Providing courses of correspondence instruction in a wide range of subjects and arranging for periodic visits by traveling supervisors.

(12) Organization and supervision of local dramatic clubs with a view to presenting the best types of plays.

10. Mines Experiment Station, \$10,000 annually (no increase).

A continuance of the \$20,000 biennial appropriation made by the Legislature of 1911 is requested to carry on work already begun, which has proved so valuable to the citizens of the state. The work undertaken is briefly as follows:

(1) The development of the mineral resources of the state.

(2) Assaying specimens of ores, rocks, clays and minerals free of charge.

(3) Making mining and metallurgical experiments in the treatment of such substances and in the utilization of mining and metallurgical bi-products.

(4) Investigating mining methods and the use of explosives.

(5) Making ore estimates for the Tax Commission.

A bulletin on Minnesota mining methods is now in press. It consists of 220 pages and is well illustrated with photographs, maps and drawings. Work has already been started on a bulletin entitled "The smelting of Minnesota iron ores."

The experiment station has prepared for distribution the following maps:

(1) Mining districts of Minnesota.

(2) The Cuyuna range.

(3) The Mesabi range.

These maps must be kept up to date from year to year if they are to be of value. This will necessitate considerable fieldwork for the purpose of acquiring accurate data.

A series of tests are being made on the treatment of low grade iron ores found within the state. Special machines have been built at the School of Mines Laboratory for this purpose.

Nearly one billion tons of iron ore have been estimated to date for the Tax Commission by the school of mines.

11. Geological Survey, \$6,500 annually
(no increase).

It is proposed during the next biennium to enter into co-operation with the United States geological survey. The following work is planned:

- (1) Geological survey of the Duluth quadrangle.
- (2) Survey and report on the Cuyuna range.
- (3) Report on building stones of Minnesota.
- (4) Final report on the clays of the state.
- (5) Preparation of a relief model map of Minnesota.
- (6) Map of the surface formations and soils of the northern half of Minnesota, to be completed in the winter of 1913-14.
- (7) Map of the surface formations and soils of the southern half of Minnesota, to be published during the winter of 1914-15.
- (8) The preparation of educational bulletins based on accurate topographical surveys of the complete educational centers of the state.

12. Repairs and Alterations, University Farm, \$17,500 annually (formerly \$10,000).

(1) There are fourteen large school buildings, a power house and carpentry shop, six barns, and a number of small buildings and sheds, making a total of twenty-nine buildings at the University farm. Many of these are old and constantly in need of repairs. Several new buildings have been constructed recently which make an additional tax on this fund. Only three of the large buildings are of fireproof construction. Some are built entirely of wood. The horticultural building, and several of the older dormitories are particularly in need of repair.

(2) The heating, plumbing and wiring are, in most of the buildings, of ancient construction and need overhauling and constant attention.

(3) All of the school buildings, except the most recent ones, are deficient in toilet rooms.

(5) Alterations are frequently necessary to economize space in crowded departments. Many alterations in the last biennium have had to be paid for from other funds since this fund has been reserved as far as possible for repairs.

13. Campus Maintenance, University Farm, \$3,000 annually (formerly \$2,500).

(1) With each new building the campus has to be extended, requiring new walks, lawns, and the necessary upkeep. Several new buildings have recently been added. The grading for some of these is provided under Item 36.

(2) The upkeep of this enlarged campus, however, will require at least the amount

asked. Some new walks are required and old ones need repairing. The campus is also greatly in need of a more complete lighting system.

14. Library, Agricultural, \$9,000 annually
(formerly \$6,000).

(1) The experiment station has been very greatly hampered in the past by wholly inadequate library facilities. The library is probably the weakest feature of our experiment station.

(2) Efficient work is not possible without first-class library facilities. At present our men have frequently to borrow or consult works in libraries in other states, or at Washington. Many important periodical files are incomplete and some are wanting altogether.

(3) More assistants are also needed to make the library more available to station workers as well as to college and school classes.

15. Agricultural Extension, \$65,000 annually
(formerly \$45,000).

Liberal support for this work is of utmost importance. The amount asked for is not as large as it ought to be, but it is hoped that additional federal funds will be available if the Leever Bill is passed by Congress. This increase is needed for the following reasons:—

(1) The successful extension workers are men of broad experience and able to meet and impress favorably the great variety of people with whom they come into contact. A man acquainted in the state can be of much more value than a stranger in this work. Salary increases will therefore be necessary to retain the best men in this work.

(2) The mailing list for the extension publications is constantly increasing and additional funds are necessary for printing and mailing.

(3) As men are added to the force additional funds for traveling expenses are needed.

(4) The constant demand for extension workers from all parts of the state makes imperative additional help. Since our appropriation was made two years ago, about eighty high schools and graded schools have been added to the list of schools giving agricultural courses. Each one of these in the state greatly increases the demands on us for assistance in conducting "short courses," "University weeks," and other extension work.

(5) Several counties are now ready to take up Agricultural Extension work in the counties by hiring a local county agent. The supervision of these county agents will devolve upon us, and each county man added to the list will naturally greatly increase the demands upon specialists in this division for assistance.

16. Forestry Experiments and Support, \$15,500 annually (formerly \$13,000).

For Forest School Instruction \$9,500 annually (formerly \$7,500).

For Forest School Support, \$4,500 annually (formerly \$4,000).

Timber preservation, \$1,500 (same).

(1) There is imperative need for the investigation of the timber resources of the state. Additional help in the investigation of this subject and in the additional experimental projects carried on at Cloquet, requires an increase of \$5,000 for the biennium.

(2) Extensive experiments on the forestry problems of Minnesota are now under way at the Cloquet station with the cooperation of the U. S. forest service and the State forest service.

17. General Experiment Station Investigations \$51,000 annually (formerly \$35,000).

Numerous old and new problems confront the farmer and the experiment station investigations are aimed to solve these problems. Amounts as follows are needed in these investigations:—

(1) Field Crop Breeding, \$6,500 annually (formerly \$5,000).

An additional expert in the work now carried on is needed. Additional labor is also greatly needed in the nursery work.

(2) Eradication of Noxious Weeds, \$1,000 annually.

No increase. Chiefly investigations in the past on quack grass. Future work will also be on Canada and sow thistles.

(3) Field Work in Farm Management, \$4,500 annually (formerly \$1,500).

The cost accounting work under this fund has been of great value in learning the cost of production of various crops. Cost of production of vegetable and horticultural crops and of meat animals will be taken up. Additional help (route men) in this work is needed. Farm equipment work has also been carried on under this project. A larger number of farmers should be included in the statistical routes.

(4) Agricultural Engineering Investigations \$1,000 annually (formerly \$500).

To carry on investigations of agricultural engineering problems, and to make available for the use of the farmer information in regard to engineering and the mechanic arts. Rope-tying and carpentry bulletins have been proposed, and work on traction engines is under way. In addition the possible use of auxiliary irrigation plants in Minnesota and the effect of irrigation on plant diseases are being studied.

(5) Drainage Investigations, \$2,500 annually (formerly \$2,000).

To study drainage problems as affecting the farmer in Minnesota. Strength tests

of drainage tile, peat investigations and improved methods of drainage construction are projects under this fund. In addition surveys and drainage systems have been completed on five demonstration farms. These surveys and investigations ought to be continued, with an increase for a general extension of the work.

(6) Plant Diseases, \$2,000 annually (formerly \$1,500).

Increased experimental work on diseases of potatoes, corn, cereals and orchard crops is urgent. Field work is especially important, and cooperative work in spraying orchard crops, and particularly among potato growers for disease-free crops in Minnesota must be provided for. Every effort possible should be made to develop the seed potato reputation of the state, and especially ought the diseases which are not yet as serious as in other states to be prevented from getting a foothold.

(7) Bacteriological Investigations, \$1,500 annually (a new project).

There are many problems of bacteriology confronting the experiment workers in almost every division of the experiment station. Especially urgent are problems in bacteria of peat and other soils, legume bacteria of silage, manures, etc. The experiment station has not been able to develop this work as it is at other stations and it is very necessary that a beginning be made in this development.

(8) Seed Laboratory Investigations, \$1,500 annually (a new project).

The seed laboratory has been in operation two years and is doing very good educational and investigational work. This function of the seed laboratory needs support badly. A separate support is desirable outside of the funds from any seed law that may be passed. Expert help, seed collections, cooperation and demonstrations in pure seed work are needed.

(9) Soil Investigations, \$2,000 annually

No increase. Work to be continued on soil survey of demonstration farms and fertilizer needs of peaty soils, studies of lime phosphorus and humus content of the older cultivated soils of the state as a basis for rotation and other farm management practices. No increase is asked on account of the proposed special state soil survey of which this ought to be the nucleus.

(10) Grain and Flour Investigations, \$2,500 annually (formerly \$2,000).

This was formerly a part of the hog cholera, flour and grain investigations—now separated since it is entirely distinct from the hog cholera work.

A slight increase is needed, (a) to continue the study of composition and milling values of the wheats of the state and the factors which effect the milling values of grains; (b) to enlarge the work to include

the study of flax in the same way; (c) to carry on field work in the effects of methods of handling on the quality of the grain.

(11) **Sorghum Syrup Investigation, \$1,000 annually** (a new project).

There has been a decrease in the state in the production of sorghum syrup, although the price has risen. The industry seems to need support and at least investigation into the methods of manufacture and production. It seems probable that the industry may be made a very profitable one in the state, especially since northern grown sorghums have a higher sugar content and greater purity than southern grown crops.

(12) **Nutrition Investigations, \$3,500 annually** (formerly \$2,500).

The analytical work required in animal nutrition investigations requires analysts of more than ordinary training and skill. Increases are needed to retain the present assistants and to furnish supplies for this important investigational work, now directed to reducing the cost of beef production.

(13) **Poultry Enlargement and Support, \$5,000 annually.**

No increase. This industry now represents an annual increase to the state of about thirty millions. The present support at least is required to develop the work demanded by the poultry interests of the state.

(14) **Injurious Insects, \$3,500 annually** (formerly \$1,500).

There is a general urgent need of increased investigations in this work. Especially insistent are the problems of the larch saw fly, which is killing millions of dollars worth of Minnesota tamaracks, and of the bee industry, which has not been supported in the past as the importance of the work demands. Demonstrations of methods of bee-keeping call for increased assistance. The spraying problems for orchard insects are constantly demanding more work, especially in cooperation and demonstration of methods. An increase for this work is especially needed.

(15) **Horticultural Crops, \$2,500 annually** (formerly \$2,000).

An increased effort is necessary in potato investigations. Minnesota has an opportunity to establish and maintain a national reputation for potato seed growing, and the industry should be liberally supported. Investigations of other vegetable crops are also greatly needed and the opportunities ought to be increased.

(16) **Fruit Breeding, \$5,500 annually** (formerly \$2,500).

Minnesota has one of the largest and best fruit breeding farms in this country. It gives promise of splendid results. Its growth has made the present appropriation

entirely inadequate for maintenance. As the stock increases, additional nursery men and help are required. To maintain the farm and to obtain even approximately the greatest benefit from the possibilities of the land and equipment the requested increase in support will be absolutely necessary.

(17) **Hog Cholera Investigations, \$2,000 annually.**

This was formerly a part of the Hog Cholera, Flour and Grain Investigations, but is now separated. No increase is asked. The work is of utmost importance and should at least be continued as at present. Methods of immunization are in need of improvement; the study of more economical production of serum and of conditions affecting the potency of the serum are especially demanded. A less bulky serum and one less liable to deteriorate is greatly needed. No increase in the funds is asked because the serum is now produced approximately at cost.

(18) **Investigations in Marketing and Agricultural Organization, \$3,000 annually** (a new project).

Problems of agricultural economics are particularly pressing and a new division of the experiment station has been established to investigate methods of marketing and cooperation. These lines of work call for a liberal increase in support. Many results of experiment station investigations lose much of their force because economic conditions on the farm make applications impossible. This work is fundamental to farm management problems in the state.

18. **Anatomy Building Wing with Equipment, \$143,000.**

This recommendation of the administration provides space for the college of education because it vacates the building now occupied by the University department of pathology and bacteriology and the laboratory and epidemiological divisions of the Minnesota state board of health.

The completed anatomy building will provide space not only for anatomy, obstetrics and gynecology, which are housed in the part at present constructed but will also afford quarters for pathology and bacteriology and the rapidly growing public health work of the University. In addition, it will increase the conveniences of the State board of health.

The arrangement will restore the previous association of the medical laboratory branches and bring services now housed over one-half mile away into that immediate relationship to the hospital and clinical branches which is so much demanded.

The change will save many miles a day to students and staff and eliminate the present inevitable schedule confusion which is at once disturbing to teachers and discouraging to students.

19. Remodeling and equipping the Pathology Building, \$37,500.

(1) This building is admirably located for the use of the college of education, which must have a model school as the basis of its work.

(2) It is proposed to provide quarters for a school of two hundred pupils including the seventh and eighth grades and the four high school years.

(3) It will be necessary to make fundamental changes in the building and to provide proper equipment for all school subjects including agriculture, manual training and home economics.

(4) The sum asked for will fully cover all the work that can be completed during the biennium. A small additional appropriation may be necessary later.

20. Remodeling the Chemistry Laboratory for a Mens' Building, \$17,500.

(1) There are about two thousand men on the campus daily. In 1911-12 2,468 men were registered in all departments.

(2) A center for these men is sorely needed. A state university ought to provide headquarters for its students. Alice Shevlin hall serves the purpose admirably for the women of the University.

(3) The alumni expect and are ready to assume the chief burden of decorating and furnishing the building. At the last session of the legislature the state was asked to contribute only one-half the total amount.

(4) The present chemistry laboratory is admirably adapted for the purpose of a mens' building. It is centrally located with reference to the old campus and the new, and lends itself easily to remodeling.

(5) The chief features of the proposed mens' building will be social and recreative. Restaurant privileges will be an important feature. The University ought to provide a suitable place for the social needs of the men, who are at present forced to resort to inferior restaurants, news-rooms, pool-rooms, cigar stores, etc.

(6) The proposed appropriation will provide for the fundamental changes such as proper wiring, arrangement of partitions, equipping of kitchen and pantries, new plumbing, etc. The decorating and furnishing will be supplied by the alumni.

21. Sprinkler system and conduit wiring, \$25,000.

All the new buildings of the University are thoroughly fire-proof in construction. In the old buildings there is constant danger from fire. The wiring does not conform to the best modern standards. The construction of the buildings makes them easily inflammable. It is proposed to install a sprinkler system and conduit wiring in Pillsbury hall, the chemical laboratory, the mechanic arts building, the library building and the law building. Careful estimates

show that the work can be done for the sum asked.

22. Home Economics Building and Equipment, Farm, \$75,000.

This building is designed to meet the needs of the home economics sections of the department of agriculture, namely, domestic science, domestic art and domestic economics.

(1) The section of domestic science is at present housed in a frame building which is already entirely inadequate for the number of students. The present building is a frame fire-trap; the danger where a hundred gas jets are often in use at one time can readily be realized.

(2) The number of students in this section has increased from 86 in 1900 to 460 in 1910 and over 500 in 1911 and 1912, most of this increase occurring in the last four years. During this time practically no increase in floor space has been made. Classes which ought to contain not more than twenty students now have fifty students. The students are so crowded as to make it impossible for the instructor to pass conveniently between them. This is especially serious in classes in cooking where individual help by the instructor is positively necessary.

(3) The present equipment and space makes it impossible to furnish laboratory and seminar facilities for much needed advanced and research work.

(4) One office for Domestic Science, 14x15 feet, accommodates six members of the teaching staff; it must also be used for consultation with students and as a reading room and library. Furthermore it serves as a reception room for visitors for a section which handles over five hundred students.

(5) The present quarters of the section of domestic art in the main building are rapidly becoming inadequate. About five hundred students are given instruction in this section and the number increases each year.

The building ought to be so constructed that all sections can ultimately be brought into the same building. The appropriation asked for will not provide space for all sections at present.

23. Additional Heating Plant, Farm, \$26,000.

The present power plant was built sixteen years ago and new boilers and engines were added in 1906, 1908 and 1910, until the house is crowded to the doors.

We have added equipment and exchanged smaller units for larger ones to meet the demands as they were put upon us. We have 1100 H. P. capacity and 200 K. W. in power capacity in a house planned sixteen years ago for a 500 H. P. capacity. We have reached the limit of expansion and are crowded beyond the factor of safety, when one stops to consider that the institution is dependent upon this small plant for its heat, light, water and power. The safety

of the institution demands a new plant and an up-to-date equipment. We can get this new plant by a complete overhauling of the present plant, and by the addition of from eighty to one hundred feet at the south end of the present plant. Some of our present boilers and power equipment could be used for the summer run, but from October to April the demands on the power plant will undoubtedly grow to double its present capacity, and an up-to-date plant in every respect should be installed.

The appropriation asked for will allow for the addition of a few more boilers and will afford temporary relief, only providing for the new buildings now under construction.

24. Gymnasium and Drill Hall, Farm, \$90,000.

The U. S. war department has found the facilities for drill in the department of agriculture inadequate and there is danger of losing considerable federal support if this is not remedied. The drill hall asked for will be large enough to be used for the setting up work in drill, while the gun drill and equipment will be concentrated at the University. A smaller building than would otherwise be necessary will therefore suffice.

The present gymnasium is utterly inadequate. It is only 50x100 ft., and has no bath facilities for women and almost none for men. It is expected to provide for over eight hundred school students and four hundred college students. Physical training is most urgently needed, not so much from the standpoint of recreation, which is important in that it deters many students from less profitable pursuit of amusement, but from the standpoint of the health of the student. This is particularly applicable to students like those of the department of agriculture, whose summers are spent in hard outdoor work and who need physical exercise throughout the year in order to keep in good health.

25. Track connection with railroad and trolley system connecting University with Agricultural department, \$60,000.

(1) A detailed estimate, made by experienced engineers, covering right of way, grading, materials, labor, freight cars, overhead work, trolley, poles, wire, etc., \$60,000.

Until the absolute route is definitely decided upon it is impossible to furnish exact estimates of all details but those who have cooperated in the preparation of the estimate herewith presented are agreed that \$60,000 is the minimum for which a satisfactory line, economical of operation, can be built.

(2) Operating expenses—annual—two cars, depreciation charge \$1,200; 313 days service, 5008 car-hours, at \$1.25 an hour, \$6,260.00; express car service, \$1,173.75;

maintenance of track, \$800, making a total of \$9,433.74 annually.

Note—This makes the actual rental of cars, fully equipped, in charge of paid crew, a trifle less than \$1.50 a car-hour. The state warehouse commission reports the actual cost of operating suburban lines, in this state, at \$1.90 a car-hour.

No charge has been made for interest on the investment as it is figured that with the installation of a trolley line a much greater saving will immediately result by doing away with a duplication of buildings and equipment.

(3) Estimated receipts annually, \$13,807.20.

Passenger receipts, \$8,423.20; saving on delivery of coal, \$1,500; saving on supplies, \$720; on construction material, \$1,500; dispensing with chartered cars, \$980; saving in express deliveries, \$684.

Explanation.—In computing the passenger fares a basis five cent fare as charged by the Minneapolis Street Railway company has been used, with a five cent round trip fare from the Como-Harriet junction to the agricultural school and return.

It is planned to make the line self-sustaining only and a schedule of fares cannot be made until after an experimental period of operation.

Explanation of saving in hauling.—The nearest railroad siding to the University farm is over a mile away, with an unusual incline. The present contract for hauling coal is 40 cents per ton and a charge for emergency deliveries much in excess of that amount. Special teaming from freight depots and warehouses from either city to the Agricultural School is at the rate of from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per load. The University farm is outside the express company's free delivery zone. A computation of the expense for the past six months shows an average monthly expense of \$57.00 for special delivery. With a trolley system, express could be delivered at the University, which is within the free delivery zone, and transferred to the supply car.

Other advantages.—It is proposed to establish a general store-house at the University for combining purchases of all supplies and delivering supplies as needed at the agricultural school by the supply car. For instance, where comparatively small lots of flour are now purchased for the several dining halls and delivered by team, a car load shipment could be received at the agricultural spur track and divided between the agricultural school and the University dining halls.

A large percentage of the building and repairs is done under the supervision of the superintendents of buildings and grounds at the agricultural school and University by day labor. The purchase of cement, lumber and other building materi-

als could be made in car loads and distributed.

The line would also afford greater convenience in direct rapid transit of students, faculty members, administrative officers, etc., and frequent interchange of mail would greatly facilitate cooperation between the departments.

26. Ice House and Cold Storage Plant, Farm, \$20,000.

(1) In order to provide food at low cost for those boarding at the dining hall, it is necessary to make purchases of perishable food stuffs when they are cheap and hold them until they are needed. To accomplish this purpose economically a cold storage plant is a necessity.

(2) This plant would hold all the ice necessary for dining hall and departmental needs, would furnish storage for vegetables, butter, milk, eggs, meats, and would furnish room and refrigeration for the manufacture of ice cream. Natural ice would be stored and refrigerated in this plant, keeping the product in sanitary condition. A plant of this kind would greatly reduce the cost of food stuffs at the dining hall besides furnishing perishable articles on the tables in much better condition than present facilities allow. It will also provide refrigeration for the meats section of the division of dairy and animal husbandry.

(3) The cost of operation of such a plant would be practically nothing, as it is planned to use natural ice for refrigeration, doing away with the necessity of a special engineer.

(4) The present ice house is built entirely of wood and is so badly rotted as to be beyond repair. It will not need to be replaced if the cold storage plant asked for is built.

27. Greenhouse, Farm, \$22,000.

(1) The present greenhouse equipment was provided when the School was small and before the college had developed, and is entirely inadequate to meet the demands of either. It has been patched from year to year and is now practically beyond repair. It is doubtful if it would survive a heavy snowstorm, as the main timbers are badly rotted.

(2) Greenhouse facilities are needed for school classes, college classes and experiment station work in horticulture, agriculture, soils and chemistry, plant diseases and seed testing, market gardening and floriculture. At present no facilities for greenhouse work, except in horticulture, are available. Greenhouses for soils have to be rented almost a mile away and are available then only at uncertain periods. Soil fertility investigations cannot be carried on without greenhouses.

(3) Urgent demands have been made upon the institution by those interested in

market gardening and floriculture, which are becoming important industries in Minnesota; this applies particularly to greenhouse crops. In agriculture and plant disease investigations the work cannot be properly conducted without up-to-date greenhouse equipment.

28. Additions to and Alterations in Veterinary Pathology Plant, and Equipment, Farm, \$18,250.

(1) There is an insistent demand from live stock interests throughout the state for the enlargement of the investigational facilities and work in animal diseases. The work of the livestock sanitary commission is also hampered by lack of adequate investigational facilities. Cooperative arrangements have already been made to center all of this investigational work in the Station. This is also true of general animal pathology work in the station and college.

(2) A well-equipped laboratory and suitably isolated barns and paddock will meet the needs of all of these departments. The station already has a well organized hog cholera serum plant, but this also needs enlargement to meet the increasing demand.

(3) The more important equipment items required include an animal house, small isolation stables and sheds, hog cots and yards, a laboratory addition, laboratory equipment, stock and fencing.

(4) Additional space for class and laboratory work is necessary. There is considerable unused space in the attic of the veterinary building which can be made available by some changes in the roof to provide light and ventilation.

29. Addition to Horse Barn, Farm, \$5,000.

The new barn for work horses cost approximately \$5,000. It is large enough to provide single stalls for work teams only. There is no room for colts or young stock and no box stalls for mares with colts. There is not sufficient feed storage room. There is no room for wagons or buggies. The new addition is to provide for those needs.

30. New Poultry House, Farm, \$4,000.

To equip the poultry section with buildings necessary to meet modern requirements we need:

- | | |
|--|---------|
| (1) A brooder house 26x36 with two wings 14x24 | \$2,500 |
| (2) Student practice house 16x125 | 1,250 |
| (3) Incubator house | 500 |

31. Alterations to Chemistry Building, Farm, \$3,100.

Adequate provision should be made for increase in soils work. At the present time there is neither laboratory nor greenhouse space sufficient to meet present needs. If a soil survey of this state is provided as

is very much needed the necessary laboratory and office space must be available. It is believed that the changes however contemplated will make this possible. The following changes are planned:—

(1) To provide store rooms and offices in the attic so as to relieve space on lower floors for class rooms and laboratory.

(2) To rearrange partitions on first and second floors to provide space for soil work.

(3) To provide additional tables, hoods and other equipment for laboratory and class work.

32. Addition to Dairy Hall, Farm, \$2,000.

The room set apart in the dairy hall for analytical work in animal nutrition is overcrowded with apparatus. Additional working space is necessary and can be easily provided by an addition on the south.

33. Plant Pathology Field House, Farm, \$2,000.

The land set apart for field work in plant pathology is nearly one-half mile from the laboratory. Provision must be made for a field laboratory room, storage room for spray pumps and other apparatus, and temporary quarters for a watchman during the period when crops are ripening.

34. Alterations in Dining Hall, Farm, \$1,500.

The cafeteria in the basement of the dining hall needs more light and ventilation. The old heating pipes must be removed and a new system installed, and the ceiling and walls painted.

35. Campus Grading, New Fences, Farm, \$15,000. (Available last biennium, \$10,000.)

The construction of the agricultural engineering building now nearing completion necessitates extended filling and grading. The main entrance road must be reconstructed and a new road graded to the rear of the engineering building.

All paddocks and pastures must be enclosed with dog proof fence. There is an increasing number of stock bitten each year by mad dogs. Six head of fine sheep and a valuable boar have been killed by mad dogs within the past year.

36. Purchase of Live Stock, Farm, \$8,000.

There is no increase in this item. It is the regular fund for the purchase of live stock needed for class work and for station and farm purposes.

37. Storage Cellar, Farm, \$500.

This is to enlarge the existing cellar so as to provide for the storage of horticultural material, especially seed potatoes. A large, well-equipped storage cellar is needed for the work, but the addition will meet immediate needs.

38. Renewal of Boys' Dormitory Equipment, Farm, \$2,500.

The beds and mattresses in this dormitory are very old and practically worn out, and are unsanitary. They must be replaced.

39. Timber Purchase at Cloquet, \$8,600.

This timber was selected two years ago and the purchase approved by the Board of Regents. It is absolutely necessary to the work of the Cloquet experiment station. It is offered at much less than its present value and may be considered as an investment. The St. Louis River Mercantile company paid the U. S. Government for this timber and has carried the debt for the University for two years. It should be paid at once.

40. Electrical Engineering Equipment with repairs of Building, in the College of Engineering, available for the year ending, July 31st, 1914 \$20,000.

(1) In the past ten years electrical engineering has advanced with great rapidity. The development of wireless telegraphy, the electrification of railways, the increase in the efficiency of electric lighting, the longer radius of electric transmission, which now makes possible the distribution of energy from a central power station over an area of 100,000 square miles, and the higher voltages used, have transformed electric practice. During the past eight years the electrical laboratory equipment of the College has not kept pace with the needs of widening practice.

(2) It is proposed to make the basement and attic of the present temporary building more available for experimental work and to shift partitions, in order to lessen the congestion on the main laboratory floor. Some of the present equipment will be moved to the basement for museum uses. New equipment will be transferable to a new fire-proof building when the legislature make provision for this.

(3) The major portion of the appropriation requested will be used to supplement or supersede the present obsolete and sparse equipment, increasing the quantity to fit the large number of students, adding variety to permit necessary lines of instruction, and the commercial tests frequently required.

(4) Such equipment as the following is included in the needs of the department: apparatus for tests of lamps and of intensity and quality of light, including modern arc lamps and regulators and vapor lamps; direct and alternating current railway motors and controllers; alternating current testing apparatus, a motor-generator set, high and low tension transformers, induction regulators, motors, power-measuring instruments, and high frequency apparatus; telegraphic and telephonic apparatus includ-

ing wireless installation; apparatus for lecture and demonstration purposes; measuring instruments for student practice, including some duplication and replacement; controlling apparatus, small dynamos and motors, miscellaneous instruments, appliances, tools, cases, and outfitting.

(5) The appropriation requested is somewhat less than could be profitably expended. The estimates of cost are sufficiently detailed to determine this.

41. Equipment for Experimental Laboratory in College of Engineering, available for the year ending July 31st, 1914. \$7,000

(1) The Experimental Engineering Laboratory is a centralized station for engineering tests and experimentation, which in many technical schools are uneconomically scattered through several departments or schools. In this station, work is given not only to students of the College of Engineering, but to those of the Schools of Mines and Forestry.

(2) In this laboratory tests are made of boilers, steam engines, steam turbines; gas, hot air, gasoline and kerosene engines; pumps and pumping machinery; the flow of water in pipes, and from nozzles, and over weirs; cements and concretes, columns and floor slabs; iron and steel; clay products; road materials; and other materials or processes of engineering. The work teaches the young engineer to secure efficiency in installation, and to secure excellent materials in construction work. It has special value in embodying in actual practice the theoretical principles taught in the class room.

(3) The Experiment station serves the people by testing materials, products or machines, for their strength, adaptability or efficiency. The recent tests of the clay products of the State, in which this laboratory worked with the Geological Survey, is a case in point.

(4) The equipment now most needed includes motor driven centrifugal pumps; small gas, gasoline and kerosene engines; one small steam turbine; road materials testing apparatus; impact testing machine; cement and concrete testing apparatus and appliances; various instruments for precise measurements; and miscellaneous minor apparatus. The detailed estimate of desirable equipment exceeds the appropriation requested.

42. Equipment for Machine and Wood-working Shops in the College of Engineering, available for the year ending July 31st, 1914, \$10,000.

(1) The bulk of the present equipment of our shops was purchased prior to the development of machine shop efficiency coming from high speed machinery and cutting tools. The work of Taylor and others in this epoch-making. The proper

education of engineers must recognize the advance in shop and manufacturing methods.

(2) Work in shop is given to students of the college of engineering, of the schools of mines and chemistry. In addition, students in the college of education receive work fitting them to teach manual training. A part of the machinery needed is for the increase in the number of students. No fund for new machinery has been available in the past ten years, while the number of students taking shop work has greatly increased during this period.

(3) Our shop work is a contact with the industrial field of the State, and it is essential that the best methods be taught, and that our equipment be not obsolete but represent the most modern machinery in use.

(4) The equipment will include such machines as an automatic screw machine, turret lathe complete, horizontal boring machine with attachments, eight engine lathes, universal milling machine, universal radial drill, disc grinder complete, combination gas furnace for annealing and other uses, wood boring machine, shavings collector, and other minor items. The careful estimate of cost has taken into account discounts to be expected.

43. Addition to Botany Greenhouse, \$3,000.

(1) Only about a month after the beginning of the University year and a month before its close can be utilized by students for the study under instruction of out-of-door growing plants. The plants used for study for the other seven months of the year must either be dried, dead specimens or be grown in the greenhouse. Living plants being far more useful for study than dead ones, there should be facilities for growing them in quantities sufficiently large to supply the reasonable needs. During the present year 400 students in general botany, 100 in advanced botany, 30 in ecology, and 20 in taxonomy are taking work under instruction in the greenhouse. Since the present greenhouse will accommodate but few at a time, these 450 students are divided into many small sections and each section is necessarily given a very limited time.

(2) One of the proposed additions is a laboratory where larger sections can work for longer periods under instruction.

(3) Another proposed wing is a research laboratory. The more advanced undergraduate students, the graduate students (there are about fifteen of them), and the members of the staff are in great need of a laboratory in connection with greenhouse facilities, for experiments, investigation, and following up during the winter some of the lines of research carried on in the summer in connection with the botanical survey.

(4) The third proposed wing is for providing means of growing more plants for use of the classes in botany. Not nearly all of the material needed can be grown in the present greenhouse.

(5) The department seeks to make the study of botany interesting, educative, and practically useful and to do this it much needs the proposed additions to the greenhouse.

44. Equipment for the College of Dentistry, \$2,500.

Owing to fire loss the funds available fell below the sum needed for the satisfactory equipment of this college. A detailed list filed by the dean includes sterilizers, operating table, instruments and apparatus of various kinds.

45. Equipment for School of Mines, \$6,000.

The money from this appropriation will be used:

(1) For replacing antiquated ore testing and dressing machines with new ones. The ore testing building was equipped twenty years ago. Since that time the plant has not been remodelled. There are many machines which have become out of date and practically useless. The methods of ore-testing and ore-dressing have advanced rapidly in the past ten years. If creditable courses in these subjects are to be offered, up-to-date machinery representing the best practice of the day must be purchased.

(2) For developing metallographic work.—The school of mines is committed to a course in metallography which is a branch of metallurgy dealing with the microscopic examinations of metals and alloys. The physical properties of metals and the heat treatment to which they have been subject can be determined only from a study of their microscopic structure. Chemical analyses and mechanical tests are wholly inadequate. Within the past ten years the value of metallography has been recognized by manufacturers and consumers of steels and other alloys. Today the majority of large steel plants are installing metallographic laboratories. To meet the demand for metallurgists, chemists and engineers, trained along this line the best technical schools of the country are developing courses carrying on research work in metallography. The large steel plant at Duluth is approaching completion. It is, therefore, important that the Minnesota School of Mines should thoroughly prepare its students in this subject and furnish graduates well-trained to fill positions in this field. Special furnaces, microscopes, polishing machines, etc. are required for equipment.

(3) For developing work in Electro-metallurgy. The school of mines was opened in 1891. Since that date no laboratory work in electro-metallurgy has been offered. Electric smelting of iron ore and

the electric steel processes offer a most promising and important field of research. This is particularly true in the state of Minnesota. The successful experiments that have been made on the Continent and claims made for iron purified by electricity compel an alert institution to begin immediately equipping laboratories for this work.

This appropriation of \$6,000 will purchase very little equipment along the three lines above mentioned. It will simply make a beginning possible. It will provide for about thirty items of equipment of greatest importance.

46. Equipment in the College of Science, Literature and Arts, \$10,000.

(1.) This special appropriation is asked for the purpose of supplying instruments and other equipment to departments which very much need them, but which have not been able to procure them from the general appropriations.

(2) The departments of astronomy, animal biology, botany, and geology and mineralogy need additional instruments and materials for the more effective prosecution of their work; the department of music needs two additional pianos for the use of music students and two for instructional purposes; and the department of physics needs for its important work with engineering, mining, medical, chemical, and arts students, such instruments as the following:

(a) Apparatus for demonstration; an opaque projection lantern, demonstration galvanometer, set Leyden jars, 2 wave models, molecular air pumps, 2 X ray tubes, static machine, lecture ammeter and voltmeter, sonograph.

(b) Apparatus for the general laboratory; 12 Weston ammeters, 3 comparators, paper condensers, 25 storage cells, 4 balances, 2 resistances, photometer, 3 app. for mech. equivalent of heat.

(c) Apparatus for the advanced laboratory; conductivity of air apparatus, speed indicator, concave diffraction grating, polariscope, potentiometer, high voltage voltmeter, 2 resistance bridges, spectrograph, large electromagnet oscillograph, monochrom illuminator, secohmmeter, 2 pyrometers, high pressure pump, piezo-electric apparatus, 4 induction standards, electrolyte conductivity bridge.

(d) General items; 2 laboratory file cases, office file case, grinder for shop, steel air tank.

(3) Besides the above, which are of a scientific and professional character, a considerable sum is needed for the purchase of office desks for new acquisitions to the faculty, and for equipment of a general character.

47. Biological Building, \$200,000.

(1) This building is for housing the department of animal biology and for pro-

viding fireproof quarters for the extensive herbarium and library of the department of botany. This will relieve the present greatly overcrowded conditions in Pillsbury hall, by permitting the department of botany and the department of geology and mineralogy to expand into the space thus vacated.

(2) Any one of the three departments now housed in Pillsbury hall is much larger than were all three together when the building was erected for their accommodation. These three departments have so outgrown their quarters that they are greatly hampered in their work and are, consequently, much less efficient than they would be in adequate quarters.

(3) The three departments in Pillsbury hall suffer the following great disadvantages:

(a) On account of the small number of class rooms it is often necessary to crowd into them twice as many students as they were designed to accommodate.

(b) On account of the smallness of the laboratories it is necessary not only to crowd into them more students than they ought to accommodate, but also to have many sections, working in relays one after another, some of them under bad light conditions, most of them under ventilation conditions so bad that students have repeatedly been made ill. This relay work not only dissipates the time and energies of the instructors, but often prevents students from finishing experiments and investigations which they have well in hand because they must give up tables and apparatus to the students of the section to follow.

(c) So great is the need for greater laboratory space that parts of the Museums are now used for that purpose, the display cases being grouped at one side of the room, and class rooms, at great inconvenience and loss of time, are also used for laboratory work.

(d) This paucity of laboratory space makes it impossible to have a place where advanced students can work to advantage. Some of them now work in storerooms and in the library and museums, while others must shift from place to place in the relay movement.

(e) Much of the valuable illustrative material is unusable, being stored, for want of space to display it, in boxes, closets, storerooms, and closely-packed cases. Not only this, but there is no incentive to the collection of new material, although the geological survey and the field work in animal biology and botany should give us large additions of material each year.

(f) In the department of animal biology not one of the teaching staff has an office to himself, and the other two departments are very inadequately supplied with offices. Men have their desks in the museums, in

libraries, in storerooms, and in apparatus rooms.

(g) The storerooms for materials and the work rooms for the preparation of materials are wholly inadequate.

(h) All three of these departments have extensive and valuable departmental libraries, including the Winchell geological library. These are very inadequately housed, with insufficient room for books and readers, and the largest one in a room so poorly lighted as to require artificial light all day.

(i) The museums, instead of being roomy quiet places, with the collections so displayed as to permit of their being readily seen and studied, are a combination of exhibition rooms, class rooms, laboratories, offices, and storerooms, much of the valuable material inaccessible and the conditions unsuitable for study, investigation, and comparison. On account of insufficient space the valuable collection of bird skins and eggs presented to the University by Messrs. Thomas S. Roberts, Franklin Benner, and others are now stored at the Handicraft Guild, where they can be used only with great inconvenience. Several opportunities to acquire valuable collections have been lost on account of inability to house and display them in a safe place.

(j) As Pillsbury hall is not a fireproof building, the valuable collections, libraries, and apparatus are in constant danger of being lost by fire. The proposed new building would provide wholly for the department of animal biology and would furnish safe and commodious housing for the valuable library and rare and extensive herbarium of the department of botany. The herbarium, much of which, for want of room, is now unusable, is one of the five great herbaria of the country.

(4) The department of animal biology needs a large building of special construction for successfully displaying its material and prosecuting its work. This building would contain class rooms, laboratories for general zoology, for physiology, for comparative anatomy, for embryology, and for research problems; museum; library and reading room; offices for members of the staff; aquaria; quarters for animals used for observation and experiment; work rooms for preparation of material; and store-rooms. The laboratories would be constructed not only much larger than those in present use, but with much better light and ventilation conditions, and with adjacent repositories for materials to be used. The museum would be large enough not only to display to advantage the valuable materials now on hand, but to provide for displaying the materials collected by the department from year to year and acquired by donations and purchases. The library would provide safe and commodious housing for the valuable departmental tech-

nical books, with ample and well-lighted space for readers. The aquaria and the quarters for animals of various kinds are most important, in order that there may be at hand the materials with which the subject deals.

Large numbers of students from other schools and colleges of the University, especially from agriculture, mines, chemistry, and pharmacy, take part of their work in the three departments concerned; and all students preparing to enter the college of medicine and surgery are required to take animal biology or botany for one year. The three departments concerned are, therefore, very busy centers and their work is most important. They should be given relief from their present congested and badly hampered condition by providing this building for animal biology and permitting the other two departments to expand into the space vacated in Pillsbury hall.

48. University Hospital Service Building and Equipment, \$50,000.

(1) Such a building will meet an urgent demand for the extension of hospital facilities to certain classes of patients at present inadequately accommodated.

(2) It will vacate space in the Elliot Memorial building at present used of necessity, but quite improperly, for kitchens and dining rooms and provide accommodations for thirty additional patients.

(3) It is proposed to house in the new building service employes and provide space for mechanical laundry, kitchen, dining room and other service purposes. This will vacate for the use of nurses one of the former residences on the new campus now used for housing service employes.

(4) Another former flat building at present exposed to danger from fire owing to the use of its basement as a laundry will provide very much safer quarters for the nurses resident in its first and second stories.

(5) The building will provide adequate storage facilities now almost wholly lacking and make it possible to purchase supplies more economically.

(6) The exigencies resulting from insufficient funds for the erection of the Elliot building led to a reversal of modern hospital construction which should provide adequate service features as a first step. This it is proposed to correct by the new building which assembles the now scattered and badly housed employes.

(7) These changes will make it possible more adequately to provide for the sick poor of the State of Minnesota, whose demand for treatment in the University hospitals has already exceeded the supply of beds in that institution.

(8) Up to the present time, the major portion of beds has been devoted to cases requiring the services of surgeons, obstetri-

cians and specialists in internal medicine. Increased quarters will give facilities for treating those patients whose diseases require the attention of other specialists e. g. in diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat, of children, etc.

49. Women's Gymnasium and Equipment, Main Campus, \$125,000.

(1) Out of 1,100 women students there are accommodations at present for only about 300 if they visited the gymnasium three times a week. The University of Wisconsin provides gymnasium work for 700 out of its 900 students.

(2) It is the duty of the University to provide the fundamental conditions for good health for its women students.

(3) The present quarters in the armory are utterly inadequate. The gymnasium floor is available only a part of the time. It is a source of embarrassment to both men and women to have to use so much of the space in common. The swimming tank is available for women only one day in the week. The dressing-room is so small that not more than 20 women can use it at once. There are only three shower-baths and only 102 lockers. The location of the armory is inconvenient for women. There is a lack of proper apparatus.

(4) A new gymnasium is a pressing necessity. It is proposed to locate it back of Alice Shevlin hall and connected with that building. The new gymnasium would include 180 dressing-rooms, 55 shower-baths, 1,200 lockers, a swimming-pool, adequate exercise rooms, lecture room, quarters for corrective gymnastics, and a rest room.

50. Redemption of outstanding certificates for campus extension, \$70,000.

No additional legislative action is required. This is the final payment for the new campus, for the acquisition of which the issuing of certificates was authorized.

51. General Maintenance, Crookston, \$39,900 annually.

(1) The maintenance for the school for 1911-13 is

The maintenance for the station for 1911-13 is	\$20,000
making the total maintenance for school and station	\$10,000
	\$30,000

(2) The increase of \$9,900 is to provide for additional help and necessary increase of salary, amounting to approximately \$3,000 and for additional equipment amounting to \$1,950, annually.

(3) The rapid development of agricultural schools in this and other states has made it difficult to secure and hold good men for the salaries we are now paying. Men that we have been holding for \$1,200 and \$1,400 are now in demand at \$1,500 and \$2,000. The Crookston station is getting into close touch with the whole north-

western quarter of the state and much extension work is demanded of the station workers.

52. Repairs and Alterations, Crookston, \$10,000.

(1) The last appropriation bill contained numerous separate small items covering alterations and repairs amounting to \$9,790. There are numerous minor alterations and repairs necessary each year, which are included in this one general item.

53. Central Heating Plant and Water Softener, Crookston, \$40,000.

(1) At the present time, the various buildings on the Crookston campus are heated by seven separate plants. In three of these the boilers are in bad condition and will have to be replaced. The fourth has been temporarily installed with a view to being connected with a central heating plant later.

The fire risk under present conditions is great and has been complained of by the insurance underwriters.

(3) The cost of maintenance is also comparatively high and the heating of the buildings is unsatisfactory. In three of the buildings it is almost impossible to heat the lower floors with the present system.

(4) The central heating plant will also relieve for other purposes, five large rooms which are now occupied by the present heating plants.

(5) The water at Crookston contains large quantities of alkaline material, causing heavy coatings in the boilers. It is necessary to provide a water softener for the prevention of this.

(6) A work shop for general alterations and repairs should also be provided in connection with this plant.

54. Dormitory for Boys, Crookston, \$40,000.

At the present time there is one boys' dormitory which contains 32 small rooms accommodating two each, and 16 larger rooms which may be made to accommodate three in a room, making a total accommodated of 112. Three in a room, however, is over crowding and very unsatisfactory. The building comfortably accommodates only 96 students. The enrollment for 1911-12 was 120 boys. In 1912-13 the enrollment fell off some during the first semester and quite a number refused to return if they had to be placed three in a room. It is evident therefore that we have reached our limit in accommodating the boys unless an additional dormitory is put up at once. The present dormitory building also provides the dining hall. It is planned to construct a building practically a duplicate of the new boys' dormitory at Morris which accommodates about 80 boys.

55. Drainage, Sewage Disposal, and Green House, Crookston, \$19,700.

(1) The present sewage disposal at Crookston is through septic tanks for each building. The drainage for the tanks goes into a county irrigating ditch. In the summer time this ditch contains very little water and become offensive to the neighborhood. The State Board of Health has also complained and it is necessary to provide either a central septic tank system, or to run a special sewer to the river. In either case, the estimated cost will be between \$12,000 and \$15,000.

(2) The rains of last season have also demonstrated that additional tile drainage will be needed in a portion of the farm at an estimated cost of about \$3,000. If the two drainage items can be provided for less than the total amount estimated, it is desired to use the balance for constructing a section of green house to be used in connection with the botany and farm crops teaching during the winter time.

56. Grain Storage and Cleaning Plant Crookston, \$6,000.

(1) We are able to produce considerable quantities of highly selected grains of different kinds, in connection with our experimental and demonstration work, and there is a strong demand for this for seed. If facilities were available for cleaning and storing, it could be utilized to great advantage for seed purposes.

(2) At the present time there are no adequate facilities for storing even the ordinary grain. On account of this lack of space, over 1,000 bushels of seed barley had to be sacrificed this year at ordinary market prices.

57. Machinery Shed, Crookston, \$2,000.

The machinery shed now on the farm is not large enough to house the machinery on hand. It is necessary to build a shed which will be large enough to include the gasoline tractor, threshing machine, and other large equipment.

58. Swine Barn Addition, Crookston, \$1,000.

The present swine barn is not large enough to provide even for the hogs we have on hand. A much larger number could be profitably produced and fed on the place. The addition is necessary for that purpose.

59. Grading Farm and School Grounds, Crookston, \$2,000.

During the last biennium, the arrangement of the barns, paddocks, and buildings was worked out upon a permanent basis, with a view to securing a more economical arrangement and better protection in the case of fire. As the plan is now definitely fixed, it is possible to lay out per-

manent roads and walks and to finally grade and improve the grounds. Part of this has already been accomplished and the present appropriation is to complete the work so far as it can be done during the next two years.

60. General Maintenance, Grand Rapids, \$7,000 annually.

This is the same as was provided for maintenance by the last legislature for the present biennium. It is believed that the proceeds from the farm will provide such additional funds as may be necessary for fencing, clearing, and such permanent improvements as may be necessary to make during the next biennium. We estimate the receipts will amount to approximately \$7,000.

61. General Maintenance, Morris, \$25,000 annually.

(1) The school at Morris was started two years ago. The maintenance for the present biennium, 1911-13, is \$39,500 with additional items for teaching agronomy, for equipment and instruction, for machinery, teams, stock, equipment of dining hall, and equipment of library and office, amounting to \$11,000, making the total for the general maintenance for the present biennium \$50,500.

(2) During the next biennium, less special equipment will be needed, but the funds will be needed for necessary increases in salary and additional help.

62. Alterations, Repairs, and Equipment, Morris, \$18,000.

The current appropriation carried \$21,700 in the form of special appropriations for specific alterations and repairs. During the present year the old cow barn must be moved and practically rebuilt, the blacksmith shop will need enlarging, a pressure tank for water storage must be built, and campus graded and planted, additional sidewalks constructed, changes in the agronomy and horticultural laboratories must be made, and general equipment for the carpentry and blacksmith shops, farm machinery, stock, and miscellaneous equipment and supplies purchased.

63. General Maintenance, Duluth, \$6,100 annually.

(1) The maintenance for the current biennium is provided in the general appropriation for purchase, which amounted to \$65,000. Of this amount, it is estimated that \$4,200 will be used for salaries and \$7,200 for equipment, making an estimated total of \$11,400 for general maintenance. This will include the brushing of 25 acres of pasture land, 20 acres of farmstead, 10 acres of meadow, and 40 acres of farm land.

(2) A sufficient balance will also be available out of the current appropriation to construct a farm house, a superintendent's house, a horse barn, a machine shed, a cow barn, a creamery and heating plant, a water tank and pumping apparatus.

(3) The amount asked for is intended to cover salary of superintendent and other farm labor, and for general supplies and equipment.

64. Clearing Land, Duluth, \$1,500 annually.

This is to provide for experimental clearing tracts during the next two years.

65. Live Stock, Duluth, \$2,000.

This is to provide for additional cows, sheep, horses, etc., to enlarge stock equipment as the farm develops.

66. Institute Hall, Duluth, \$7,000.

The appropriation for this will not be needed before 1915. It is designed to hold special institutes at this farm and the hall will be used largely for that purpose. It is designed to construct it out of logs if they can be secured from the place.

67. General Maintenance, Waseca, \$3,900 annually.

The purchase of the farm at Waseca left a balance of a little over \$4,000 for maintenance for the present biennium, of which about \$1,125 is estimated for labor and salaries, and \$3,000 for stock and supplies.

It is estimated that \$3,480 will be needed annually for the next biennium for salaries and labor and \$420 for miscellaneous supplies, making a total of \$3,900 annually.

68. Feeding Sheds and Yards, Waseca, \$2,000.

This is largely for altering and reorganizing the present feeding sheds and yards.

69. Superintendent's House, Waseca, \$3,500.

At the present time, there is an old farm house on the place, which can be remodeled for the farm help. An additional building is needed for the superintendent.

70. Alterations and Remodeling of Old Buildings, Waseca, \$5,000.

The old farm house will need to be remodeled for the farm help, the old cow barns and horse barns will practically have to be rebuilt, as well as the hog and poultry houses, but much of the material in the old buildings can be utilized.

71. Drainage, Waseca, \$1,500.

About half of the present farm is sufficiently supplied with tile drainage. The amount we have requested is to provide drainage for approximately the south half of the farm.

72. Water System, Waseca, \$500.

This is largely for alterations of the existing system and providing a storage tank, pipes, and new pumps.

73. Fencing, Waseca, \$1,000.

New fencing will be required for practically the whole farm.

74. Live Stock, Waseca, \$5,000.

It is designed to make the Waseca farm, a live stock farm with special reference to beef cattle and draft horses.

75. Seeds and Plants, Waseca, \$500.

In addition to the material which can be furnished from University farm, additional seeds and plants will need to be purchased.

UNIVERSITY SERVICE TO THE STATE.

The following statement is taken, bodily, from the report of President Vincent:

It may be well to summarize briefly the different types of service which the University is rendering to the State of Minnesota.

General education.—Hundreds of young men and young women are receiving every year a general higher education which aims to foster intelligence, efficiency, and loyalty to the common life. These students ought not to be regarded as merely fitting themselves for personal success. They are by virtue of their education an asset to the State. It is the business of the University to impress upon them this social obligation.

Professional training.—In its technical schools the University maintains a high standard of preparation for lawyers, physicians, engineers (civil, mechanical, electrical, and mining), expert farmers, teachers, pharmacists, dentists, and chemists. Again it must be said that this professional training affords more than an equivalent to the State through dissemination of specialized skill which is put at the service of the community.

Farm schools.—At St. Anthony Park, Crookston, and Morris, hundreds of boys and girls are, under University auspices, given a thorough course in preparation for farm life. Evidences of the influence of these schools are to be found in every part of the State in improved methods of farming, in a co-operative spirit, in ambition to make country life interesting and rewarding.

Research.—The specialists of the University in library, laboratory, and the field are constantly engaged in seeking new facts which shall be either of immediate practical value or shall increase man's intelligent understanding of the world in which he lives. Modern Germany has demonstrated

convincingly the value of research in application to every phase of the national life.

Botanical and Natural History Survey.—The University for years has made a study of the plant and animal life of Minnesota with important practical and scientific results.

Geological Survey.—The institution's experts study the natural resources of the State, the deposits of ores, peat, stone, clay, and other minerals. The results are published in official bulletins.

Publishing new knowledge.—By means of publication, articles, and bulletins the University is steadily communicating to the public the results of its search for new ways of dealing with the problems of men's daily lives.

Sending out graduates.—The University has conferred degrees during the last forty years upon nearly nine thousand men and women, two-thirds of whom are living in the State of Minnesota and contributing their knowledge and training to hundreds of communities in the Commonwealth.

Distributing farm facts.—Through the publication of extension bulletins on a great variety of farm problems well-tested information is being distributed to thousands of farmers throughout the State. One has only to send name and address to the University Farm, St. Paul, to receive these bulletins regularly.

Short courses.—Through the Extension Division short courses on the problems of farming and country life are carried on in towns and villages throughout the State, while at the University Farm hundreds of students are enrolled each year in brief courses in dairying, animal husbandry, traction engineering, etc.

Demonstration farms.—Twenty privately owned farms are operated under the direction of the College of Agriculture with a view to demonstrating in as many communities that better systems of farm management are applicable to farm conditions, and when practiced greater profits are secured.

County agents.—In several counties the University, co-operating with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the citizens of the counties, maintains agents who are at the service of farmers. These agents give advice on crops, stock, drainage, and numerous other farm topics.

Demonstration trains.—From time to time, in co-operation with the railway companies of the State, the University sends out especially equipped trains with exhibits, live stock, etc. Such trains make stops in scores of communities where the lecturers give lectures and demonstrations and distribute literature.

Industrial contests.—An interest in farm life is aroused in the rural schools by prize competitions. At present 1,300 boys are in-

interested in the corn acre-yield contest, and 15,000 boys and girls are working for prizes in sewing, baking, grain, fruit, and vegetable raising.

County Fair judging.—The University provides judges for determining the prizes awarded at a score of County Fairs.

Night classes.—Regular courses for credit are offered in St. Paul and Minneapolis in English, Foreign Languages, Mathematics, Law, History, Mechanical Drawing, and other subjects.

Lecture courses.—The University is prepared to provide lecture courses in all parts of the State at a minimum price for lectures and expenses. In some subjects lectures may be secured without charge.

Correspondence teaching.—Courses in Education, Economics, and Political Science are now provided by correspondence. It is hoped in the early future to add important vocational and other courses to this list.

University Weeks.—Last June the University conducted courses of lectures and entertainments in eighteen towns of Minnesota and reached directly twenty thousand people with suggestions on various community and personal interests, farming, business, public health, art, literature, education, child welfare, and other vital topics.

Free hospitals and clinics.—The Univer-

sity maintains a hospital with 120 beds, and a dispensary or out-patient department. Only patients who are unable to meet the usual expenses of sickness are admitted to the Hospital or treated at the Dispensary. In admitting to the Hospital, preference is given to citizens from outside of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

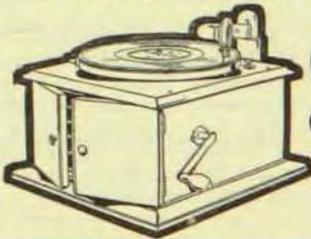
Expert service.—The specialists of the University staff are constantly serving the State in many ways. Thus the mining experts report to the State Tax Commission the value of ore deposits on the northern ranges. Another professor prepares statistics upon which the Commission bases much of its work. There is close co-operation between the University and the State Board of Health.

Rural survey.—With a view to gathering accurate information about country life, the University has begun to study in detail certain selected townships in the State. The published results ought to be of value.

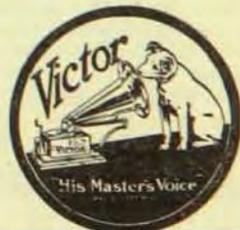
Rural co-operation.—A bureau of the University is making a specialty of problems of marketing farm products and various ways by which farmers may work together for their mutual advantage.

Answering questions by mail.—Thousands of letters which raise a great variety of questions are every year answered by the different departments of the University. Such correspondence is welcomed.

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REGENTS MEETING.

continued from page 6

making requisitions a classification as to maintenance and betterments, of the items included in their requisitions.

The appointment of a glass blower to make apparatus for determining vapor pressure at an expense not to exceed \$125 was authorized.

It was voted to request the attorney general to take proper steps to enforce the law which requires the Northern Pacific railway to lower its grade and cover its tracks.

LOSE TO WISCONSIN.

Minnesota lost the first game of the official season, to Wisconsin, by a score of 19 to 13. The game was a fast one and hotly contested throughout. Minnesota should have won the game the first five minutes as the Gopher boys played their opponents fairly off their feet. Ten or a dozen good chances at the basket, however, failed to net Minnesota a single point. Wisconsin soon took the lead and kept it through most of the remainder of the game. Minnesota's guarding, at times, was abominably weak, at others was all that

could be asked. Wipperman was clearly outplayed by VanGhent, his opponent at center and this accounts for more than the difference in scores. Stadsvold, for Minnesota, made a great showing and fairly ran rings around his opponent.

Y. M. C. A. BANQUET.

The Y. M. C. A. banquet held at Dayton's last Friday evening was attended by something over one hundred men. An unusually fine program of speeches was provided with President Vincent acting as toastmaster.

Dr. Jenks spoke upon "The faculty viewpoint," and emphasized one phase of education which he said should cause a man to will wisely and nobly.

Mr. Fred B. Snyder, '81, took Kipling's poem "If," and analyzed it, making its application to life.

Dean W. R. Vance won the hearty applause of those present by taking a "fall" out of President Vincent, telling a story of his boyhood days that was thoroughly enjoyed by the men who were present. He also emphasized the changed and changing conditions which point to higher ideals and better practice.

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Dr. James E. Freeman, rector of St. Mark's church of this city, made a telling speech in which he defended the statement that today is the Golden Age of the world.

Dr. John Walker Powell, '93, religious work director of the University, told of the visions he had for the development of the religious work in the University, outlining, briefly, the three big things which he wanted to see done in the near future.

1. The erection of a Y. M. C. A. building which would afford a dormitory for one

hundred fifty men, adjoining the campus, to make this building the gathering point of men who were interested in the best things for the University and affording a nucleus for effective work among the students.

2. Co-operation among the protestant denominations in establishing near the campus a Bible school to which the very best Bible students of the country should be called and whose work should be recognized to some extent by the University in allowing certain credits toward graduation.

Only the other day a salesman for an electrical equipment house lost a large contract for supplies because he missed his train. He wasted ten minutes that morning while the button-holes in his shirt were being repaired. Now this man has become wise, he sends his linen to be laundered and his clothes to be cleaned by

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3. The establishment of a University Vesper service to which the great preachers of the United States should contribute.

The whole affair was exceedingly delightful and inspiring.

The men who were present at the meeting were representative University men, leaders in other fields of activity in University life. A more thoroughly representative body it would have been hard to get together, and the men went away feeling that the evening had been well worth while and that the Association's opportunities for service to the University were greater than ever before and that the prospects of the Association occupying the position which it should occupy, were likewise better than ever before.

C. W. NEY, '94

Attorney at Law

31 Plaza Moroga Manila, P. I.

C. B. SCHMIDT, '01 E. A. WATERS, G. L. '08
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PERSONALS.

Lieutenant Emmet W. Smith, formerly a student at this institution, is spending a couple of weeks in Minneapolis. Lieutenant Smith's regiment is located at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Mine '01—A. L. Gholz who is with the E. J. Longyear company, is located at Ajo Mines, Gila, Ariz., at the present time.

'02—Dr. Arthur N. Collins, who is practicing in Duluth, has restricted his practice to surgical diseases only.

'06 Dent—Dr. W. R. Jung is now practicing his profession at Wadena, Minn. Dr. Jung was married in December of 1909.

'06 Forestry—Dillon P. Tierney is engaged in the forestry service of this state as assistant state forester. The work of this department is pretty thoroughly organized and presents an unusually attractive field along the line of opening up new forest industries as well as for developing plans and policies that will bring our so-called "waste lands" about fifteen million acres, to produce timber of enormous value. Mr. Tierney has been engaged in this work since the spring of 1911 when the department was created by the legislature.

'09—Camelia Waite is now located at Valley Cottage, New York State.

'10—Ethel F. Crittenden is in charge of the departments of English and music in the Decatur county high school located at Oberlin, Kansas.

'10—Charles Rodeen has resigned the superintendency of Waterville schools, held for the past two years, to accept a position with Ginn & Co., publishers, of Chicago. His address is Willmar, Minn.

'11—Doris L. Brown, who has been doing graduate work at the University, leaves this week to begin teaching mathematics in the Luverne (Minn.) high school.

'11—Anna E. Pope whose home is in this city, is a student at Simmons college this year and her address is 78 Bellvue St., Boston, Mass.

'12 Ag—F. Roy Johnson is acting as agricultural agent for Ottertail county in this state. He is engaged in agricultural work in connection with the extension department of the University. His address is 306 Mill St. So., Fergus Falls, Minn.

PRESIDENT JUDSON SPEAKS.

President Harry Pratt Judson, formerly professor of history in this institution, spoke to the students in Chapel last Saturday noon.

...PAUL A. SCHMITT...

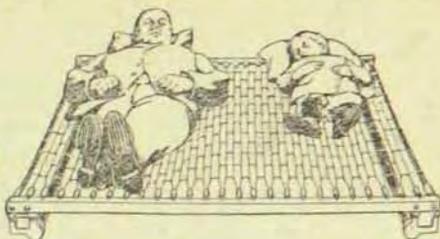
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Vol. XII

January 27, 1913

No. 17



Professor Hal Downey, Ph D.

HONORS THE UNIVERSITY AND HIMSELF.

Dr. Hal Downey, '03, assistant professor of comparative histology, has done some remarkably good work in his special line of investigation—namely the structure of the cells in the blood and their relationship to each other, and the lymph glands. These investigations are of great importance in connection with problems of medicine. Professor Downey's work in this line is of the best that has been done in this country and brings to the department of Animal Biology, in this institution, a prestige that means much to those who are working in the field of blood investigations, and adds to the standing of the University as an institution that is doing things worth while.

The work of Professor Downey has been recognized by his selection as a collaborating editor for the *Folia Haematologica*—the international magazine devoted to in-

vestigations in the blood. Dr. Downey has also been named as the American representative of this publication to review and prepare abstracts of American articles upon blood which appear in other publications.

Dr. Downey is the first American, as well as the first English-speaking scientist, who has ever been honored by being chosen to collaborate with Weidenreich in the preparation of an article for publication. A recent number of *Folia Haematologica* contains a review of such an article upon "Formation of lymphocytes in lymph glands and the spleen."

Weidenreich, the great authority upon the blood, is planning a comprehensive publication upon the blood and lymph. Each section devoted to a particular field, is to be prepared by an acknowledged authority in his particular field. Professor Downey is the only American who has been asked to prepare a section for this

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publication, and he is to prepare the article upon lymph nodes. This is a very gratifying recognition of Professor Downey's standing among research students in this field.

Dr. Downey, and the department which has given him his training, have brought to the University an honor and a distinction of which the alumni may justly feel proud.

WANT GREAT NORTHERN TRACK COVERED.

Some ten days ago the city council of Minneapolis passed a resolution urging the legislature to order the tracks of the Great Northern, through the University campus, covered. The resolution was introduced by Josiah H. Chase, '01, Law '05, alderman from the second ward—the University ward, and was passed without opposition.

The noise and smoke from this road is far more serious than that from the Northern Pacific tracks and every argument used against the Northern Pacific, except one, applies with added force in the case of the Great Northern. While the Great Northern tracks only run through one corner of the campus, the Northern Pacific tracks run directly through the middle of the campus which is, of course, exceedingly objectionable.

The proposition of the city council seems to meet with general favor, and the St. Anthony Commercial club has already taken action endorsing the action of the city council.

ASSOCIATION OF ALUMNI SECRETARIES.

A meeting of secretaries of alumni associations has been called at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. The meeting will be held February 21st and 22nd. The meeting has been called by H. S. Warwick, secretary of the Ohio State University Association.

Favorable replies have been received from Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Dartmouth, Maine,

Penn State, Pittsburgh and Tulane, from the east and south. From the north and west, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Chicago, Michigan, Northwestern, Indiana, North Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa State University and Iowa State Agricultural College, Western Reserve, Ohio University and Ohio Wesleyan.

Only two colleges have declined, though many have not yet replied.

The secretary of the General Alumni Association will represent Minnesota at the meeting.

MAKES IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Professor Francis C. Frary, of the school of Chemistry, last Friday night addressed the Minnesota section of the American Chemical society upon the new method of alcohol analysis. Mr. Frary has spent many months investigating the subject which he has incorporated in his doctor's thesis. The process which he has devised is very simple and more direct than any other method of analyzing liquors to determine the exact quantity of constituent alcohol. The method is said to be absolutely accurate in determining the amount of alcohol in whisky, wine or brandy, but it is not applicable to beer as in beer there are too many solid substances.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Anna Agnes Maley, who was at one time a student at the University, was last fall a candidate for governor of the state of Washington. She received over 37000 votes and made an exceedingly able campaign. Miss Maley's former home was in this city. She is now visiting her parents at 613 Washington Ave. S. E. She gave a lecture last week at the Pence auditorium. She made her campaign for governor on the socialist ticket and is now engaged by the National Lyceum bureau of that party, lecturing through the states of the middle west.



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E. B. JOHNSON, '88 Editor.
EDWARD D. ANDERSON, '13 Advertising.

COMING EVENTS.

First in importance to alumni—The An-
nual Meeting, February 14th at six o'clock,
at Donaldsons.

Tuesday, January 28th, public lecture by
Dr. Louis B. Wilson, Med '96, of the Mayo
hospitals, Rochester, Cancer and its preven-
tion. University chapel 8 p. m.

Wednesday, January 29th, public lecture
by Mr. Irwin W. McCullough upon Ameri-
can metal mining. 8:15 p. m.

February 1st, Y. W. and Y. M. C. A.
post-exam jubilee—University circus.

February 6th, Cantata, in University
chapel, Hiawatha's Wedding Feast. All-
University chorus.

February 9th—1st University vesper ser-
vice, University chapel, 4 p. m. Address by
Dr. John Walker Powell, religious work
director. Topic—The quest of truth.

February 13th—Dramatic club at the
Shubert—Arms and the man.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Particular attention is called to the an-
nual meeting again, so that the alumni
living out of town may get in their reserva-
tions. The expense of sending individual
notices to out-of-town alumni is so great
as to be prohibitive. Please take this as
such notice, and, if you expect to attend,
send in your checks at once. The price,

per plate, is \$1.50, which covers all expens-
es connected with the meeting.

Plans are maturing and we hope, next
week, to make a fuller announcement. It
is sure to be a hummer and the attendance
will undoubtedly be all that the room will
accommodate. Two years ago we could
not care for those who wanted to attend;
last year, the room had been enlarged, and
we were able to care for the crowd com-
fortably; this year, the capacity of the
room is likely to be taxed again. Remem-
ber the time and place and mark it in your
date book as a positive engagement.—FEB-
RUARY FOURTEENTH.

QUESTIONS USEFULNESS OF FRATERNITIES.

Mr. Charles L. Sawyer, Law '97, member
of the House, from Hennepin county, and
chairman of the University committee, is
said to be seriously considering introduc-
ing a bill to prohibit fraternities. Mr.
Sawyer is known to feel very deeply con-
cerning this matter and he believes that
fraternities are undemocratic and a menace
to any institution.

The membership in fraternities, last year,
was as follows:

General—men, 445; women, 252.

Professional—men, 425; women, 29.

Giving a total membership of 1151, in de-
partments of collegiate grade, out of a total
enrollment, in the same departments, of
4057.

CLASS REUNIONS—COMMENCE- MENT.

1873-40th.

The class of 1873, the first to graduate
from the University, had but two members
—Dr. W. C. Eustis, of Owatonna, and H.
M. Williamson, of Portland, Ore.

1878—35th.

The class of 1878 had nineteen members
—two members have disappeared—it is
quite probable that these two members are
not now living. Three former members
of the class have identified themselves with
the class—so that the class has twenty
members to draw from for its reunion.

1883—30th.

This class numbered twenty-five on the
day of graduation—the grim reaper has
taken five of its members and the re-
mainder are pretty well scattered. Martha
Sheldon, who had been living and working
for years in India, and who died recently,
was a member of this class.

1888—25th.

This class is going to set the pace for
class reunions, at least it will try to live up

to its reputation for doing things—thirty-eight members took their degrees on June 7th, 1888 and two have since died. Some dozen others, who were identified with the class will be in on the reunion, having kept up their connection with the class organization. Two years ago the members of the class and their families held a reunion at Big Island, Lake Minnetonka, with an attendance of about fifty. While one member of the class—we mercifully decline to mention the name—suggests that we pass up the reunion and meet in heaven—you can count on “something doing” on alumni day next June.

1893—20th.

1893 was some class—is some class we should say. It is the first of this year's group, to hold quin-quennial reunions, to go beyond the hundred mark—and numbered 250 members on the day of graduation. This class has furnished an acting mayor for this city—a near mayor and a president of the city council. It numbers among its illustrious membership a son of the first president of the University and the religious work director of the University. This class was famous as the “Campus Quartet” class, but this famous organization has lost one of its members in the recent death of Reverend Borncamp. This class may be counted upon to get together in a rousing reunion. The first man to subscribe for the Weekly and pay his \$1.00 was a member of the medical section of this class—Dr. W. M. Dodge of Farmington.

1898—15th.

This famous class of the “barb” Gopher numbered 324 on the day of graduation. The class is a hummer and unless we are greatly mistaken will be heard from next alumni day. It's a great class—any of its members will tell you so—and stands ready to defend its title against all comers in any line of contest.

1903—10th.

The class of 1904 will tell you that 1903 is chiefly famous as being the class which just preceded 1904. We might say many things in its favor but the class needs no defense—it is its own best excuse for being and it loyally stood by last fall with the torchlight procession. We open our columns to any member of this class who will come to the front in its defense and with a challenge for any other class to do better in getting a rousing turn-out for their 10th reunion.

1908—5th

Though out of college but five years, this class will make some of the older classes hustle when it comes to doing things. Just

what may be expected in the way of reunion plans is hard to say and we shall not attempt to predict—but they will be there when the day comes and all other classes will know that they are on deck.

The fortieth anniversary for the graduation of the first class is a good time to start with renewed vigor our quinquennial reunions.

Organize a committee in your class and begin today to plan your reunion. The Weekly will gladly publish your notices and any challenges which you may wish to issue to other classes.

June 11th, 1913 is going to be a great day—from daylight until the clock strikes 12, midnight—IF, IF YOU will do YOUR part.

MINNESOTA 20—NEBRASKA 11.

Minnesota won the second game of the conference series, by the above stated score, last Saturday night in the University Armory. The game was rather an indifferent exhibition of basket ball.

Minnesota—
Lawler.....R. F.....Hyde
McKeon-Sawyer-Smith L. F.....Haskell
Wiperman.....C.Stryker
Stadsvold.....R. G.....Hawkins
Johnson-Jorgenson. L. G.....Carrier

Summary—Field goals, Lawler 3, Stadsvold 3, Wiperman, Johnson, Stryker 2, Hawkins, Haskell; free throws, Lawler 4 out of 6, Haskell 3 out of 5; referee, Clark of Minnesota; umpire, Lawler of Minnesota.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

Dr. John Walker Powell, religious work director, has made a very careful compilation of religious statistics concerning the student body of collegiate grade. The study shows that about five-sixths of these students have decided religious preference or affiliations. The exact figures follow:—

	Women	Men	Total
Baptist	76	127	203
Catholic	143	267	410
Congregationalists	199	209	408
Episcopalian	141	171	312
Lutheran	121	372	493
Methodist	184	329	513
Presbyterian	160	229	389
All other denom.	102	160	262
No preference	128	452	580

Total

1254...2316...3570
Some interesting facts are shown as a result of a careful study of these figures. For instance, 128, almost exactly 10 per cent of the women express no church preference, while 452 men, 19.5 per cent express no church preference. Among the men the Lutheran church claims the greatest percentage, 16 per cent; among the women, the Congregational church has the prefer-

ence with 15.8 per cent. Among the men the Methodist church comes second with 14.2 per cent and the Catholic church third, with 11.5 per cent. Among the women, the order of church preference runs—1) Congregational, 2) Methodist, 3) Presbyterian, 4) Catholic, 5) Episcopalian, 6) No choice, 7) Lutheran, 8) Baptist, with a scattering membership in other demoninations amounting to a total of 102.

Men express church preference in the following order 1) No preference, 2) Lutheran, 3) Methodist, 4) Catholic, 5) Presbyterian, 6) Congregational, 7) Episcopalian, 8) Baptist, with 160 scattered among a number of minor demoninations.

The churches in which the relative preference of the men and women co-incide are Catholic and Baptist. The actual percentage even, in the case of these two churches, being substantially the same.

The figures regarding church attendance have not been tabulated, as yet, but an examination of the cards indicates comparatively few who do not attend occasionally.

PRESIDENT VINCENT RETURNS.

President Vincent left for New York Saturday, January 18th, and returned Thursday, January 23rd. During his eastern trip President Vincent made an address before the bankers of New York city which was, according to the daily press, enthusiastically received. He visited President elect Wilson, inviting him to be present at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the school of agriculture but President Wilson was unable to accept. The same invitation was extended to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt who expressed his regret that he could not accept the invitation. While in the East President Vincent visited Rockefeller institute of medical research and conferred with Dr. Flexner of that institute, regarding the reorganization of the medical department.

COLONEL GLENN HAS NEW PLAN.

Colonel E. F. Glenn, Law '91, of the twenty-third infantry stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., has submitted to the War department his plans to take his regiment to the Pacific Coast and back on automobile trucks. Colonel Glenn's plan would call for the purchase of 140 trucks but he estimates that the regiment could make 60 miles a day as compared with 15 miles a day, the average for infantry on foot, and with 25 miles a day, the average for cavalry.

NUTTER APPOINTED STATE DRAINAGE ENGINEER.

Frank H. Nutter, a former student in the college of engineering, has been appointed

state drainage engineer to succeed George A. Ralph who has resigned. Mr. Nutter will take up his new duties March 1st.

DEAN VANCE READS PAPER.

Dean Vance, of the law school, read a paper before the history club last Wednesday evening upon the progressive movement.

HAMILTON CONTEST REVIVED.

Minnesota has taken no part in the Hamilton contest for a number of years. This year Minnesota will be represented in the contest. The department is making an effort to get some man to enter the contest.

GRAHAM FOR BUILDING.

Reverend Thomas W. Graham, pastor of the Andrew Presbyterian church and former secretary of the University Y. M. C. A., spoke before the Presbyterian ministers' meeting last week, urging very strongly that the Presbyterians support the movement to build a \$150,000 Y. M. C. A. building at the University.

GRAY AWARDED DAMAGES.

Professor John H. Gray of the department of economics and political science, has been given a verdict of \$1,690 in his suit for damages against the Boston elevated railroad company. Dr. Gray was injured while attending the 25th reunion of his class at Harvard while attempting to board a car in Harvard Square. The suit was brought for \$5,000.

DR. AND MRS. SHEPARDSON AT HOME.

Dr. and Mrs. George D. Shepardson entertained informally Monday evening, January 20th, at their home, 717 East River road, for the sophomores and post seniors of the department of electrical engineering of the University. There were about sixty guests and receiving with Dr. and Mrs. Shepardson were members of the faculty of the college of engineering and their wives, who were Professor and Mrs. H. M. Turner, Professor and Mrs. F. W. Springer, and Professor and Mrs. W. T. Ryan. Miss Bessie Schierholtz and Miss Irene Carlton assisted. Piano and mandolin numbers were given by Manley and Stanley Haynes and vocal numbers were sung by Miss Schierholtz and Miss Carlton.

Dr. and Mrs. Shepardson were at home Wednesday evening from 8 till 11 o'clock for the juniors and seniors of the department of electrical engineering.

FRATERNITIES ENTERTAIN BASKETBALL TEAM.

The Beta Theta Pi fraternity instituted a new practice by entertaining the basketball team just prior to the Wisconsin game. It is felt that if the men can be made to feel that the students take an interest in their work and are thoroughly back of them they will go into the game with greater vigor. The plan will be kept up during the present season. Phi Gamma Delta entertained the team last Saturday evening before the Nebraska game.

RIFLE CLUB WINS.

The University Rifle club has won the first two meets in the intercollegiate indoor riflemen championship, defeating both the University of Nebraska and Oklahoma University.

APPROVES "M'S" FOR WOMEN.

The All University council at its meeting last week approved the proposition to grant an "M" to women who earn the same in athletics. The Council put itself on record as favoring the granting of these letters only in cases where there had been actual competition for places on winning teams.

SENIOR COOKING CLASS WILL DINE PRESIDENT.

The senior cooking class at the college of agriculture is planning a formal nine course dinner to be given by the entire class on the evening of February 5th in the Domestic science building. The guests will be President and Mrs. Vincent, Dean and Mrs. Woods, Professor and Mrs. E. M. Freeman.

MAMMOTH CIRCUS.

The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. post-exam jubilee this year is to take the form of a circus which is said to be "the greatest show on earth."

FARIES RESIGNS PASTORATE.

Reverend John C. Faries, '89, pastor of the Glen Avon Presbyterian church of Duluth, severed his connections with that church July 14th after seven years of service. Mr. Faries is a graduate of McCormick Theological seminary and after graduating from that institution he engaged in city missionary work in Minneapolis. Later he made a tour of the world, visiting mission stations and traveling through the Orient. From 1896 to 1902 Mr. Faries was

editor of the North and West which was afterwards consolidated with the Interior, now the Continent of Chicago. Before going to Duluth Mr. Faries was pastor of the church at Waverly, Minn., for two years. He has been very active in all civic improvement and has been a member of the library board of Duluth for six years, for the past four years being its vice president.

GRADUATE BANQUET.

Last Thursday evening, the Graduate Club gave the first banquet of the season at Shevlin Hall. There were about fifty guests, including several members of the faculty.

Toasts were responded to by George Gamble, Marian Slater, Alan McBean, and Katharine Whitney. Stanley Rypins was toastmaster. After the program of toasts, the guests enjoyed an informal evening of dancing, singing and fire-side story telling.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Edward C. Johnson, '06, has been appointed superintendent of state farmers' institute work of Kansas. This institute work is the extension service of the Kansas State Agricultural college. In addition to the superintending of the work of these institutes, Mr. Johnson has a part in the institutes themselves and discusses "The life stories of some common grain diseases" in an illustrated lecture. Mr. Johnson has also secured the services of Dr. John Lee Coulter, formerly of this University, now of the census bureau of Washington, D. C. Dr. Coulter discusses "Cooperation among farmers."

ENGINEERING NOTES.

George H. Morse E. E. 1893 has been appointed consulting engineer of the Mutual Electric and Machine company of Wheeling, W. Va. Mr. Morse was formerly professor of electrical engineering of the University of Nebraska.

O. I. Eberhardt, E. E. 1903, manager of the Penn. Electrical Engineering Co., Scranton, Pa., visited friends on the campus during the holidays.

L. E. Purves, E. E. 1912, has been appointed mechanical draftsman for the La Fe Mining Co., Limited, at Quadelupe, Zacatecas, Mexico. He reports some very interesting experiences.

ADDRESS BY DR. POWELL.

The Weekly has made arrangements with Dr. John Walker Powell, religious work director at the University, to publish his series of addresses upon "Spiritual factors in social progress."

Dr. Powell has agreed to prepare a statement for the Weekly, some time before the close of the current year, stating his conclusions regarding the position which he was brought to the University to find and fill. We are satisfied from the information that we have, that Dr. Powell is finding himself and that he will be able, before the close of the present year, to show that there is a place for such a man and prove conclusively that he is the man for the place.

THE SPIRITUAL FACTORS OF SOCIAL PROGRESS.

Introductory Address.—The changed emphasis.

To the thoughtful observer of the signs of the times nothing could be more significant than the change which has come over the spirit of the American people since the dawn of the Twentieth Century. Progress is the watchword of the age. Progress has been our boast for a hundred years. But the progress in which we are interested today is by no means the same as that which claimed our undivided attention to within the last dozen years. Of old our pride was our material advancement. The enlargement of our borders until our dominion spread from shore to shore; the conquest of our natural resources until our wealth was multiplied beyond compute; the application of Yankee ingenuity to the problems of mechanical invention until we had revolutionized the industry of the world and transformed the whole character of modern civilization—these have been the things to which political platforms and Fourth of July orators pointed with pride.

It was the solution of the problems of industrial and commercial progress to which the strongest brains and wills of the past generation addressed themselves. Our generals have been Captains of Industry. The man who first contemplated devoting himself to the study of mathematics ended by becoming the greatest banker of the age. J. Pierpont Morgan might have been another Kepler or Newton; instead, he is the center of the "Money Trust," the benevolent despot of American finance. The man whose vast brain thinks in empires, and who in another age had been a statesman and counsellor of kings, becomes a railroad magnate and master of millions. James J. Hill looks like a poet and sees visions like any dreamer of them all; but like Cecil Rhodes, his visions take tangible shape in great states and rich cities where a generation ago was virgin prairie or forest-clad mountain. Mr. Rockefeller's

shrewd worldly wisdom and unfeigned piety in the Thirteenth Century had made him Pope. In the Nineteenth they made him the richest and perhaps the most distrusted man in America.

Yet almost in a single day a change has come over the spirit of the age—a change so sudden as to be incomprehensible to thousands of busy men, who start up bewildered to find themselves in a new world, as out of joint with their times as Rip Van Winkle after his twenty years' sleep. Mr. Rockefeller gives his millions to education and wonders what is the matter with the world that it should cry out against him and his wealth, since he won it fairly according to the rules of the game as they played it yesterday. Mr. Hill calls on a Progressive President and goes away angrily declaring, "That man must be crazy." Another President is discredited because he will not keep the desired place or because he is suspected of a lack of sympathy with the new day. A political party which has boasted for a half century its leadership as the party of progress is rudely thrust aside by a new movement claiming the title "progressive."

What is this change and what does it mean? It is a change of emphasis from material progress to social, that is, to human progress; from wealth and the way to gain it, to men and the way to produce them. We are beginning to ask, not "How much has a man got?" but "How did he get it and what is he doing with it?" We are beginning to remember dimly that it was asked of old "How much is a man better than a sheep?" and again "What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose himself?"

Let us be entirely fair to the age that has just passed. It was an age by no means lacking in idealism. Its men and women were not wholly mammon worshipers; not the sordid dollar-chasers our English cousins love to describe as inhabiting this quarter of the globe. At the beginning of the period they fought the Civil War to maintain the cause of freedom and give the black brother a chance. At the end of the period they fought the Spanish War to put an end to the atrocities of misrule in Cuba. Their charities kept pace with their material advancement. They were earnest, hearty, energetic folk, with a deep vein of idealism in their makeup—honestly proud of their conquest of material things, and confident that they were achieving the welfare of the race.

There were vast material problems to be solved. Cities were to be builded, mountains to be crossed, and forests to be cut down and rivers spanned and prairies cultivated and oceans conquered; and great rewards were offered to those who were large enough of brain and heart to bring these things to pass. They were plain everyday men. They made mistakes. They

became absorbed in the game and forgot the amenities. They developed strength of will to achieve great tasks, and strength of will often breeds ruthlessness and selfish disregard of others. Sometimes, no doubt, they fell under condemnation for greed of gain and sordid surrender to those things that are of the earth earthy. But in the main they accomplished the things they had to do, and the vast material development which is our pride is the result of their labors.

Science has, during this period, reached a better understanding of the universe in which we live and the laws by which it is governed. The new mastery over natural forces which such knowledge yields has been applied to the performance of daily tasks; whereby the burden of mankind has been wonderfully lightened, and the common life greatly enriched. The laborer of to-day lives in a luxury undreamed of princes in the time of Haroun al Raschid.

Still greater progress has been made in social conditions. The Nineteenth Century witnessed the abolition of slavery, the rise of democracy, the universal spread of education. The industrial revolution brought about by the application of steam power to industry abolished the isolation of the rural community and gave to millions the inspiration and social opportunities of city life. Modern methods of transportation and communication have brought the East to meet the West and have made all men neighbors. The whole world is rapidly becoming a whispering gallery in which that which is done in secret in distant lands is proclaimed upon the house-tops of our home villages, and the actions of men in remote corners of the earth affect the daily welfare of you and me.

But already, from this brief review of the achievements of the last generation, it appears that social problems are intimately related to material problems. Even an age given up to the pursuit of material gain cannot achieve any measure of success without bringing about a considerable degree of social progress. At the same time a revolution as vast and complete as that resulting from the inventions and discoveries of the Nineteenth Century inevitably creates as many problems as it solves. It was in the nature of things therefore that the time should come when men must pause in their conquest of material civilization to bring up the arrears of social and political development; to face the difficulties which are the by-product of progress itself. Increase of wealth raises the standard of living. The production of manufactures demands the creation of a market. The laborer must be encouraged therefore to buy more goods, and he must have higher wages that he may pay for the same. Increased production and increased income bring increased leisure as well. With this comes education and still higher standards

of living. Inevitably the time must soon arrive when the laborer will demand a much larger share in the proceeds of his toil. The industrial revolution gave rise to the modern city, with its thousand perplexities for the political and social reformer. The city has increased the cost of living, it has multiplied human wants. At the same time the stress of urban conditions tends to lower the economic efficiency of the average man, as well as to undermine his political independence. Furthermore, the division of labor has separated men into two classes which tend to become armed camps—on the one hand the tool-owning, capitalist class with its wealth and power; on the other a proletariat dependent on the day's wage for the means of existence. All these things have forced the social problem to the forefront of modern thought.

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that a time has come when, the immediate stress of physical problems being somewhat relieved, men are everywhere turning their attention to the accompanying human problem, and are asking, "What are the demands of social justice, and how may they be met?" And when once the world has paused to face this problem, it begins to be seen that the need is not simply for a juster distribution of wealth, in order that every man may have his fair share of the comforts and luxuries of material civilization. We cannot fail to discover that men hunger no less for a share in the ideal phases of progress, the opportunity to escape from drudgery and to develop the higher sides of their nature.

Also, a movement which may have its beginning in a selfish clamor for a larger share of material wealth, or in the shrewd recognition of a weakness in the industrial organization which leads to waste or threatens the break-down of the social machine, is bound sooner or later to enlist the interest and engage the effort of those of keener moral insight, who seek not expediency but right—not social peace but social justice. The demand for progress becomes the declaration of a moral right rather than the voicing of brutish greed.

It is for all these reasons that the cause of social progress has appealed to all that is best and most worth while in our American life. Indeed the movement is not confined to America but is supremely the world movement of the present day. The Nineteenth Century witnessed the solution of the most important physical problems, and brought to pass a degree of material progress vastly greater than that achieved by all the centuries that went before it. It remains for the Twentieth Century to face the moral problem of teaching men how to live together in the world in such fashion as to work no ill one to another, but rather so to share the fruits of knowledge and industry as to give to every in-

dividual, even the least, the largest opportunity for life, for the enlargement of himself.

In reality, however, the problem of progress is two-fold. There is first of all the problem of improving the social and economic conditions of life; that is, of securing a juster and more scientific distribution of wealth, thereby putting an end to the evils of poverty, such as bad housing, insufficient nourishment, and the diseases which are the product of wrong conditions of living. But there is also the problem of bringing to all men enlargement of life; the problem of awakening dormant mental powers, of training inefficient wills, of restraining evil impulses, of finding channels whereby the better nature of men, by expressing itself, may develop and grow strong; in a word, the problem of character-building.

These two phases of the social problem are closely inter-twined. It is useless, for example, to talk of the higher culture to the man whose energies are exhausted in the struggle to make a scanty living, or whose life is lived under the degrading and soul-deadening conditions of the city slum. Even his moral growth waits on his economic betterment. There can be no doubt that continued and excessive fatigue blunts the moral sensibilities and weakens the power of resistance to temptation, so that the removal of poverty and the improvement of conditions of living inevitably mean a higher standard of moral life. The twin evils of drink and the social vice would be vastly lessened if the factors of excessive fatigue and depressing surroundings could be eliminated. On the other hand, as we shall see, the economic problem itself is in many respects a problem of character. The solution of the two problems therefore must go hand in hand. If the moralist needs to make larger account than he is wont of the part played by economic conditions in determining the mental and spiritual capacity of men, the social reformer in his turn must come to recognize the fundamental character of the moral and spiritual factors in the problem. In the present temper of the world there is little danger that the economic side will be lost sight of. There is a very real danger of loss of power through failure to appreciate the significance for the whole movement of its spiritual phase.

Not only is the spiritual a factor in the solution of the economic problem—it remains a further matter for consideration after economic progress has been achieved. It is this that we are most likely to forget. If poverty and distress could be entirely eliminated we should still have the moral and spiritual culture of the race upon our hands. Man himself is to be developed. The economic world is but the soil in which the higher manhood has its root. "The life is more than meat and the body more

than raiment." "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things that he possesseth." The eradication of vice, of selfishness and brutality, of greed and lust; the planting in their stead of all sound and worthy virtues, to the end that men may live a sweet and wholesome life upon the earth, daily growing in moral power, in self-mastery, in insight into the larger meanings of existence—this is the true goal of human progress.

The consideration of these larger ends lies outside the scope of this essay, save as they enter into the political and social problem as factors which are in danger of being overlooked. There is cause to fear lest in our endeavor to improve the conditions of life we shall lay undue stress upon those conditions. We are under the spell of material progress. Our physical being has been rendered more sensitive by comfort and ease of life. Though there has been awakened in humanity today a splendid idealism which declares that the ancient wrongs that have enslaved the race shall be abolished and men set free to pursue the higher ends of life, yet there is danger that this idealism shall fail to find its true channel and shall come short of its full efficiency. We are so conscious of our achievements in the material realm, so enamoured of the enrichment of life which has come with increase of wealth and the mastery of natural forces, that we are in danger of regarding physical well-being and comfort as paramount in importance to moral hardihood and spiritual power. We are likely to confuse causes with effects, and to overlook the essentially spiritual nature of our task. Economic conditions affect moral problems, but they cannot determine results. On the other hand the spiritual factors are basic and fundamental. It is doubtless hard to consider spiritual needs when the body is starving, but a full meal does not guarantee an alert conscience. Abject poverty may blunt the mental faculties and embitter the soul, but neither wealth nor comfort can yield intellectual capacity or spiritual power. A sound body goes far toward insuring a sound mind, but it cannot afford mental caliber, and the world still owes more to its mental than to its physical giants—to invalids like Darwin than to athletes like Sandow.

In a word, progress is a function of character. Whatever influences tend to produce greater men,—wiser, stronger, more self-controlled, more helpful to each other,—these effect social progress. That economic conditions are among these there can be no doubt, but their influence, however powerful, is secondary. Accordingly it is to the consideration of those spiritual forces in human life which, through their influence upon the character of men in social relations, are intimately bound up with the problems of progress, that we now address ourselves.

ASKED TO BECOME ASSISTANT EDITOR.

Professor E. V. Robinson, of the department of political science and economics, has been requested by Professor Bernhard Harms of the University of Kiel, Germany, to become a contributing editor of the *Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv*.

Professors D. G. Michel and C. Knapp, of the University of Fribourg, have invited Dr. Robinson to become a collaborator on their quarterly *Revue de Géographie Commerciale*. This publication covers not only economic geography but also bio-geography and anthropo-geography, making a specialty of colored maps relating to the use of the earth by man.

Both of these requests are exceedingly flattering and bring credit not only to Dr. Robinson but to the University as well.

WESBROOK TO SERVE ON COMMITTEE.

Dean F. F. Wesbrook, of the college of medicine and surgery, has been asked to become a member of a federal commission which will report on the question "What is pure water?"

NOTED FRENCHMAN TO LECTURE.

M. Firmin Roz will give an address at the University, February 11th at four o'clock upon "Realism in Contemporary French Literature." M. Roz represents the Alliance Française. Following the lecture a reception will be given M. Roz in Shevlin Hall.

A second lecture in this series will be given February 18th at four o'clock in the French department in Folwell Hall, by Professor Charles M. Andrist who will speak upon "Realism in the novel, Honnore de Balzac."

The third and last address will be given by Professor C. W. Benton at the same place February 25th, who will speak upon "Realism in literary criticism."

SPEER MAKES NOTABLE ADDRESS.

Robert E. Speer, of the Presbyterian board of missions, spoke in chapel last Wednesday afternoon at four o'clock, taking as his topic, "The Crisis in the East." Mr. Speer was at the University twenty-four years ago this winter, and in this address he pointed out in a very vivid manner the changes that had taken place in foreign missions during the twenty-four years. He told in striking manner of the awakening of the East, educationally, economically, politically, morally and religiously, and showed, that if this awakening is to mean the most for the uplift of the people of the East, they must have the influence which only Christianity can ex-

ert. The problem of the people of the West is to see that this Christian influence is provided.

TELLER SPEAKS AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Sidney A. Teller, director of West Park No. 2, recreation center of Chicago, lectured in the Physics building last Wednesday and Thursday on the neighborhood social center problem. The lectures were illustrated by numerous lantern slides depicting the many forms of recreation in the small park centers of Chicago. Mr. Teller contrasted conditions in the congested districts of Chicago before and after the opening of the small parks, showing how street corner gangs had been organized into loyal baseball clubs, thus making wholesome means of recreation for the boys and thereby helping them to become good citizens.

TWO COMING EVENTS.

On the evening of February 6th the All-university chorus will present a cantata "Hiawatha's wedding feast," in the University chapel. This work is being prepared under the direction of Professor Scott who has been rehearsing the chorus since early in the semester.

Sixteen members of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra will accompany the University chorus and glee club when they present "Hiawatha."

The Masquers will present "Arms and the man" on February 13th at the Shubert Theater. The dramatic club has been working upon this play for some time and it is expected that an excellent production will be presented.

UNDER UNIVERSITY AUSPICES.

The first lyceum entertainment group from the University extension division has been making a trip through Koochiching county. The troupe consists of Miss Caroline Clark, violinist; Miss Caroline Thompson, contralto, and Miss Alice O'Connell, reader. The trip was arranged by Professor Carlyle Scott under the auspices of the University extension division. The trip is along the line of the Minnesota and International railroad from Northome to the Canadian boundary.

REVIEWS TEXT BOOK ON MECHANISM.

The Engineering News of January 16th contains a review by Professor John J. Flather of "An elementary text on mechanism," by Robert McArdle Keown of the University of Wisconsin.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

The senior class will hold the first of a series of informal dances at the Leamington Hotel, Tuesday, February 4th.

The Crack Squad informal dance will be held on the evening of February 3rd.

Fred Watson has been chosen track captain of the freshman team for the spring season. The freshmen will take part in the annual indoor meet which will be held in the Armory some time in March.

Professor R. M. Washburn, of the department of dairy husbandry, will give a series of lectures during the meeting of the Missouri state dairymen's association at Columbia, Mo. He will speak upon "Factors controlling efficiency in dairy cows," and "The need of agricultural instructors and trained agricultural experts."

ARGUED FOR STATE COMMISSION CONTROL.

At the meeting of the Minneapolis association of office men held at the West Hotel last Thursday night, Professor C. H. Preston, of the department of economics, argued for the proposition to establish a state commission for the control of public service corporations. Professor Preston said that experience has shown that the average voter has neither the time nor the inclination to go into the question sufficiently deep to be able to decide concerning the various matters that should influence the handling of the question of public service corporations. He stated that while democracy demands that every voter shall have a voice in general policies, democracy can not endure if each has a hand in the management of the details. The corporation, as a creature of the state, is properly controlled by the state. Experience has shown that local control is subject to so many vicissitudes of local considerations that it is impossible to be what it should be.

"HIAWATHA'S WEDDING FEAST."

The Glee Club will give an opera, "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast" on the evening of February 6th. After this affair is over the Glee Club will begin rehearsals for a comic opera which will probably be "The Shogun," which will be given later in the year.

EXTENSION CLASSES IN PROGRESS.

Dr. Gisle Bothne, of the Scandinavian department, has opened a course of lectures at Brooten, Minn., giving the opening address in Norwegian.

J. Franklin Ebersole, of the economics department, is to give the next lecture on "Principles of sound investment." Dr. J.

Young will follow with an address on "Government and business." Then Dr. L. D. H. Weld will speak on "Scientific Tariff making," and Dr. Carl Thompson will close the course with a lecture on "The single tax."

Hendrum, Minn., also has arranged for a winter course. Dr. Raymond Phelan, of the economics department, spoke there on "Social centers." Dr. Thompson will speak on "The rural church and home life." Professor David F. Swenson will talk on "Following the crowd." Professor Maria Sanford will tell how to make country life attractive.

RAISE LIBERAL AMOUNT.

The student movement to raise funds for the relief of the Bulgarian sufferers has resulted in a contribution of \$175 in cash and \$75 more has been pledged.

FARMERS' SHORT COURSE AT CROOKSTON.

A short course for farmers will open at Crookston school of Agriculture February 10th and continue through the 21st. President Frank L. McVey, formerly of this institution, now president of the University of North Dakota, will be one of the lecturers on that occasion.

SWIMMING TOURNAMENT FOR WOMEN.

Under the direction of Dr. J. Anna Norris, director of the department of physical training for women, a swimming contest has been arranged to take place at the University March 13th. The contest will consist of nine events in which young women representing the various classes of the University, will compete.

MEN'S SWIMMING CONTEST MARCH FIRST.

Dr. L. J. Cooke, director of the gymnasium, has arranged an all-university swimming contest for March 1st. The meet will be held in the Armory tank and a varied program of swimming events has been arranged.

GRADUATE CLUB BANQUET.

The Graduate club of the University gave its first banquet of the year Thursday evening, January 16, in Shevlin hall. About fifty guests, including several members of the faculty were present.

Toasts were given by George Gamble, Marion Slater, Alan McBean, and Katharine Whitney. Stanley Rypins acted as toastmaster. After the program of toasts was concluded, the guests enjoyed an informal evening of dancing, singing, and fire-side story-telling.

ALL UNIVERSITY WRESTLING CONTEST.

The All University wrestling contest will be held at the University Armory March 15th. The events will occur in connection with the meeting of the Northwestern Gymnastic society. The winners in the four divisions will go to Madison, Wis., to compete for the Western championship which the Gophers won last year.

CONSTANT ON EASTERN TRIP.

Professor Frank H. Constant, of the department of structural engineering, is in the East on a ten days' trip. He attended the meeting of the American society of civil engineers in New York, January 15th and 16th. While in the East Professor Constant will visit a number of engineering colleges.

RETURN FROM NATIONAL MEETING.

Professor H. A. Erikson and A. F. Kovarik of the department of physics, returned recently from the annual meeting of the American Physical society held at Cleveland. This society is a branch of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Both Professor Kovarik and Professor Erikson read papers before the convention. Dr. Kovarik spoke on "The Absorption of B-Rays by Air and Carbon Dioxide," and Professor Erikson on "A Method for Charging the Needle of a Quadrant Electrometer."

McCREA CHOSEN MESSENGER.

Ezra E. McCrea, Law '90, of Alexandria, Minn., was chosen by lot to carry Minnesota's presidential vote to Congress. The electors met recently, at the State Capitol and cast twelve votes for Roosevelt and Johnson. McCrea, who is editor of the Post-News of Alexandria, Minn., was a lucky man to draw the lot entitling him to carry the announcement of the vote to Washington.

"LARRY-HO" APPOINTED.

Lawrence C. Hodgson, a former student, now a newspaper man of St. Paul, has been appointed by Speaker Rines as his secretary. In speaking of this appointment Quentin, '00, of the Minneapolis Tribune says:

Probably no appointment made has so tickled newspaper people—particularly us "colymists"—as that of "Larry Ho" as Speaker Rines' secretary. If Larry can't instill a little humanness into that legislative business, you may be mighty sure that the machine is working overtime, and it will be proper to investigate—though the sound of the grinding is low.

"A TRIP UNDER GROUND."

The January number of School Education contains an article by Professor Arthur E. Haynes, professor emeritus of mathematics, upon "A trip more than a mile vertically below the earth's surface." The trip was made August 9th, 1911, through the kindness of Superintendent John L. Been, of the Tamarack Mine, on the Keweenaw Peninsula of Michigan. This is said to be the deepest mine on the globe.

VAUGHAN SPEAKS ON EUGENICS.

Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, dean of the department of medicine and surgery of the University of Michigan, lectured last Friday night in the University chapel upon "Eugenics and race betterment." This is the first of a series of public health lectures given under the auspices of the American Medical Association.

MISS SANFORD AT CROOKSTON.

Professor emeritus Maria L. Sanford delivered her illustrated art lecture on "Rome, Pagan and Christian," before a large and appreciative audience at Crookston in their handsome new grand opera house, Thursday evening, January 9th. The lecture was given under the auspices of the woman's club, of which an alumnus, Mrs. Vesta Cornish Armstrong, is president. Many clubs, whose regular meetings occur on Thursday evenings, adjourned to hear Miss Sanford, whose recent tours of the Nation have brought fame and honor to the state and the University, and who well deserves the title of "the best loved woman in Minnesota." All were delighted with the beautiful pictures and the inspiring talk that illuminated them.

The next morning, at the invitation of Supt. A. B. Hess, of the public schools, Miss Sanford spoke to seven hundred students who gathered in the opera house to hear her. Her theme as "Being Worth While," taking as a key the fact that Crookston's debating team won the Journal Cup last year, after winning five successive debates in which they were accorded each time the unanimous decision of the judges, a record that is believed to be without parallel. The speaker was received with great enthusiasm and her talk will be long remembered.

Owing to Miss Sanford's brief stay the local alumni were unable to offer her any formal entertainment, but many availed themselves of the opportunity to call on her at the Hotel Crookston before she left.

ARGUES FOR RE-ORGANIZATION.

Professor Edward Van Dyke Robinson, of the department of political science and

economics, has an article in the School Review of December upon the re-organization of the grades and the high school. In this article Professor Robinson reviews the conditions which have made this question a very live question and after setting forth the various plans that have been offered to meet the present difficulties, he concludes that a plan of re-organization which provides for the establishment of an intermediate school including 7th, 8th and 9th grades, and which provides for promotion by subjects and not by grades, is the most desirable plan. He includes in his report letters from a large number of school men who have had actual experience in working out this plan and have found the plan successful. Dr. Robinson answers the natural objections that have been raised to this plan and shows that there are no insuperable objections either in the case of schools located in large cities or in the small towns. He says, "By one method or the other, the problem can be solved. I am fully convinced that to the villages and smaller cities we must look, in this vital re-organization of education, for educational leadership. * * * Almost any division is better than the traditional eight-and-four division." The paper contains also the report of the sub-committee of the public affairs committee of the city of Minneapolis upon a plan of re-organization. Professor Robinson was chairman of this public affairs committee and had associated with him some of the strongest men in the city of Minneapolis.

SHORT COURSE POPULAR.

The Farmers' short course opened at the college of agriculture last Tuesday with an enrollment of 135 students, ages running from 18 to 50. The course will close February 15th. During the last week of the course the Minnesota State Horse Breeders' Association will meet at the agricultural college. Among the special features is an open forum which will be conducted daily to give the farmers a chance to exchange ideas and experiences.

PERSONALS.

'93 Ex—Warren Horner has been elected vice president of the General Agents' association of the Provident Life and Trust company.

'99 Ex—P. B. Arnell who left the University in his sophomore year to go to Alaska, is now advertising manager for a dry goods house in Winnipeg, Man.

'00 Pharm—E. T. Dillner is now living at Scranton, N. D., and not at Bowman.

'00—Dr. G. F. Drew after specializing in various colleges and universities during the past year is now located at Devils Lake, N. D. His special work is treating the eye, ear, nose and throat.

'02—Daisy S. Hone is teaching in the city schools of Oakland, Calif. Her address is The Burchard, flat 5, 2133 Broadway.

'08 Law—Franz Jevne, recently elected county attorney of Koochiching county, has moved to International Falls.

'03—A recent letter from B. M. Jones, who is working in Burmah, says, "Work continues to pile up but health is fairly good and the outlook encouraging. This is our traveling season and we are seldom at home. We have but three seasons, wet, dry, and hot, but the hot is dry and the wet is hot. I expect to be engaged in Bible revision work again through the coming wet season from April to October. I am writing this on the bank of a canal waiting for a launch to take me sixteen miles to the railroad. This won't be in time to wish you a Christmas greeting but you certainly have my heartiest wishes for the best year of your life."

'06—Luella Huelster's name in the directory should appear as Mrs. Crawford Morrison Bishop.

'08 Eng—Mr. Roy Kauffman is in charge of the meter department of the Bisbee improvement company at Bisbee, Ariz.

'08—A. A. Pickler who has been publishing the Faulkton Advocate at Faulkton, S. D., until just recently, has sold his newspaper and about February 1st expects to return to Aberdeen, S. D., where he will assume the duties of superintendent of the accident department of the Northern Casualty company, in which he is a stockholder.

'10—Myrtle Alice Cosgrove is teaching English and history in the high school at Spring Valley, Minn.

'10—Howard H. Freeman has recently changed his address from Oshkosh, Wis., to 417 Washington Block, Madison, Wis.

'10—H. S. Campbell has taken over the practice of R. E. Burdick, at International Falls, Mr. Burdick having entered the legal department of the Duluth Brewing & Malt- ing company at Duluth.

'10 Mines—H. E. Farnam has recently moved to Edmonton, Alta. His address is 650 8th St.

'10 Mines—Clarence Heath is crown surveyor at Porcupine Ont.

'10 Eng—C. Hugo Nelson has accepted a position with "Grays Harbor railway light co." of Aberdeen, Wash.

'11—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pengilly (Carolyn

Curtis) have recently changed their Los Angeles address to 1312 Maryland St., Vallikett Apartments, 205.

Ex Chem '10—W. W. Stone who left the University at the end of his junior year, completed his course at Columbia University, doing a year of graduate work. For the past year and a half he has been located at 92 Liberty St., New York City in the fidelity bonding business with the Fidelity & Casualty company of New York.

'10—Elizabeth Thorson who lives at 2304 14 Ave. So., is an assistant in the Minneapolis Public Library.

'12 Forestry—S. Grant Harris, Jr., is field agent in utilization for the Pennsylvania Chestnut tree blight commission, with an office at 1112 Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

'12 Eng—Paul A. Johnson is located at International Falls, Minn.

'12 Forestry—William R. Clymer is field agent for the Pennsylvania chestnut tree blight commission and is located at Rosecrans, Pa.

'12 Grad—Henry John is a scholar in the medical department at the University.

'12 Law—Charles L. Hayes has entered the law offices of C. D. O'Brien of St. Paul.

'12—Earl Pickering who coached the University of Vermont football team during the past season, has had a very successful year. Vermont wants him back for another year but Pickering has not yet made up his mind whether he will accept the position or not.

'12—Rose Muckley is teaching German in the high school at Olivia, Minn.

'12—Julia O'Brien is at her home at Brainerd, Minn.

'12—Emil L. Rude is teaching mathematics and German in the high school at Arlington, Minn. Mr. Rude is principal of the high school.

'12—Clara Ryan is living at her home this year at Freeport, Ill., and teaching English and history in the high school at that place.

'12—George Sawanabori is doing graduate work at the University of Chicago. His address is 6057 Ellis Ave.

'12—Eldreth L. Sawyer is located at Centralia, Wash. He is with the Chehalis River Lumber & Shingle Co.

WEDDINGS.

Frank M. Hillman and Harriet E. Martin were married January 8th at Owatonna, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Hillman will be at home to friends after April 15th at Lyle, Wash.

Anne Hull, '11, and B. A. Wall of San Juan, Porto Rico, were married last Thursday evening at Porto Rico. Mr. and Mrs. Wall will be at home to friends after March 1st at San Juan, Porto Rico.

R. A. Jehle, Ag '05, was married December 28th to Miss Effie Virginia Crum of Ithaca, N. Y. On their way back to Manhattan they stopped over at Cleveland where Mr. Jehle attended the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and read a paper upon "The Brown Rot Canker of the Peach" before the American Phytopathologica Association. Professor and Mrs. Jehle will make their home at 1021 Osage St., Manhattan, Kansas.

Paul Johnson, Eng '11, and Miss Florence Haugen, of Minneapolis, were married December 28th, 1912. Mr. Johnson has built a bungalow at International Falls where he and his bride will reside until he has finished the building contracts he has on hand.

John R. Schuknecht, '07, and Marie Schaezel, of this city, were married Saturday afternoon, January 11th. Mr. and Mrs. Schuknecht will make their home at Lisbon, N. D., where Mr. Schuknecht is engaged in the banking business.

C. Winthrop Bowen, Forestry '11, and Miss Margaret Helen Gilman were married New Year's Eve at Oneonta Park, Calif. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen will make their home at Corcoran, Kings Co., Calif.

The engagement of F. Roy Johnson, Ag '12, and Janet K. Duncan, '13, has been announced.

BIRTHS.

Dr. and Mrs. Burt L. Newkirk are happy over the birth of a daughter, Virginia Bailey, to be company for young Horace Leavenworth Newkirk. She weighs 8 1-4 pounds and arrived December 29th, 1912. Mrs. Newkirk was Louise Leavenworth, '08.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Franz Jevne, Law '08, January 5th, 1913, a son.

DEATHS.

John A. Sanford, PH. D., '94, professor of Latin at Adelphi college, died January 6th at his home in Brooklyn after an hour's illness. Dr. Sanford was fifty years old and had been an instructor in Adelphi college for the past twelve years.

Mary Long Porcher '96, (Mrs. W. P.) died at her home in Charleston, S. C., Christmas day. She is survived by her husband and six children.

Mrs. Marie E. Leslin, mother of Mrs. Lydia Leslin Kopplin, '00, died on January 7th at her home at Wabasha, Minn. She was 80 years and 7 days old.

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GILL'S GOOD WORK.

James H. Gill, Eng. '92, formerly a member of the engineering faculty, is now director of the trades schools of Columbus, Ohio. The schools are built upon the principle that the really successful mechanic must know how to think and that ability to think comes through training in study. From the youngest to the oldest the stu-

dents are taught self reliance and are made to understand that next to actually knowing a fact, ranks the ability to know how to find it out when it is needed. The spirit of the school is marked by enthusiasm to find out things, each for himself, and an appeal to the teacher to be set right is only a last resort. The school has just published the first number of a school paper, The Index.

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Vol. XII

February 3, 1913

No. 18

THE DENTAL COLLEGE MAKING PROGRESS.

As we have had occasion to note in past years, the dental college of the University of Minnesota ranks among the very best in the world and there are not lacking those, who are entirely disinterested, who do not hesitate to give this college the leadership.

The current year has marked a great change in the surroundings of the college. While the change is not yet complete the relief afforded by the removal to a new building has been tremendous. The college has already nearly twice as much space as it had in Millard hall and as soon as the Pharmacy college removes to Millard hall, which is now being rebuilt for its use, the dental college will have three times the actual available space it had before coming into the new building.

The readers of the Weekly will remember that the dental college was assigned the building formerly used by the medical sciences, histology, physiology, etc., the building has been remodeled to meet the needs of the dental department. While the building has not been made fire proof, certain parts have been, and every feature in the building which could possibly favor the starting of a fire has been removed. The building itself is very light and well planned for the use of the college. The operating rooms are particularly well lighted and economically arranged. Some departments of the work of the college, are, as yet, very much handicapped by the fact that the space of the whole building is not available. When the college of pharmacy has removed to Millard hall the

shops will be greatly enlarged, more operating rooms will be provided and provision will be made for x-ray work and more space given to the department of preventive dentistry.

The faculty remains practically as it has been for a number of years past. One new feature of the work, which is being emphasized this year, is the work in preventive dentistry. A mere beginning has been made in this line but it is expected to develop into one of the most important features in the college. It is expected that the work will eventually develop, so as to employ the whole time of one or more men in research work, as a foundation for the work in preventive dentistry.

In the work of the college two features are emphasized. One feature is training in technical skill in dental operations. Every man turned out of the college must be a first class operator. Along with this, the members of the faculty are united in their efforts to instill, into every student of the college, the idea of his obligation to society, especially in the line of the spread of the gospel of preventive dentistry.

Statistics show that an exceedingly large percentage of people are afflicted with various sorts of diseases connected with the teeth and mouth. Experiments that have been tried, running over a period of years and including large numbers of cases observed, have proven, that in many cases, the efficiency of the child as a student and the efficiency of workmen has been doubled by proper care of the teeth and mouth. The whole teaching staff is enthusiastic over the promised development in this particular field. Great emphasis is placed upon this particular feature of the work of the

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college; and perhaps this feature, more than any other one thing, characterizes the college and has made it great among dental colleges of the world.

Minnesota is everywhere recognized as a leader in dental instruction. This recognition is not confined to the United States but the college is recognized in Europe as being one of the great dental colleges of the world. Last summer a notable meeting of dentists of Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark was held at Christiania. The committee which had the making up of the program recognized the great importance of securing the best man available for a paper and clinic on crown and bridge work, and invited a member of the dental faculty, to deliver the address and give the clinic. The reception accorded this member of the staff was cordial in the extreme. Everybody was enthusiastic over his presentation of the case and he was urged again and again to give a short post graduate course, in this work, for the benefit of the dentists who were anxious to secure his instruction in the subject. This was impossible, but the men would not be satisfied with no as

an answer, and he has been invited to come back, the coming summer, and to come prepared to spend the necessary time to give such a graduate course. The men who are responsible for this request are the leaders in the profession in the countries mentioned.

It will be of interest also to the alumni to know that four or five of the leading state universities, where dental colleges are supported by the state, have made a study of the Minnesota college and its methods of work and are striving to attain, as an ultimate goal, to equal Minnesota in this line. A little incident happened not long since that shows, perhaps better than anything else, how the spirit of the college pervades the student body.

Some time ago, a number of the dental students visited some of the dental schools of a neighboring city. They came back enthusiastic over Minnesota. In talking about what they saw, they laid emphasis, not so much on Minnesota's advantage in technique and technical training, as upon the ideals which seemed to pervade the

continued on page 5

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E. B. JOHNSON, '88 Editor.
EDWARD D. ANDERSON, '13 Advertising.

PROGRAM FOR ANNUAL MEETING.

The program for the annual meeting has
been arranged, save for a few minor details.
It will be substantially as follows:—

Place—Donaldson's tea rooms.

Time—February 14th.

Informal—Men will come direct from
their work.

Dinner—Six o'clock.

Business meeting—during dinner.

At the close of the business meeting
James Gray will be inducted into office as
master of ceremonies. It is safe to say he
will make some remarks—it is a way he
has. His remarks are not to be taken too
seriously—rather are they meant to be fun-
ny.

Mr. Gray will introduce Dean W. R.
Vance, of the law school, who will talk
upon the experiences of a "tenderfoot." Valentines for the wives of the presidents
will be presented by Miss Margaret Nach-
trieb who will represent the senior class.

Professor Charles W. Nichols, will read
a poem dedicated to the occasion entitled,
"Three Chiefs."

The master of ceremonies will then give

the cue for some fireworks which have
been prepared for the occasion. This fea-
ture will prove to be "bushels of fun" for
the crowd.

Frank Webster, '86, will then give a
short talk upon Dr. Folwell—and we shall



Master of Ceremonies

have some sort of a message from Dr. Fol-
well for the occasion—probably he will not
be able to be present himself.

This will be followed with the presenta-
tion of valentines to President Northrop
who will be called on for a "few remarks."

President Vincent will also be presented
with valentines and he will surely make a
few remarks.

The meeting will close with singing
"Hail Minnesota."

After the meeting the alumni will have
opportunity to meet and greet the Presi-
dents and their wives.

There will be a quartet to lead in the
singing of college songs and possibly a
string quartet to furnish music during the
dinner.

TO THOSE WHO CANNOT ATTEND.

The plans for the annual meeting make
it possible, for those who are not able to
attend, to have a part in honoring our three
presidents. Anyone who would like to join
in the greeting to the three presidents, on
the occasion of the annual meeting, should
drop a postcard to the Secretary of the
General Alumni association, 202 Library
building, signifying their desire. Cards,
which have been prepared for the purpose,
will be sent to the applicant. When the
greetings have been written the cards may
be returned to the secretary who will in-
clude them with the others that are to be
presented at the annual meeting.

UNIVERSITY FINANCES.

We commend the financial table, on pages 8 and 9, to a careful perusal of the alumni. Two things should be kept in mind in studying these tables.

First—The balance in the current expense table is in no sense a real balance. The sum given as a balance includes less than \$6,000 unappropriated—a very narrow margin in a budget of a million and a quarter dollars.

Second—The balance in the building fund, which is an actual balance covers buildings in process of construction and for the most part this balance has now been paid out. The only considerable sum in this, which is not practically exhausted, is the appropriation for a chemistry building. This building has been delayed, seemingly by unavoidable causes. This building will soon be under way.

The budget system has come to stay and its success has so far been most gratifying. The change in the financial system, which took place in the middle of the biennium covered by this report, has made it impossible to make this report as clear as it is hoped that future reports may be made.

PROFESSOR THALER STARTS IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

Professor J. A. Thaler, Eng '00, of the state college of Montana, stopped over at the University on his way back from the meeting of representatives of land grant colleges recently held in Washington, D. C.

At that meeting Professor Thaler presented a plan for co-operative experimental development of wireless telegraphy. The plan met with the instant and hearty approval of the representatives of the various colleges present; Professor Thaler was appointed a committee of one to formulate a plan of co-operation and to secure, as far as possible, the co-operation of all land grant colleges.

Professor Thaler's plan is substantially as follows:—The establishment of a wireless telegraph station at every land grant college in the country, one in each state in the Union. This would afford opportunity for co-operative investigations in the field of wireless telegraphy and possibly

in the field of wireless telephony that would bring practical results. Up to the present time wireless telegraphy has been the plaything of the amateur and the subject of the theoretical investigations of the physicist. Professor Thaler's suggestion would make it a subject of investigation of engineers, thus bringing it into greater practical service. In Professor Thaler's scheme there is opportunity for co-operation with various departments of government such as the forestry service which is already desirous of such equipment, with the weather bureau which could make use of these stations in its work, of the army and navy, particularly the army, and the scheme would provide proper means of administering the present federal laws in regard to the use of wireless telegraphy.

The plan seems to have almost limitless possibilities of development and Professor Thaler has the necessary enthusiasm to push the proposition through to a successful completion.

Such a plan, which contemplates an organized system and co-operation among so many stations, would call for an administrative center somewhere near the center of the field to be covered. Minnesota affords such a place. Professor Thaler would, of course, be very glad to have such a center stationed at Montana, but he recognizes that it is not a natural center for such a station and naturally he is desirous that Minnesota, his Alma Mater, should have any possible credit that may come from the successful establishment of this system of co-operation among the land grant colleges.

In an interview with President Vincent, the president expressed himself as heartily approving the general plan and as being thoroughly in favor of having Minnesota enter into the plan, regardless of whether Minnesota should be the station chosen for administrative purposes. Professor Sheperdson is very enthusiastic over Mr. Thaler's plans and the possibilities which he sees in it for the development of a very important branch of electrical engineering.

HONOR SYSTEM PLAN OFFERED.

The academic student council has presented for adoption to the student body a

plan for an honor system as follows:—

1. Cheating, as here defined, is the giving or receiving of any assistance in any written or oral work.

2. Each student is required to state above his name on every examination or quiz that he has neither given or received help.

3. No written pledge compelling students to report violations of student honor shall be required; but this clause shall not be construed as relieving any student from the moral obligation of stopping such violations, either by warning the violator personally or by reporting such violation to the student council.

4. Under a recent action of the Students' work committee, the two separate boards of the student council shall constitute courts for the consideration of any cases involving breaches of student honor.

In the recent examinations each instructor was asked to take a ballot in every class before giving an examination, a special request being made that students who had voted in a previous examination should not vote again. The question which was voted upon was—"Do you favor the adoption of the honor system as defined above for permanent use."

Many of the instructors followed the honor system in this examination and found it entirely satisfactory.

THE DENTAL COLLEGE MAKING PROGRESS.

Continued from page 2

students of the dental college of the University of Minnesota as contrasted with with the ideals that seemed to pervade these commercial schools of dentistry.

The work of this college has been carried along for years with the highest ideals of service to the state underlying all its activities. The plans for the future embrace a development along lines that shall still further emphasize this phase of its instruction.

The college plans, during the coming summer, to keep up its clinical work, so that there shall be no break in the treatment of cases needing continuous treatment, and, in order that the work of the

college may be of the greatest benefit to the student body. If these plans are carried out it will mean that the dental college will be, practically, in continuous session the year around. While the recognition which the college is receiving from various sources must be gratifying to every alumnus, not only of that college but of the University, we believe that the alumni generally, will feel that the ideals which govern the administration of the affairs of that college are the things that count after all. Every alumnus has occasion to feel proud of Minnesota's college of dentistry and to rejoice in its success.

URGING ANDRIST FOR MINISTER TO SWITZERLAND.

A great many friends of Professor Charles M. Andrist have been urging President Elect Wilson to name Professor Andrist minister to Switzerland. Several Swiss societies and organizations have taken an active part in advocating this appointment. The alumni will remember that Professor Andrist was democratic candidate for the nomination for governor last fall. Professor Andrist is of Swiss descent, his father and mother both having been born in Switzerland.

SEATTLE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA CLUB.

The University of Minnesota club of Seattle (men) have arranged to hold monthly dinners at the College Club on the last Saturday of each month. Any out of town alumni who are in Seattle on these dates are earnestly requested to attend these meetings. At a meeting held recently Judge F. V. Brown, counsel for the Great Northern Railway company, was the guest of the club and made a very interesting talk. Cassius E. Gates was toastmaster. There were present Joseph Blethen, H. B. Martin, Dr. A. O. Loe, E. M. Farmer, Gordon Shuck, Dr. H. B. Waist, Dr. E. F. Sweeney, Frank E. Green, Jas. E. Bradford, E. P. Constantine, E. E. Adams, Gilmore Dobie, W. D. Lane, Dr. D. A. Nicholson, Cassius E. Gates, H. D. Campbell, T. W. Burtlehaus, A. O. Powell, R. J. Andrus, Dr. T. V. Sheehan, C. T. Glass, Dr. A. O.

Guthrie, J. H. Kane, Henry Monroe, Oliver Hullback and Geo. Appleton.

Professor Maria L. Stanford gave a lecture in Seattle at the First Presbyterian church last Monday which was largely attended by the Minnesota Alumni.

FERGUS FALLS ALUMNI MEET.

Last Tuesday President Vincent made an address in Fergus Falls under the auspices of the junior class of the high school. The subject of his address was "Playing the game." The University alumni living in Fergus Falls got together and formed an organization for the purpose of giving some sort of an affair in honor of President Vincent. Dr. W. W. Drought, Hom '91, was elected chairman and Miss Clara Woodward, '07, secretary. The entertainment took the form of a public reception following the address. George W. Frankberg, Law '04, tendered the use of the Elk's club rooms for the purpose. The committees on arrangements follow:

Decorations and hall arrangements: Mrs. Geo. W. Harrie, Geo. W. Frankberg, Mrs. J. H. Beise.

Music and program: Robb E. Lincoln, Dr. Chas. Nelson, Theodore Blegen.

Refreshments: Miss Lynnfred McMahan, Dr. A. C. Baker, Miss Helen Jewett.

Finance: Chas. Rolla Wright, A. B. Thompson, N. T. Moen.

Reception: Elmer E. Adams, Miss Lynnfred McMahan, Dr. O. M. Haugan.

The following is a list of alumni living in Fergus Falls—

ACADEMIC

Elmer E. Adams, 1884
 Dr. Axel C. Baker, 1897
 Robb E. Lincoln, 1897
 Arthur R. Barke, 1911
 Charles F. Grass, 1901
 Mrs. Blanche Mace Harris, 1894
 Dr. O. M. Haugan, 1896
 Miss Hermina Hermanson, 1912
 Theodore Blegen, 1912
 T. C. Wollan, 1894
 Helen Jewett, 1912
 Lynnfred McMahan, 1912
 Alice May Wessberg, 1911
 Charles Rolla Wright, 1905
 Miss Clara Woodward, 1907
 Miss Grace Dickinson, 1907

Miss Clara E. Hille, 1907

Miss Julie Hills, 1908

COLLEGE OF LAW

George W. Frankberg, 1904

A. B. Thompson, 1899

N. T. Moen, 1893

Charles R. Wright, 1906

Arthur R. Barke, 1912

Bert J. Johnson, 1900

Carl Linn, 1909

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

John Lyng, 1890

T. N. Kittelson, 1902

Jorgen G. Vigen, 1894

COLLEGE OF HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE

W. W. Drought, 1891

Bertha Frost, 1894

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

John H. Beise, 1898

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

John J. Frankoviz, 1905

MINING ENGINEERS

Harry Jacobson, 1910

Lloyd Whitson, 1911

DEATH OF DR. MANCHESTER.

Dr. James Eugene Manchester, '84, died suddenly of heart failure Friday morning, January 24th at his home 405 Oak St. S. E., in this city. The body was taken to Austin, Minn., for burial.

Dr. Manchester was born in Pitcairn, N. Y., August 16th, 1855. His parents moved later to Minnesota. He received his training at the normal school in Winona and later attended the University. Upon graduation he became superintendent of the Blue Earth city schools which position he held until 1890 when he accepted a similar position in Alexandria. He remained there until '93 and spent the following year in the study of mathematics and physics at the Michigan university. The next five years he spent in Europe, studying in Göttingen, Heidelberg, Leipzig and Tuebingen, specializing in pure mathematics at the latter place under the renowned Professor Alexandra Brill. In '99 he received the title of doctor of science "cum laude."

Upon his return to this country he accepted the position of professor of math-

ematics in the historic Vincennes university, Indiana, and in '01 he became its president. He was considered one of the ablest men and it was through his efficient direction that this school owes its present position. This institution closed its doors, in honor of Dr. Manchester, on the day of the funeral.

In 1904 Dr. Manchester was offered the position of instructor of mathematics in the University. Because of his love for and intense loyalty to his Alma Mater Dr. Manchester experienced his greatest joy in returning to resume the labors of a teacher in the school where he was himself a student. Dr. Manchester was a member of the American Mathematical society and the Indiana academy of science.

He is survived by Mrs. Manchester. It will be of interest to know that for twenty-one years previous to Dr. Manchester's acceptance of his position in this University, Dr. and Mrs. Manchester were constantly associated as teachers.

A former student of the deceased has truly said that his work lives after him in the lives of those whom he has led and helped to better things. His quiet, unassuming ways, his nobleness of heart and his desire to do the most possible good to others constitute his true greatness.

DR. WILSON IN CHAPEL.

Dr. Louis B. Wilson, Med '96, director of laboratories of the Mayo clinic of Rochester, Minn., made an address in chapel last Tuesday evening, upon the prevention of cancer. In the course of his address Dr. Wilson said that he believed a cure for cancer was likely to come in the near future, that this cure was likely to come in the form of some antitoxin to be injected into the blood. Among the striking facts brought out in the course of Dr. Wilson's talk was the statement that cancer is very much more prevalent among highly civilized peoples than among less civilized. That it is one of the most widespread and serious of diseases and that it has been increasing steadily during recent years. Dr. Wilson said that cancer of the lip is very much more prevalent among smokers than non-smokers and likewise very much more prevalent among pipe smokers than other

smokers, indicating that chronic irritation of any particular spot made it very susceptible to attack by cancer. One death in twelve among men over thirty-five years of age is due to cancer and among women the ratio for the same age is one in nine. Any persistent swelling following an ordinary injury, especially of the face, hands or feet, is a danger signal which calls for consultation with a competent physician. A toxin has already been discovered which will cure milder cases of cancer at its early stages. Dr. Wilson pointed out that there were many things which indicated that the cure for cancer is coming in the not distant future.

MCCULLOUGH MAKES ADDRESS.

Last Wednesday evening Ervin W. McCullough, Mines '11, gave the ninth in the series of popular science lectures. The lecture was to have been given by Professor van Barneveld, who was called away and was not able to get back in time for the lecture. Mr. McCullough defended the thesis—that, Civilization follows in the wake of the mining prospector. In summing up he said, "The mining industry has been responsible for the opening up of new territory, the development of agriculture, the unification of our language, the creation of new wealth, the growth of manufactures and the advancement of the arts and sciences as well as the extension of trade and commerce.

"But it is only when one descends into the mines and notes the great chambers dug in the earth, the quantities of timber placed to support the roof or hanging wall, the massive pumps which elevate enormous volumes of water from great depths, and the powerful hoisting and ventilating appliances, that the magnitude of the mining industry is truly appreciated."

FACULTY WOMAN'S CLUB GIVES RECEPTION.

The Faculty Woman's club gave a reception Saturday afternoon, February 1st, from three to five in Shevlin hall. The reception was given to the young women of the University. The faculty committee was assisted by one hundred students. The musical program was in charge of Mrs.

THE MINNESOTA

INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR THE BIENNIUM
1910-11 and 1911-12

In considering the figures which follow, a very brief summary of the latest report of the Board of Regents, just published, the alumni should keep in mind that the report covers the last half of the legislative biennium of 1909-10 and 1910-11 and the first half of the following legislative biennium of 1911-12 and 1912-13. The following diagram illustrates the facts.

	Legislative biennium		Legislative biennium	
	1909-10 and 1910-11		1911-12 and 1912-13	
	University biennium,			
<u>Funds available:</u>				
Deficiency appropriation	-	-	\$ 130,000.00	
" hospital	-	-	33,700.00	
Standing appropriations				
23/100 mill tax	-	-	285,284.49	285,792.71
School of mines	-	-	9,500.00	9,500.00
Fruit farm	-	-	2,000.00	2,000.00
Annual appropriations--				
General support	-	-	200,000.00	325,000.00
Special support	-	-	190,200.00	379,850.00
Interest income--land grant	-	-	58,865.55	57,328.44
Swamp lands fund	-	-	8,047.55	10,968.72
Federal government	-	-	79,997.99	75,000.00
Fees, sales, etc.				
Tuition	-	-	157,449.44	173,878.48
Farm sales	-	-	29,485.48	69,776.74
Rents, campus houses	-	-		14,822.61
Miscellaneous	-	-	33,522.60	32,255.23
Contingent fund re-credited	-	-	500.00	
Advance on 23/100 mill tax	-	-	100,000.00	
Total receipts	-	-	\$1,318,353.10	\$1,435,972.93
Balance at beginning of year				
1910-11	-	-	\$ 91,724.10	
Income for year 1910-11	-	-	1,318,353.10	
Income for year 1911-12	-	-	1,435,972.93	
Total available	-	-	\$2,846,050.13	\$2,846,050.13
Expenditures for year				
1910-11	-	-	\$1,254,869.83	
1911-12	-	-	\$1,354,886.73	
Total expenses of biennium	-	-	\$2,609,746.56	\$2,609,746.56
Balance	-	-		\$ 236,303.57

The balance shown is in no sense a real balance--It includes \$100,000 advanced on the 23/100 mill tax; also, \$47,300.77 of the Federal funds, which properly belong to the following year; also \$61,728.90 in outstanding contracts and orders. The real balance to be carried over into the next biennium is only \$5,476.03. The difference between the total of the items given above and the balance shown is accounted for by bills approved but not paid until after the opening of the following biennial period.

* This item is made up as follows:-

General University, administration, business management, care of buildings, repairs, heat and light	255,828.21
College of science, literature and the arts	249,972.38
College of engineering and the mechanic arts	71,527.26
Agricultural department, complete	433,430.22
The law school	32,212.97
The college of medicine and surgery	98,995.92
Hospital	66,089.07
The college of dentistry	39,281.29
The college of pharmacy	11,801.11
The school of mines	34,610.81
The school of chemistry	40,735.50
The college of education	17,781.46
The graduate school	2,720.53
Total maintenance for year 1911-12	\$1,354,886.73

BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT FOR THE BIENNIUM
1910-11 and 1911-12

Amount available:

Balance on hand 8/1/10	- - -	752,447.74	
Receipts for year 1910-11	- - -	877,791.82	
Receipts for year 1911-12	- - -	890,065.74	
Total funds available	- - -	\$2,520,305.30	\$2,520,305.30

Expenditures:

For year 1910-11			
Heating plant	- - -	23,854.29	
Elliot hospital	- - -	109,521.78	
New engineering buildings	- - -	70,708.77	
Sanford hall	- - -	48,348.70	
New Millard hall	- - -	12,787.42	
Woman's dormitory, agriculture	- - -	43,780.77	
Other lesser items	- - -	134,218.88	
Total for year 1910-11	- - -	443,220.61	= \$ 443,220.61
For the year 1911-12			
Heating plant	- - -	31,710.21	
Tunnel construction	- - -	15,477.25	
Anatomy building	- - -	187,609.37	
Elliot hospital	- - -	33,095.88	
New Millard Hall	- - -	192,029.07	
Engineering buildings	- - -	189,477.77	
Woman's dormitory, agriculture	- - -	47,400.05	
Mechanical bldg., agriculture	- - -	36,632.59	
Dairy Pavillion	- - -	10,757.11	
Elliot hospital equipment	- - -	26,523.47	
Engineering buildings equipment	- - -	13,360.85	
Engineering laboratory equipment	- - -	18,821.58	
Live stock, equipment.	- - -	8,607.94	
New cottages	- - -	10,000.00	
Industrial building	- - -	10,156.31	
Silo, Grand Rapids	- - -	4,000.00	
Girls' dormitory, Morris	- - -	36,674.40	
Heating plant, Morris	- - -	34,083.15	
Other buildings and equipment, in sums less than \$5,000 each	- - -	95,105.25	
Total for year 1911-12	- - -	\$1,001,522.25	= \$1,001,522.25
Total for biennium	- - -		\$1,444,742.86 = \$1,444,742.86
Balance forward	- - -		\$1,075,562.44

This balance is available, as follows:

Heating plant	- - -	\$ 127,212.23	
Chemistry building	- - -	169,750.37	
Dental building, changes	- - -	24,992.00	
Ins. and fire proof Millard Hall	- - -	121,898.20	
Anatomy building	- - -	46,969.26	
Elliot hospital	- - -	515.58	
New Millard Hall	- - -	61,583.51	
Elliot hospital site	- - -	8,366.22	
Engineering buildings	- - -	9,300.88	
Sanford hall	- - -	617.30	
Equipment	- - -	188,582.97	
Mechanical building--agriculture	- - -	221,330.73	
Other buildings, agriculture	- - -	66,090.99	
Other lesser items	- - -	51,552.20	
Total balance 8/1/12	- - -	\$1,075,562.44	= \$1,075,562.44

Practically all of this, except the item for Chemistry building, has since been paid out on contracts in process of completion at the end of the fiscal year.

In the foregoing statement we have eliminated receipts from campus extension tax and appropriation for homeopathic building and all items not properly an expense for the period covered.

Carlyle Scott. A one act play presented by the Boys' club of this city was a feature of the affair. Mrs. H. B. Gislason, (Bessie Tucker, '06) was in charge of the reception.

MISS SANFORD IN BOZEMAN.

Professor Maria L. Stanford arrived in Bozeman, Mont., on January 14th at 8:30 a. m. from Fargo, N. D. She gave a lecture at 11:00 a. m. to the students and faculty of the Montana State College, and delivered another address before the Woman's club of Bozeman at 3:30 p. m. At 6:30 p. m. she attended a dinner party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Thaler where she was the life of the gathering, and at 5:20 the next morning she left for Great Falls to go through a similar routine of lectures and parties. Giving two inspiring lectures in one day after traveling 800 miles is leading a strenuous life, but Miss Sanford seems to enjoy it. She is certainly doing her share to add to the fame of our great University.

January 11th Professor Sanford was given a reception at the home of Mrs. Frank White of Valley City, N. D. Mrs. White was assisted by Mrs. M. C. Boyd, Mrs. E. C. Hilborn and the Misses McGregor and Winterer, graduates of the University. The rooms were decorated with University colors throughout.

DR. JENKS IN NEW YORK.

Professor A. E. Jenks, of the department of sociology, recently delivered five addresses in the New York public lecture course beginning January 27th and closing February 1st. His schedule included—

January 27th, Y. M. C. A. Bedford Branch, Brooklyn; Jan. 28, American Museum, Manhattan; Jan. 30, Morris high school, The Bronx; Jan. 31, Wadleigh high school, Manhattan; Feb. 1, Great Hall, Cooper Institute.

ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED.

Professor George N. Bauer, '94, delighted a good audience with his popular lecture on "The making of the stars," at the Joyce Memorial M. E. church Friday night, Jan-

uary 24th. This was the third in a series of entertainments given by the Epworth League of that church. It was a real treat to young and old.

DEAN SHENEHON RETURNS.

Dean Shenehon, of the college of engineering, returned last week from an eastern trip. Dean Shenehon represented the University at a conference of colleges of engineering. A permanent organization is to be effected.

The matter most fully discussed was the avoiding of duplication in the work of associated agricultural and engineering colleges.

Thirty-six states were represented at the meeting and the promotion of industrial education and extension work in engineering were carefully considered.

HEADS WOOD PRESERVERS.

A. E. Larkin, a former student at the University, now superintendent of the Republic Creosoting Company of this city, recently attended the ninth annual meeting of the American Wood Preservers' association in Chicago. Mr. Larkin was elected president of the association which has a membership of eight hundred among those interested in using preservatives on wood. The various lines of industry represented are creosoting, fireproofing and manufacturing concerns. The association is affiliated with and co-operates with the National conservation association and the American Forestry association. The next convention will be in New Orleans January 21-23, 1914.

WITH THE ROSE OF PANAMA.

Roger Gray, a former football star, takes a leading part in "The Rose of Panama" which played in this city week before last.

KUNZE APPOINTED TO CHARTER BOARD.

W. F. Kunze, '97, was last week named by the district court bench as a member of the Minneapolis charter commission to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles D. Gould, Law '91.

GEORGE P. MERRILL INSTALLED.

Reverend George Plummer Merrill, '93, was installed last week as pastor of the Forest Heights congregational church in this city. Mr. Merrill has been in charge of this church for more than a year as a supply and was finally given a unanimous call to become its permanent pastor. Twenty-six congregational churches were represented at the installation.

LLOYD B. AUSTIN LECTURER.

Lloyd B. Austin, '96, educational secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Los Angeles, Calif., is enjoying a leave of absence from his work and is giving illustrated lectures upon: "We three and the Yosemite," "Through the Yellowstone on foot," "The Grand Canyon of Arizona," "The old missions of California," "Sierra Madre mountain trails." And is prepared to give addresses also on the following subjects:—"Old Faithful, the famous," "The pull of the mountain top," "The mountain universities of California," "Good eyesight" or "Purity and vision." Reports indicate that Mr. Austin has been very successful in his lecture work.

ENGINEERING NOTES.

Mr. William Stussy, Eng. 1900, General Foreman of the Missouri River properties of the Missouri Electric and Power Co., has requested the electrical department to put him in communication with some of the recent graduates of the electrical department who are willing to work hard in a field, that is growing larger every day. The men who have designed and built up this company's system, have practically all been University of Minnesota graduates. Mr. M. H. Gerry, Eng. 1890, is General Manager, Mr. A. C. Pratt, Eng. 1899, Consulting Engineer for the entire system, Mr. J. C. Dow, Eng. 1900, is General Foreman of the Great Falls properties, Mr. Frank D. Coleman, Eng. 1905, and several other Minnesota men are employed in responsible positions.

Mr. M. H. Gerry is also handling in a consulting way, the Great Falls Power Company and a new development at Thompson Falls in Western Montana.

Mr. P. A. Rosok, Eng. 1904, is now Chief

Electrical Engineer for the Bisbee Improvement Co. Bisbee, Arizona.

The Wagner Electric Co., have loaned a 5 horsepower single phase unity power factor alternating current induction motor to the electrical department for thesis work. The American Steel and Wire Co., have loaned the department three special 1,500 foot lengths of wire for the purpose of investigating the sag in long spans under various conditions of temperature and stress. Professor W. T. Ryan published an article in the January 18th issue of the Electrical Review on, Sag in Long Spans For Transmission Systems.

The Western Electric Co., want two recent graduates for research work along telephone lines. One position pays \$1,500.00 and the other \$2,400.00 per annum.

LAW ALUMNI IN MONTANA.

The following letter to Professor Willis of the law school contains much of interest to the law alumni generally.

Dear Mr. Willis:—

Your favor of the 15th inst., received a few days ago, but this is really the first chance I have had to reply to it. To tell the truth, I had entirely forgotten my promise to write something about the law alumni in Montana. Now, I find that my information on that subject is really quite limited, but will do the best I can.

Hardiman B. Duff, 1909, is practicing law at Dillon, a very prosperous city with about five thousand inhabitants, about seventy miles south of Butte. I have heard several times that Hardiman is doing very well in his practice, and also that he took considerable interest in politics. I noticed, also, that he was a delegate to the last Republican State Convention.

Pat Heily, 1909, is located at Columbus, in the new county of Stillwater. I see Pat frequently, and know that he has built up a very nice practice at that point. Columbus is to be the county seat of the new county, so the lawyers there look for good litigation in the future. Columbus is a very good town, with about eight hundred or one thousand inhabitants.

W. E. Pierson, 1909, is claim agent for the Northern Pacific Railway Company, with headquarters at Livingston, Montana. He has been threatening for sometime past

to sell the railroad and go into the practice of law, but so far has failed to do so. He has a very good position with the company, and says that he finds the legal knowledge imbibed by him at Minnesota very useful in his work.

I have been told that there are many graduates of the Law School practicing law at Butte, Helena and Great Falls, as well as the smaller towns in the state; but do not recall any of the names now, except Harry K. Jones, 1904, who is practicing at Butte, and John Phelin, 1904, of the firm of Freeman and Phelin, at Great Falls. Derwood Washington, 1908, did practice for sometime at Glendive; but I have not heard from him for some time and do not know whether he is still there or not.

Here in Billings, a town of about twelve thousand people—and I might add that none are neglected in the count—there are two Minnesota Law School men besides myself. M. J. Lamb, 1905, practices here and has a very good practice. Mr. Lamb was selected by the Bar Association of this county to fill a vacancy on the district bench, in 1911, but the Governor appointed a Democrat from another county, to fill the position. Mr. Lamb is a Republican. Mr. C. J. Dousman, 1904 has also located here recently, and is doing very well. As for myself, 1908, there is little to say. I find that I do a little better each year, enjoy my work very much, and am well satisfied with this part of the country.

Of course all the cities of any size are well supplied with lawyers. Here in Billings there are over forty, and about the same proportion holds good in all cities throughout the state. There are new towns springing up nearly every day, but they never seem to have any trouble in finding all the lawyers they need. I have no doubt that there is much more litigation and legal work out here than in communities of the same size farther east, and all the attorneys seem to make a living and many do very well indeed. Of course it is the same old story—if a man is competent and willing to work, he can make a success out here; if he lacks those qualities he will not. I am glad to say that all the Minnesota men with whom I am acquainted are doing very well, and the standard of ability and integrity of the lawyers in Montana is much higher than you would

be likely to expect for such a new country. Of course we graduates of Minnesota in this state are all young men, and we all hope that our greater successes lie in the future, after we have had the years of experience and work which are absolutely necessary to make a truly able lawyer.

I do not know how much of this will prove of any use to you, but hope that some portions of it may be of interest to the Alumni generally. Am sure that all the Minnesota boys out here will be very glad to have any Minnesota men look them up whenever they are in this locality.

With best regards, I am,

Very sincerely,

H. J. Coleman, '08.

FOUR IN THE IRVING HIGH SCHOOL.

There are four graduates of the University of Minnesota teaching in the Irving high school of Duluth, Miss Leola Marcus and Winnifred Smith, both of 1908 and Bernice Foster and Pearl C. Hansen, both of 1911.

SIGMA XI.

The second scientific meeting of Sigma Xi was held in the Geology lecture room in Pillsbury Hall on the afternoon of Monday, January 20th. Professor Hal Downey, of the department of animal biology, speaks upon "Development of lymphocytes in lymph nodes and spleen." Professor Frank F. Grout will talk upon "Good and bad clays."

GOOD WORDS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The following letter was recently received from John R. Connelly, '09, Law '11.

"Received the directory number in good condition with which I am well pleased. It already has been of much assistance to me in locating old friends. I fear my law books were neglected for a time after its receipt.

"I am very well pleased with Sacramento—its people, its climate, and its prospects. I opened an office of my own for the practice of law the first of July, and while I have no difficulty in keeping my clients from quarreling to be first in line as on

football days at the U. of M., yet I am very well satisfied with the prospects and the business so far.

"This was the first green Christmas I have ever witnessed and yet the turkey and mince pie tasted just as good as it ever did in Minnesota."

FRESHMEN-SOPHOMORE ORATORICAL CONTEST.

The contestants for the freshmen-sophomore oratorical contest have been selected. A list of the speakers and subjects follows:

Edward B. Ryan, "The growth of popular government;" Harlan M. Frost, "The preacher in public affairs;" Robert Heinze, "Solve the problem;" R. Nelstead, "John A. Johnson;" Thorgny C. Carlson, "The spirit of the Vikings;" George Okuda, "Mussuhito, the late Mikado;" A. V. Overman, "Doctored news;" Wendell T. Burns, "Jacob Riis;" Theodore H. Sweetzer, "The choice of a career;" Joseph E. Billman, "Wendell Phillips and the twentieth century;" R. Underwood, "Progress and popular will."

PRESIDENT GEO. H. SELOVER OF THE LAW ALUMNI ASSOCIATION APPOINTS NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Geo. H. Selover, president of the law alumni association has just appointed the following committee on nominations:—H. E. Fryberger, chairman, W. H. Newton, and J. A. O. Preus.

This committee will nominate three candidates for each office to be filled, and the members of the association will then choose therefrom one man for each office. The offices to be filled next year are president, vice-president, treasurer, and representative to general alumni association. Accordingly the nominating committee named above will nominate three men for each of these offices. The names of the men so nominated will then be placed on a ballot, and any other names of men nominated on petition of twenty-five members will also be placed thereon, and such ballot will be mailed to all the members of the law alumni association in good standing, who will vote for their choice and mail their ballot back to the secretary of the law alumni association

before the time for the annual banquet, April 1st.

The law alumni association is instituting a novel method of transacting business—a system of voting by mail. The purpose of this new scheme is to arouse interest among the graduates of the law school and members of the association who live outside of the Twin Cities, and the association is awaiting with interest to see with what success the plan will meet.

DELTA SIGMA RHO INITIATES.

The honorary intercollegiate forensic fraternity known as Delta Sigma Rho has initiated all of the men who this year represented Minnesota in intercollegiate debate. This includes—Wm. W. Hodson, '13; Donald L. Pomeroy, '14; Herbert J. Burgstahler, '13; Raymond Ziesmer, Law '14; Vernon E. Stenerson, Law '13; Olaf B. Anderson, Ed '13.

INTERFRATERNITY BASKETBALL.

The fraternities have arranged an interfraternity basketball schedule which will begin in the Armory February 4th.

WEDDINGS.

Maurice V. Jenness, '09, Law '11, and Charlotte Blair, Ex. '13, were married Saturday, January 25th, at the home of the bride's mother in this city. After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Jenness will be at home to friends at 130 E. 18th St. Mr. Jenness is assistant counsel for the Northwestern National Life insurance company of this city.

PERSONALS.

Professor Bothne of the Scandinavian department lectured on Bjornson at the Library of Stillwater, January 20th, having been invited by the Woman's reading club. This club is at present studying the history of the Scandinavian countries. Later Professor Bothne also gave a talk to the club on the festivities in Christiania in connection with the 100th anniversary of the University of Norway.

'00 Mines—O. J. Egleston who is with the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Co., of Salt Lake city, Utah, has re-

cently returned to Salt Lake City from Kennett, Calif. His address is 122 K Street.

'00—Horace Lowry, general manager of the T. C. R. T. Co. was elected first vice president of the company at the last annual meeting held in New York City. The office of general manager has been abolished. Mr. Lowry previously held the position of second vice president.

'04 Law—J. D. Taylor is practicing his profession at Hamilton, Mont. He is said to be enjoying a very excellent practice.

'05—Mr. and Mrs. Abel Brownrigg (Alice Parker) are living at 1371 Quincy St. N. W., Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Brownrigg and their two children, Philip and Patricia, spent four weeks in Minnesota last summer and on passing through the city spent a day at the University campus.

'07 Ag—P. T. Allen, forest assistant, has recently changed his address from Roblin, Man., to Montreal, care of the Canadian Pacific railway forestry branch.

'07 Eng—E. N. Stacy has been made manager of the Decarie Incinerator company of this city, succeeding F. W. Cappelen who has been made city engineer of Minneapolis.

'08 Law—Algernon Colburn is located at Spokane, Wash.

'09 Law—H. B. Duff is practicing his profession at Dillon, Mont.

'10 Eng—Oscar P. Anderson is incorrectly listed in the directory number of the *Weekly*. His address should be 77 Sussex Ave., East Orange, N. J., and his business address is care of the General Electric Co., Harrison, N. J.

'11 Ed—Vera Strickler is teaching this year at Henderson, Minn. Last year Miss Strickler was in the high school at New Ulm, Minn.

'12 Dent—T. C. Selvig, formerly of Rushford, Minn., is now located at Columbia, S. D.

ISSUES HIGH SCHOOL BULLETIN.

R. S. Mackintosh, Ag '02, superintendent of schools at Caledonia, Minn., has just issued bulletin number one, covering variety tests of corn for the year 1912. The purpose of the tests was to determine the difference in yield due to the variation in seed used. About forty samples were planted

and careful record made as to shrinkage and seed which did not germinate. The test was not conducted to see how much corn could be raised on an acre but to find out the variation in yield from the seed used. The tests showed that the seed varied all the way from 13 to 93 per cent in germinating power. The shrinkage due to corn not being fully ripened before the coming of frost varied from 18 to 40 per cent. The highest yield per acre was 65 bushels and the lowest yield was 8 bushels.

The date for the Pillsbury contest has been set for the latter part of March, the exact date not being fixed.

The February Century will publish a discussion of "Fraternalities in Women's Colleges"—comments on Miss Edith Rickert's articles in the November and December issues of *The Century*. Widely varying points of view will be presented from President James M. Taylor of Vassar, Dean Marion Talbot of the University of Chicago, President Allen F. Pendleton of Wellsley, President Mary E. Woolley of Mount Holyoke, President M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr, and Mrs. John Howard McElroy, Chairman of the Pan-Hellenic Congress.

HELPS ORGANIZE CO-OPERATIVE SHIPPERS' ASSOCIATION.

Professor A. D. Wilson, Ag '05, of the extension division of the department of agriculture, recently assisted in the organization of a stock company of producers. The association has a board of directors of nine farmers who have charge of the direction of the affairs of the company. This association expects to deal as far as possible directly with the consumer.

A farmer's club of sixty members was organized last week at Pine Island as a result of the week's short course in agriculture given at that place.

AMUNDSEN IN CHAPEL.

Captain Roald Amundsen, antarctic explorer who discovered the South pole, will speak in the University chapel February 6th.

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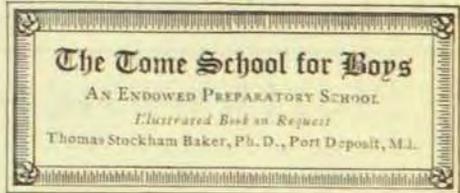
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Vol. XII

February 10, 1913

No. 19

Don't forget the Annual Meeting at Donaldson's Friday, February 14, 6:00 p. m.

PROGRAM OF ANNUAL MEETING. MUSIC.

The University String Quartet will play before and during the progress of the dinner. The University Glee Club Quartet will lead in the singing of college and other popular songs during the dinner.

DINNER BUSINESS

TOASTS

James Gray. "Home-hitter"
Introduction and remarks.

"Experiences of a Tenderfoot," by Dean William R. Vance, of the Law School.

Presentation of Valentines to

Mrs. William Watts Folwell,

Mrs. Cyrus Northrop,

Mrs. George Edgar Vincent,
by Margaret Nachtrieb.

Poem: "Captains Three," by Professor Charles Washburn Nichols, of the Department of Rhetoric.

Touching off the Fireworks, by the Toastmaster, with Grand Finale by Fred B. Snyder, '81.

Lighting Candles on Birthday Cake.

Message from Dr. Folwell.

Presentation of Valentines to Dr. Folwell.

"Dr. Folwell," speech by W. Frank Webster, '86.

Presentation of Valentines to President Northrop.

Response by President Northrop.

Presentation of Valentines to President Vincent.

Response by President Vincent.

The meeting will close with the singing of "Minnesota, Hail to Thee!"

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Following the usual custom, the Board of Directors submits herewith its annual report to the members of the General Alumni Association for the year just closing.

The financial report, printed elsewhere in this issue, has been audited by Marwick, Mitchell, Peat and Company, without charge. The Board hereby expresses to that firm its appreciation of their courtesy.

The statement, submitted below, is from the books of the treasurer, Charles F. Keyes, and shows, in somewhat different form the facts certified by the chartered accountants' examination.

INCOME:

Balance from previous year	\$ 35.55	
Income—Interest	612.83	
Annual dues	129.00	
Contributions	175.00	
Sales—40 Years	46.00	
Annual meeting balance	38.01	
Torchlight parade	2,886.84	
Weekly contribution	2,000.00	
Income year ending July		
31, 1912	\$5,924.13	\$5,924.13

EXPENDITURES:

Torchlight parade	\$2,681.43
*Salary of secretary, part	2,000.00
Salary of assistant, stenographer	780.00
Postage	142.75
Printing	108.45
Press clipping service	92.42
Commissions paid for life memberships	41.50
Miscellaneous	81.81
Expenditures, year ending	
July 31, 1912	\$6,018.36
	\$6,018.36

The Security National Bank

Invites Checking Accounts

Excess of expenditures over income \$94.23

*The secretary received \$1500, in addition, for services as clerk of the president of the Board of Regents.

Last spring the Board of Regents voted "to appropriate \$1,500 for assisting the 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."

At the same time the secretary's official relation to the president of the Board of Regents and all financial obligations of the Board of Regents to the Association were canceled. The Regents, however, were assured that the Secretary was to be none the less available for service to the University.

We trust all the alumni will appreciate the wisdom of thus relieving the Board of Regents of financial obligations to the Association and will seriously consider the report and suggestions on the life membership fund to be found below.

At the request of the Secretary, the Regents granted the Association the use of a room in the library building for the office of the secretary. The new quarters make possible a constant touch with the University at a point where he can be easily reached by all alumni and others, seeking his services. Moreover, the new location removes the suggestion of identification with any one college, an objection that obtained while the office was located in Folwell hall.

The life membership campaign, which was in progress when the previous annual meeting was held, did not result in increasing the life memberships to the extent we had hoped it would. The campaign was worth while and substantial progress was made as the following statement will show.

	1912	1913
Full paid life members.....	1137	1340
Installment paying life members	300	411
Total life memberships.....	1437	1751

State of life membership fund July 31, 1911.

Mortgages	\$11,950.00
Money in St. Anthony Falls Bank	456.14
Receipts, to Jan. 15, 1913	2,322.10
Total to be accounted for	\$14,728.24

\$14,728.24

Accounting—	
Mortgages—inventory:	
Thyng	\$2,500.00
McMillan	2,500.00
Jebb	1,000.00
Mickelson	1,200.00
Ellfson	2,500.00
Valentine	2,000.00
Jackson	1,000.00
Total	\$12,700.00
Cash in Bank	1,691.24
Note—held as cash, money advanced to General Alumni Association	337.00
Balanced	\$14,728.24

The Board is satisfied that the life membership plan affords the proper method of financing the Association and is studying the problem of how to reach the alumni and secure the payment of the life membership fee of \$10. We ought to have at least 5,000 full paid life members. How to get that number is the problem. An experiment is being tried out with a single class now. Has any alumnus any solution for this problem?

The Alumni Weekly has had a prosperous year. The net income for the year ending July 31st, 1912, was \$2,328.99. There has been a net increase of about four hundred subscribers during the year and the directory number which was issued at a net expense of \$1,300 was paid for by sales and advertising.

Plans for increasing the subscription list of the Weekly are being matured and tried out. An addition of one thousand new subscribers would add about one thousand dollars to the working fund of the Association. When you are called upon to help along in this campaign, turn in and help. Not only will you thus assist in financ-

(Continued on page 5)



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E. B. JOHNSON, '88 Editor.

EDWARD D. ANDERSON, '13 Advertising.

CHANGE IN ASSOCIATION PLANS.

The Board of Directors of the General Alumni Association, at its last meeting, decided to make a change in the plans for future meetings. In the past, monthly meetings have been held. In the early days this was very necessary in order to attend to the matters of business that were constantly coming up. As the Association has grown older and a considerable portion of its work has become routine, the necessity for monthly meetings has become less than it was in the early days, and the board at the same time has become larger, with some members living out of town, who find it very inconvenient to attend monthly meetings.

The plan which the Board adopted is to have not less than three or four full meetings of the Board; these meetings to be held in the evening when time can be taken to consider and discuss the various matters which come up for decision by the Board. The business of the Association, between meetings, will be looked after by an executive committee consisting of the president, secretary and three members of the board to be named by the president. This committee is authorized to fix the dates of the meetings of the board, provided that not less than three meetings shall be held each year; it also has authority to call a special meeting of the board at any time when business of the association may demand such a meeting. The board

gave the executive committee authority to pass upon all matters of routine business coming up between the dates of the regular meetings.

To Visit Chicago, New York and Washington.

The board also voted to send the secretary as its representative to attend the first meeting of alumni secretaries to be held at Columbus, Ohio, February 21st and 22nd, and also authorized the secretary to visit the alumni of Chicago, New York and Washington on the same trip. They voted the necessary expenses not to exceed \$100.

Plans for the secretary's trip provide that he shall be in Chicago on the evening of February 19th, in New York on the evening of February 24th and in Washington on the 26th. The secretary has been made a member of the program committee for this first meeting of alumni secretaries. He will leave the University on the 18th and return on the 28th. Preparations for the meetings of the alumni in Chicago, Washington and New York are under way.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.

At the suggestion of Professor J. J. Flather, of the department of mechanical engineering, the Weekly proposes to establish a new department for the use of the alumni. In this department will be published notices concerning positions that might be of interest to alumni who are seeking positions. The department will also serve as a register for alumni who are seeking positions. In carrying on this department we shall simply try to serve, as best we may, the alumni. Any alumnus who cares to register in the department may state, very briefly, the sort of a position desired and special training for the work. Any one who has a position which an alumnus could fill will likewise state, very briefly, the character of the position and the salary expected to be paid.

ST. PAUL ALUMNI MEET.

The St. Paul alumni held their annual meeting last Saturday night at the Commercial club in that city. The attendance was very light but the occasion was exceedingly pleasant. President Vincent talked, for half an hour, in a most delightfully informal way of the University, its problems and of plans for the future. The crowd was gathered close about him and he talked in a heart-to-heart way that won instant attention and held those present spell-bound. Very briefly stated, he told the assembled alumni what he thought to be the functions of the University. It is an institution to teach, but it is not merely a teaching institution. If its teaching is to be effective it must have more teachers so that there may be opportunity for personal contact between the student and the instructor. The staff of instruction must be

enthusiastic teachers, fired with a zeal for leading the inquiring student in his search for the wisdom of the past. The institution which is merely a teaching institution is lacking in certain vital essentials of a university. The institution must have men who spend their lives in research. The progress of the world depends upon the patient work of these who seek the secrets of nature. Not always do the results have direct bearing upon bread and butter problems, but faithful research work is always worth while, and it keeps the reservoirs of knowledge from becoming stagnant. The patient toiler in research is apt to underrate the teacher, and the teacher is apt to underrate the work of research, but each is necessary to the other; only as both are encouraged can an institution truly serve the state as it should. But this is not all—the University owes a duty to the men and women who are not able to avail themselves of resident study. To fulfill its duty it must reach out into the farthest corner of the state and be ready to serve any citizen in any way possible. Some feel that such work is beneath the dignity of a great University—but anything is dignified which is worthy and certainly service to the citizens of the state which maintains it, is worthy service. Dignity is not an attitude of mind; what is worthy is truly dignified.

Then the president proceeded to outline the myriad ways in which the University can serve the state—some of them sounded much like fairy tales but we know that he has a way of bringing results from plans which at first sound chimerical.

One delightful part of his talk, was that where he told of how interesting and likable he had found the people in every part of the state. No one could doubt, for an instant, that his words came right from his heart and that he meant every word to be taken at its full face value.

It is a very ordinary thing to hear the alumni telling each other how very fortunate the University is in its president—especially after he has talked to them; but last Saturday night's talk seemed to grip the men who heard it, beyond previous experiences in listening to the words of this wonderful man. If he had said the word, every man present would have enlisted in a volunteer company, under his leadership, to go out and annex Canada, or do anything else he might have suggested.

The business meeting resulted in the elimination of the word "male" from the constitution of the St. Paul alumni association. The election put Albert R. Moore, in the president's chair and the vice-presidency went to Regent Charles L. Sommers, while John B. Sanborn was made secretary-treasurer. The board of directors is made up of these three officers and the following named gentlemen who were elected—J. A.

O. Preus, S. G. Iverson, Arthur H. Bittner, and J. P. Kyle.

Two committees were named—J. D. Denegre, W. D. Mitchell, C. L. Greene, J. C. Bryant and S. G. Iverson, to try to secure a 5c. fare to the University; and H. D. Frankel, Carl B. Schmidt, Louis Nash, J. P. Kyle and J. A. O. Preus, to assist in raising the \$10,000 loan fund for the law school.

Several were called upon for remarks and the following responded—C. G. Schulz, S. G. Iverson, E. B. Johnson, J. A. O. Preus, C. L. Sommers. W. D. Mitchell was toastmaster.

DR. BURGAN TO REPORT RESULTS.

Dr. J. H. Burgan, '99, of this city, has been experimenting for years to develop an anti-tuberculosis serum. Dr. Burgan is said to have developed a serum that has already given promising results in cases on which it has been tried. He is to be asked to appear before the Hennepin county medical society and explain his discoveries, and has expressed himself as desirous of doing this.

Part of the experiments up to this point, have been carried on in co-operation with the department of agriculture. The theory upon which he has been working, is—that resistance to any particular kind of bacilli can be cultivated in the individual. This theory would apply to other diseases than tuberculosis, though the work, to this point, has been in the field of tubercular bacilli.

WRIGHT EDITS TECHNICAL DICTIONARIES.

Roy V. Wright, Eng '98, managing editor of the Railway Age Gazette and editor of the American Engineer, has just issued through McGraw Hill Book Co. of New York revised editions of the Car Builders' Dictionary and the Locomotive Dictionary.

The Locomotive dictionary is the third edition, the first being issued in 1906 and the second in 1909. The Car Builders' dictionary is a seventh edition.

The Locomotive dictionary contains 901 pages, 8¼x11½, with 2574 illustrations. This is two hundred pages more than the 1909 edition contained and it has been so thoroughly revised that it is a complete new book. A new section has been added giving drawings of Mallet locomotives; and the Mikado, Pacific and Mountain types have been given special attention. An important improvement, in the section giving general views and drawings of the locomotives, is the more complete data which accompanies these illustrations. A new section on mechanical stokers has been incorporated; and the section on oil burning locomotives has been greatly enlarged. Frames and frame bracing and the air brake sections have also been greatly enlarged by the addition of new material. Naturally the section on electric locomotives

tives has been greatly changed and an entirely new section on locomotive tool equipment, covering 11 pages, has been added.

The Car Builders' dictionary fills 953 pages, 9x12, and contains 2782 illustrations. This is an entirely new dictionary completely revised, and greatly enlarged with new illustrations, specifications and all the new apparatus completely covered. The rapid advance in all steel designs for passenger cars and the improved details for freight cars are given adequate space. Much new material has been added on the sections devoted to electric motor cars and complete details and specifications for the postal cars as required by the United States government is included. Wrecking equipment and tools constitute an entirely new section.

The two books constitute a very important contribution to literature in the fields covered. Mr. Wright has presented a copy of each of these dictionaries, beautifully bound in leather, to the library of the college of engineering.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

(Continued from page 1)

ing the work of the Association but you will be doing a favor to some new group of alumni. Every new subscriber to the Weekly is a new center of intelligent interest in the University.

Plans for the Weekly for the coming year, include issuing a revised edition of the University Dictionary, as a special number. The first edition of the dictionary is one of the most valuable publications concerning our University, ever issued. The new edition will be better in every way.

The budget of the Weekly for the year ending July 31st, 1912, was as follows:

Gross income: subscrip-		
tions	\$3,882.50	
Advertising	2,678.70	
Total income, gross	\$6,561.20	\$6,561.20
Expenses: printing and en-		
graving	\$3,022.92	
Advertising commissions	728.74	
Postage	305.75	
Travel and personal ex-		
penses	120.00	
Other miscellaneous	54.80	
Total expenses	\$4,232.21	\$4,232.21
Balance to good	\$2,328.99	

At the request of President Vincent, the Weekly published under date of January 20th, an official explanation of the University budget. This is the completest statement of its kind that has ever been issued for this institution; it has been reprinted, by the University, for more general distribution.

The policy which the Weekly has pur-

sued during the past year, in regard to athletics—against extravagance and in favor of athletic training for all students—has been in complete accord with the judgment of the members of the Board.

The Board thinks that it is worth while, too, to call attention to the fact that this is the position which the Weekly has taken from its inception.

It is very much to be desired that the alumni, generally, should appreciate the fact that the Minnesota Alumni Weekly ranks among the best alumni publications of the country. And taking into account the service which it gives its subscribers, it is the lowest priced Alumni Weekly publication.

While on this topic of the Weekly, we desire to call attention of the alumni to a statement printed in the Bookman, last May. This statement is taken from an article upon alumni publications, (in which the Minnesota Alumni Weekly is given a prominent place) by Edwin M. Norris, editor of the Princeton Alumni Weekly.

"To take another example, many a college man will miss almost anything except his own wedding (and instances are not wanting when he has postponed that) to go to his annual alumni dinner,—and the dinner itself is the smallest part of the inducement. The fellowship is more, but what he is there for, principally, is to hear from the old college home. He wants to know what is going on at his college, and he also wants to have his say about the goings-on. This is what the alumni publication supplies: Both the information and the medium for the expression of his views. 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. For every graduate knows that much of the stuff that it printed about the colleges is inaccurate and exaggerated, if not entirely false. * * *

"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."

This statement is undoubtedly true and the sooner our own alumni come to realize its full force the better it will be for them and for the work of our Association.

Two important changes have taken place

in the Board of Regents, during the year, Fred B. Snyder, '81, has been appointed to the Board, vice C. A. Smith, a former student, resigned; and John G. Williams of Duluth has been appointed, vice Henry B. Hovland, '94, resigned.

The resignations were caused by necessary and long-continued absence from the State, on the part of those who resigned. The appointments made to fill the vacancies could hardly have been bettered. Mr. Snyder has been, for years, on the alumni list for appointment to the Board of Regents and his appointment meets with universal approval.

The alumni urged the appointment of Mr. W. H. Hoyt, Eng '90, of Duluth to succeed Mr. Hovland. Circumstances made it seem advisable to the Governor to appoint Mr. Williams to the place. While naturally disappointed at the failure to secure the appointment of Mr. Hoyt, we are glad to state that those who know Mr. Williams believe he is well fitted for the service on the Board of Regents.

The program for Alumni Day, last June, was a decided departure from the usual picnic. A baseball game, dinner, vaudeville and dance held at the University department of agriculture was generally considered a success. Plans for the next meeting are now under consideration. The board wants suggestions for this meeting. Alumni day ought to be a big day and should be made so.

One class matter deserves mention in this report. The class of 1901, under the leadership of Mr. Sidney D. Adams, issued a supplement to its Gopher. This supplement contained much material of interest to that class and of value to anyone who desires to make a study of the alumni and their relative success in the various walks of life which they enter. If the classes generally would do what 1901 has done, the material collected would constitute an exceedingly good basis for a very valuable study of the service of the University to the State.

The legislature is now in session. The University's budget for the coming biennium is before it. The prospects are good for the granting of every request that has been made. The budget was prepared with unusual care and has been presented in clear, logical form that has elicited much praise.

The changes in the business office of the University have commended themselves to all who have had to do with that department of the institution. The report of the comptroller presents clearly and fully the financial transactions of the period covered and promises changes for the future which will further help to expedite the business of the office.

The secretary has been called into conference with the president of the University many times, and has put in a busy year doing the varied things which come to him

to do—sometimes this work has had a direct bearing upon the alumni's service to the University or to each other, sometimes not, but always there was something worth doing and well worth the effort of an organized alumni.

The Board of Directors feel that the year has been one of real progress and accomplishment, and look forward to the coming year anticipating a steady growth and substantial progress.

In regard to the University we can unreservedly say that the work accomplished and the work under way are most gratifying and encouraging. Alma Mater has again found the right man at the right time for the work at hand, and her most sanguine sons and daughters of a year ago have not a regret. We look into a future full of glorious promise, and with our trust firmly placed in President Vincent we expect to see fond hopes realized in due time.

DR. GRAY RETURNS.

Dr. John H. Gray, head of the department of economics and politics, has returned to the University to resume his work after an absence of a year and a half. Dr. Gray has been engaged by the National Civic League in investigating the subject and preparing a bill for the regulation of public service corporations. This work was described in an earlier issue of the Weekly. Dr. Gray feels that the work has been well worth while and has thoroughly enjoyed the investigation. The work is nearly completed. The publication of materials gathered is now under way and will probably be finished before the close of the present month.

DEATH OF DR. RITCHIE.

Dr. Parks Ritchie died of apoplexy in St. Paul, Sunday, February 2nd, while at the dinner table in the Angus hotel. He had just finished his dinner and was chatting with Dr. and Mrs. T. W. Stumm when he died without warning.

Dr. Ritchie was born December 15th, 1845, at Bainbridge, Ind. He was the son of James and Hannah Ritchie, his father being a Presbyterian minister. Dr. Ritchie was of Scotch-Irish descent, his ancestors coming from North of Ireland about 1760. His early life was spent in Indiana. Dr. Ritchie graduated from the Franklin Academy, at Franklin, Ind., and afterwards attended the Ohio Medical college at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1870. Since that date he has been engaged in a general practice of medicine, beginning his practice at Petersburg, Ind., and then for a short time practiced at Wellington, Kan. Returning to Indiana, he continued his practice for eight years at Martinsville. Dr. Ritchie did graduate work at the college of physicians and surgeons, New York, and Bellevue hospital college during 1880

and 1881. Coming to St. Paul in 1881, he has been engaged in the practice of medicine in that city since that date.

On the organization of the University college of medicine and surgery in 1888 he was made professor of obstetrics, a position which he held to the date of his death. On the death of Dean Millard, he was made dean of the college of medicine, a position he held from 1897 to 1906. Dr. Ritchie was a member of the medical and surgical staff of St. Luke's hospital, obstetrician of the City and County hospital of St. Paul, a member of the American Medical association, Minnesota state medical association, which he once served as president; the Minnesota academy of medicine, of which he was once president; the Ramsey county medical society and the Obstetrical council of the 9th international medical congress.

Dr. Ritchie is survived by his wife, who was in California taking treatment for catarrhal trouble at the time of his death; and by one son, Harry Parks Ritchie, also a professor in the medical department of the University. Dr. Ritchie gave of the best years of his life to the upbuilding of the college of medicine and surgery in the University. He retained his active interest in it up to the last and the cause of medical education in Minnesota owes much to his faithful service. Personally he was a lovable man who enjoyed the good will and respect of everybody who knew him. His loss will be felt not only by those who were associated with him in the medical faculty, but by the whole University faculty and the alumni who have enjoyed the privilege of knowing him.

The medical faculty have adopted the following resolutions upon the death of Dr. Ritchie:

"The faculty of the College of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Minnesota records its sorrow for the immediate loss of an old friend and faithful associate in the death of Dr. Parks Ritchie.

"He was one of a loyal band of medical pioneers in Minnesota, coming to this state in 1881 and practicing his profession for forty-three years. He entered into the work of medical education in 1885, and has continued the teaching of obstetrics for twenty-eight years. Until his election to the deanship of this college he carried his share of the burden of medical teaching without remuneration. He filled the office of dean with constant devotion to its interests, during a difficult constructive period in the history of this college for nine years.

"He was distinguished for his interest in and his unflinching kindness to young men, and many are they who, as students and as physicians, in their early experience, will bear witness to his timely help and personal affection. His colleagues warmly testify to his loyalty in service, his faithfulness in friendship, his generous feeling,

his kindly bearing and his saving sense of humor in the daily companionships of life.

"In presenting this memorial to Dr. Ritchie's family, the faculty extends its sympathy in a loss that is no less great because it is lighted up with cherished and revered memories for all who have known him in any and every relationship he has filled."

EX-GOVERNOR HUBBARD DEAD.

Genl. L. F. Hubbard, ex-officio regent of the University from 1881 to 1886, as Governor of Minnesota, died last week at Red Wing. General Hubbard came to Minnesota in 1857. He enlisted as a private in Co. A, 5th Minnesota, as a private in 1861, and rose rapidly in rank until he was appointed brevet brigadier general for conspicuous gallantry and meritorious service in the battle of Nashville, December 15th and 16th, 1864. General Hubbard took part in thirty-three battles in the Civil war and was several times wounded.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE DEAN PATTEE.

Mrs. Pattee, wife of the late Dean William S. Pattee, has issued a neat little booklet, as a memorial to the dean. This memorial contains the funeral sermon preached by President Northrop and a letter from Judge A. C. Hickman, an address by Professor James Paige before the law alumni, and letters by Mr. Alden J. Blethen, Honorable S. G. Comstock, James W. Strong, W. W. Payne, Lyman B. Sperry and Hiram A. Scriver. It also contains resolutions adopted by the State executive committee of the Minnesota Young Men's Christian association at its summer meeting in June 1911, and a statement made by Mr. Carroll, chairman of the State committee, in his annual report, together with reprints from the Pine County Pioneer and the Minnesota Alumni Weekly.

The whole constitutes a worthy tribute to a man to whom the University owes much and to whom all who knew him feel indebted for a higher outlook on life.

ASSOCIATED CHARITES REPORT.

The anti-tuberculosis committee of the Associated Charities of this city have recently submitted to the legislature an abstract of their report upon "The spread of infection in tuberculous families." This report is the result of two years research work in this particular field by Dr. H. G. Lampson. It is issued under the direction of a special committee headed by Dr. Geo. D. Head, '92, Med '95, chairman. This report contains not only the findings of Dr. Lampson but also a report of Dr. Head's as chairman of the special committee. The report fills 24 pages and contains some exceedingly valuable material upon the subject investigated.

GRATIFYING RECOGNITION.

The University of Missouri School of Journalism has invited Clara C. Thomas, '00, (Quentin of the Tribune) to make an address upon "City journalism as a career for women." The date is May 13th and the occasion is "journalism week" at the institution. Miss Thomas is the only woman who has been thus recognized in connection with the week's program. Miss Thomas will probably accept. She will be the guest of the University of Missouri.

The school of journalism of the University of Missouri has an enrollment of about 200 which includes ten young women.

LECTURE BY ROZ.

M. Roz will give a lecture at the University February 11th, at four o'clock. M. Roz represents the Alliance Francaise.

GRANRUD TO LECTURE.

Dr. John E. Granrud delivered an illustrated lecture on "The Roman house and its furniture" before the Twin City Classical club Monday evening, February 10th.

WILLIAMS' WORK SUCCESSFUL.

We have just received a copy of the Daily Iowan published at the University of Iowa, devoted to the work of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian associations of that institution. Howard Y. Williams, '10, is secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association. The work of the association as set forth in this edition of the Iowan has been remarkably successful. The association, under the leadership of Mr. Williams is said to be the greatest single factor in student life in the University of Iowa.

DR. PHELAN'S LECTURE POPULAR.

A recent number of the Labor World of Duluth, commenting upon the course of lectures which is being given in that city by Dr. R. V. Phelan, says: "His lectures are attracting considerable interest in the city and should be attended by all who are interested in the study of social questions."

PROFESSOR LEHNERTS LECTURES.

Professor Edward M. Lehnerts, of the department of geography, gave last week's lecture in the course of popular science lectures upon "See Minnesota first." Professor Lehnerts declared that there is in Minnesota scenery of beauty equal to anything to be seen on trips through Glacier National park. Professor Lehnerts displayed moving picture films taken in the park and exhibited lantern slides showing additional views.

PROFESSOR YOUNG ON LECTURE TOUR.

Professor Jeremiah S. Young, of the department of economics has been on a lecture tour under the University extension department during the past two weeks. Professor Young spoke upon "A business education," and "The larger community fraternalism," addressing farmers, institutes, commercial clubs and general audiences.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Dean A. F. Woods, of the department of agriculture and the Reverend John Walker Powell, religious work director, took part in a special service at the Plymouth congregational church a week ago last Sunday night. This service was arranged by the pastor for college students.

NOTES FROM THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

A. L. Abbott, Eng '97, illuminating engineer, St. Paul, has recently concluded a course of two lectures before the electrical engineers. The first lecture covered the characteristics and choice of shades and reflectors for incandescent lamps. The second lecture discussed the choice of methods, for computing illumination, being illustrated by numerous lantern slides, showing the results obtained by various designs of illumination for special purposes, such as show windows, stores and churches.

Edward P. Burch, Eng '92, consulting engineer, begins this week, a course of lectures upon the electrical operation of railways. These lectures will be given Wednesday and Friday mornings at eight o'clock at the electrical building.

The evening course of lectures on the fundamental laws of electricity, which began last week is being attended by about 40 men. A second course, treating of the principles of dynamos, motors and accessories and their practical operation, began Friday evening, February 7. This course is intended for men engaged in the actual operation of electrical machinery and will be entirely practical.

Considerable demand has arisen for a practical course in alternating currents and it is probable that such a course will be offered in the near future. Persons interested in taking any of these three courses should communicate at once with Mr. Samuel Quigley, director of university extension division, or with Professor Shepardson of the electrical engineering department.

"ARMS AND THE MAN."

On Thursday evening of this week the Dramatic club will give Bernard Shaw's comedy, "Arms and the man," at the Shubert theater. The play has been prepared

under the direction of Professor Charles M. Holt. The cast for the play is:

Sergius Saronoff .. Henry J. Doermann
Ruina Potkoff Enza Zellar
Captain Bluntshli Will Hodson
Major Petzkoff Benjamin Wilk
Catherine Petzkoff .. Estelle McKelvie
Louka Mildred Loomis
Nicola Harold Boyd

CANTATA A GREAT SUCCESS.

The cantata given by the All-University chorus, assisted by members of the Minneapolis Symphony orchestra, last Thursday evening in the University chapel was a decided success. The house was packed, with a number of people standing during the whole program. The cantata was "Hiawatha's wedding feast." The chorus has been practicing since the beginning of the year under the direction of Professor Carlyle M. Scott. Everyone who was privileged to attend the event was thoroughly delighted with the treat which was given them.

FOUR ATHLETIC EVENTS FOR WOMEN.

The young women of the University are planning four athletic events for the spring. February 27th a skating contest will be held at the Hippodrome. March 13th a swimming contest will be held in the Armory. The third contest will be in freshman gymnasium work and will consist of an exhibition of the work which the young women have been doing during the year. The fourth contest will be the annual basketball tournament which will be held March 14th. In this contest the two leading teams will be eliminated by a series of preliminary contests so that there will be but one game on the evening of the tournament.

WIN FROM PURDUE—LOSE TO ILLINOIS.

The 'Varsity quint lost to Illinois in the game played at Champaign last Saturday night. The score stood 19 to 12 when the final whistle blew. In the game of Friday night Minnesota was the victor over the boiler makers by a score of 29 to 27. Minnesota had looked forward to this game as a hard proposition and had to put forth every effort to win. Illinois has won three straight games in the conference series and appears a strong contender for first place.

In last week's shoot Minnesota won from Wisconsin.

CHANGE IN CAP AND GOWN.

In wearing the caps and gowns this year the seniors will follow a new plan. The students of each college will be indicated by different colored tassels worn on the mortar

board caps. The color of the tassels worn will be in accordance with the intercollegiate code governing the wearing of caps and gowns.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL DEFEAT HAMLINE.

The University school of agriculture defeated Hamline University in a hard fought basketball battle last Thursday evening by a score of 26 to 24.

A NEW MAGAZINE.

Professor J. B. Miner, '97, of the department of psychology, has the editorial direction of a new school magazine, called "The School Spectator," which appeared last week. The plan of the magazine is to furnish to any school which will co-operate, a general magazine containing eight pages of local matter for which copy is to be furnished by the local school. The major portion of the magazine is made up of material of general interest to high school students.

The first edition contains editorials by President Vincent, W. E. Webster, '86, principal of the East high school, John F. McGovern, Law '11, edits the athletic department, and Theodore Thompson, '10, is in charge of the department devoted to debate. Edith Peck, '03, edits the department of "Current Interests."

James M. Ford, who originated the idea and who has charge of the business end of this venture, is a graduate of the Law school class of 1912.

WEDDINGS.

Dr. Earl H. Current, Med '07, football captain and star some ten years back, was married February 5th at La Crosse, Wis., to Miss Fernelle Horner. Dr. and Mrs. Current will make their home in Spokane where the doctor has established a practice.

Simon H. Ingberg, '09, and Blanche E. McManus were married on the 18th of last June at Alexandria, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Ingberg are at home to friends at 840 East 57th St., Chicago, Ill.

BIRTHS.

Born to Dr. and Mrs. George Jennings, Med '07, a son, Donald Francis, January 28th. Mrs. Jennings was Sabra Swenson, '07.

Born January 8th, 1913, Russell D. Lippitt, to Dr. and Mrs. Dunbar F. Lippitt, at West Duluth, Minn. Mrs. Lippitt was Portia C. Deming. Dr. and Mrs. Lippitt were members of the 1909 class.

DEATH.

Victor Hugo, Eng '99, of St. Louis, Mo., died suddenly about ten days ago. He is survived by a wife and two children.

II.

THE SPIRITUAL BASIS OF PROGRESS.

We have said that the new social idealism which is the marked characteristic of the present as distinct from the generation just past is in danger of missing its true aim, unless it shall realize that social progress is a function of character rather than of economic conditions. We seek now to show that the very foundation upon which all progress rests is spiritual. This becomes apparent when we consider how the very possibility of progress is dependent upon the spiritual character of man himself, that is, upon his essential freedom and perfectibility. Indeed we may turn the whole matter around, and say that nothing bears witness so emphatically to the essential spirituality of man as does the fact of progress.

At this point we note once more a change which has come over the thought of the age in the past few years. There can be no doubt that the scientific teaching of the latter half of the Nineteenth Century tended to obscure the moral worth of the race. A mechanical philosophy of nature and a mechanical view of life of necessity went hand in hand. We have not the space, nor is it necessary, to trace the origin of this way of thinking. It was in fact largely due to the impossibility of immediately digesting the enormous mass of detailed knowledge of the world which poured in from all sides upon the scientific investigator. Two scientific doctrines however, of indubitable validity and worth, contributed to the general result. The first was the doctrine of the reign of law; the second was the theory of evolution.

It is difficult to exaggerate the sense of freedom which dawned upon mankind with the insight that nature is under the reign of law, and not of caprice or chance. For centuries men lived in daily fear lest the sun should fail to rise or the rain to fall or the fields to yield their increase because the gods had not been properly propitiated, or because the unlucky influence of capricious or evil spirits might be against them. When the vision of a universe of order and symmetry began to make its way in the human mind; and men say that we live in a world in which eclipses can be calcu-

lated centuries in advance and pestilence can be destroyed by sanitation—a world in which men do not gather grapes of thorns nor figs of thistles, and in which seed-time and harvest, summer and winter, day and night shall not fail—then for the first time they began to feel at home, and to live on the earth as if it belonged to them and they were masters of its conditions. But it cannot be doubted that the idea of law and the vast increase of knowledge which has resulted from it have belittled man's place in the universe and have obscured his moral freedom and worth. It was easy to believe in the spiritual nature when the earth was conceived to be the center of creation, and the sun and stars danced attendance upon her needs; when God himself dwelt in a heaven just beyond the blue and had nothing to do but devote Himself to the welfare of mankind. But the Copernican astronomy carried the center of gravity of creation to an infinite remove, and man beheld himself a tiny insect inhabiting a speck of cosmic dust. The inevitable result was a sense of insignificance more poignant than the feeling of the Psalmist when he cried, "What is man that Thou art mindful of him, or the son of man, that Thou visitest him?"

This feeling became still more keen when man was seen to be but the last term in a progressive development whose beginnings reach far below the order of the brute. He seemed to be but a chance by-product of the process of evolution. His mental and spiritual faculties were evolved from the instinct of the animal; his moral law was but the reflection of tribal custom; and even his consciousness, the spirit within him which he had fancied to be the object of God's supreme love, seemed to be but a phosphorescent glimmer, the momentary product of the chemical combinations of the brain.

The effect of all this was seen as well in the weakening of the idea of God. That hypothesis, in the words of LaPlace, had become unnecessary. Comte declared that the idea of law had "conducted God to the frontiers of the universe, and bowed Him out, with thanks for His provisional services." This sense of the all-sufficiency of mechanism put the finishing touches on the doctrine that man is merely the highest of the order of the brute, and that his

mental and spiritual nature is but the outcome of evolutionary forces and has no lasting significance for the individual. Man thus came to be looked upon as altogether product, nowhere cause.

But there can be no doubt that this point of view has already lost its hold on the mind of the age, and that we are in the midst of a movement toward a new spiritual interpretation of the universe. The mechanistic explanation of reality has proven its inadequacy; and while it would be too much to say that the scientific world has come back to belief in God and the spiritual worth of life, at least the leading thinkers of the present day allow much larger room for this faith than did their predecessors of a generation ago. Professor Haeckel complains that his confrères have deserted him and have weakly surrendered to the theologians. Even Mr. Spencer confessed the insoluble mystery of reality on the mechanistic plane, and his somewhat wistful sympathy with the religious point of view, though he could not accept any of the dogmatic systems. A philosophy like that of Eucken or Bergson—names to conjure with just now—frankly declares the impossibility of interpreting reality on any basis less than spiritual.

It is just at this point that the significance is found of that spiritual implication which we saw to be inherent in the fact of progress. If man by his own activity can affect the conditions of which he is the product, then he is more than product. The tune cannot modify the violin, nor the ax lift itself against him that wieldeth it. The enormous progress of the last century is the outcome of our mastery of physical science. It is the mind of man reacting upon the conditions under which he lives, and it is the perennial witness to his spiritual freedom and power. The world owes much to the doctrine of the reign of law. We can never go back to the God of caprice who could be flattered or cajoled into favoring one man or nation above another. But we are coming to see that the world of law is not a dead mechanical system but the unceasing expression of a living and self-consistent Will; and so we are coming slowly to see that although man in body and mind is the product of the conditions under which he exists, he is more than product, and the

most important thing about him is just that underived remainder by which he turns upon his environment to improve it, and through which he claims kinship to the God in Whom he lives and moves and has his being. In like manner we are under great debt to the idea of evolution, which has affected so profoundly our whole conception of reality. We shall doubtless never go back to the static universe of our fathers, where everything was marked off from everything else by hard and fast lines, and new irruptions of the *deus ex machina* were called for to account for each new phase of existence. But we are coming to see that the discovery of the method of creation throws very little light upon the Power which works in and through it all, and on independent grounds the mind of the age is turning once more to the

"Living Will that shall endure

When all that seems shall suffer shock."

And so we find room once more for the recognition of man's significance as indeed the crowning glory of the whole process, at once its product and its master, by so much proving himself the image of Him who created him.

Thus we discover that progress itself gives the lie to the superficial philosophy which the present generation inherited from those who first sought to interpret the larger meaning of modern knowledge, and bears witness to the spiritual character of the whole process. If this be true, then, conversely, as we have said, progress itself has its root in man's moral freedom and perfectibility. No amount of manipulation of economic forces is of any avail, or rather there can be no such manipulation except as man himself does the manipulating. Man is therefore the efficient agent of progress. The greater and wiser the man, the more rapid will be his mastery of the problems of life. The important thing for the reformer, therefore, is to seek to develop manhood—to look for those influences and forces which shall be most effective in strengthening character, in developing intelligence and moral force. Moreover if man is capable of progress and can by his own efforts effect it, then the ideals and purposes by which his efforts are guided become the important thing, and the conditions of life under which he

may find himself at any time sink to secondary place. We begin to understand how it is that great souls have triumphed over feeble bodies, and that plain living and high thinking have wrought so much more for the world than luxury and fatness of soul. This is something that must never be lost sight of in our modern desire to improve the conditions of life. It is the paradox of civilization. We must go on endeavoring to improve conditions, but our efforts would be doomed to failure, nay, we could not even strive, were men not essentially independent of conditions. At the same time we fear lest the improvement we seek shall bring him in bondage to them. The solution of the paradox lies in the matter of emphasis. It is upon man himself, upon the improvement of his character, that this emphasis must fall. It is larger, better men that we must aim to produce; and the essential thing in man is, as we have said, his beliefs and ideals, his aspirations and spiritual needs. The friends of Socrates asked the dying philosopher how he would be buried. He replied, "Bury me any way you please—but first make sure you have me!" It is just that essence of human nature which escapes the scrutiny of the surgeon and the analysis of the psychologist, and which, while it eludes us at every point, nevertheless persistently refuses to abdicate the throne of our being, that is the prime factor in all progress, and it is the weakness of our popular philosophy that it fails to take it into account.

If we approach the matter from another point of view we shall reach the same result. We are seeking to improve social conditions, by which we mean to put an end to poverty and distress, to the end that all men shall have abundant opportunity for self-development and the enjoyment of life at its fullest. But what are the chief obstacles in the way of this achievement? Are they not the sins and weaknesses of human character?

It is true, better social machinery is needed. We have many wasteful forms of social organization, many imperfect laws, much distress due to lack of adjustment of social forces. It may be that before we are through we shall reach a complete reconstruction of the social and industrial order.

But is not the chief obstacle to social

progress after all not so much bad laws or imperfect machinery as bad men and imperfect character? Asked to specify what we mean by improving social conditions, we should most probably reply, to put an end to social injustice, to check man's inhumanity to man, to free the weak from the exploitation of the powerful. Most of the machinery of government is employed essentially in police power. Indeed there are those who go so far as to say that the only reason for the existence of governments lies in the police power. Bad laws or imperfect administration may afford imperfect protection, but if all men were seeking their neighbor's good, these things would make no difference. The so-called "progressive" program in American political life is concerned mainly with proposals for restraining the cupidity or guarding against the incompetence of men. Tariff reform is intended to prevent the unscrupulous manufacturer from charging too much for his goods. If all men were scrupulous, the law would make less difference. The "recall" is a device for getting rid of dishonest or incompetent officials. If all men were honest and intelligent, such a device would not be needed. We have witnessed, as a part of the social awakening of the past ten years, a remarkable degree of activity in the enforcement of laws against abuse of power on the part of great capital. But if all men obeyed the moral law written in their hearts, it would make comparatively little difference what legal enactments were set up or what social system adopted.

From the top to the bottom of our political, commercial, industrial, and social system, this is true. It is the dishonesty of men which makes political bossism possible. It is the greed of men which makes the bad trust, the unreasonable restraint of trade. It is the capitalist who is unwilling to pay an honest wage and the workingman who refuses to give an honest day's work, who make the labor problem. It is selfishness that breaks up homes. It is self-indulgence which creates the problems of vice and intemperance. If the money spent for warships and armaments to protect the nations from their mutual envy and greed, and the money spent in needless extravagance and vicious self-indulgence, and all the enforced waste of idleness, inefficiency

and crime, could be turned into channels of legitimate production and honestly and unselfishly distributed among men, there would be forever an end to poverty and distress. The problem of character is the root-problem of social progress.

And out of this primal necessity grows a second, namely, the transformation of bad, or at least of imperfect men, into good men. For not all men are good, yet experience abundantly shows that bad men can become good. If then the first need of the world is for good men and the world is filled with bad men, the next step in the problem is the transformation, nay, the regeneration of men—surely a spiritual problem. I need not pause here to tell how this may be brought about. It is enough to point out that while the Christian church has doubtless been at fault in that she has not paid enough attention to men's physical needs, to feeding the hungry, healing the sick and clothing the naked, at least she has bent her energies through all the centuries to the task of making bad men good; and though her efforts have not been universally successful, they have at least suggested the enormous social influence of spiritual forces. The Wesleyan revival, says Green, was the most powerful factor in the eighteenth century in elevating the social and political conditions of England; and its force is not yet exhausted.

Before this task of regenerating mankind can be achieved, and indeed before much progress can be made in alleviating social conditions, a further spiritual development is needed, namely the spirit of sacrifice on the part of those who have been more fortunate than their neighbors. It is to the glory of humanity that this spirit has never been altogether wanting. Many a Socialist of our day, who would deny the spiritual nature of man and proclaim undying hostility to the Christian faith, has given the lie to his philosophy by the heroic abandon with which he has thrown himself into the service of his cause, and the unhesitating joy with which he has counted not his life dear unto himself that he might serve his fellow men. Indeed the Christian church of our time might well take shame to herself by reason of the spiritual devotion which many of her most bitter opponents have shown to the cause of humanity. Nevertheless the law

of sacrifice is the first law of Christian living, and no man can be a follower of the Crucified who does not bear his cross. Let the world be once fired with the spirit of Jesus Christ, and imbued with his insight into spiritual values and His love for men, and the process of transforming bad men into good will go forward apace, and many of the changes which we desire in the social organization of the world will be brought about of themselves.

All this is but to say that the social problem is after all just the task of bringing in the Kingdom of God; that is, of enthroning the Divine in human hearts, of winning men to an attitude of loyalty, of loving obedience to Him. That this statement involves a certain amount of theological speculation does not invalidate its truth; for we have seen that the most important thing in men are just those beliefs and ideals by which their actions are guided and their characters fashioned. The spiritual interpretation of the universe no less than of man himself is both implied by the fact of progress and a necessary condition of progress. It is a noteworthy fact that wherever men have lost their belief in a spiritual Power working in and through creation to achieve some worth-while end, they have become sceptical of progress and pessimistic in their outlook on humanity. Men may have held many crude and unworthy notions of God, but this does not alter the fact that the highest and noblest conception of God is the supreme need not only of men but of society. Just as natural laws become a prison-house of the soul until they are seen to be but the self-consistent expression of the living Will

"Existent behind all laws,

That made them, and lo, they are,"

so our moral and social ideals hang in the air until we see them grounded in the character and purposes of God. The spiritual nature of man has its root in God. His moral ideals reflect his understanding of God's Will. His spiritual hunger can be satisfied only in the Divine Communion. Even the ideal of human brotherhood which appeals with such force to the heart of the present age derives its real power from the divine Fatherhood. True, it commands the joyful allegiance of many who do not accept the spiritual doctrine, but such enthusiasm for humanity is but the

diminishing energy of a storage battery. The car is bound, sooner or later, to be stalled on the steep grade of human selfishness and greed, unless it can be connected directly with the inexhaustible dynamo of the Infinite Love.

This means that social can never be permanently divorced from religious effort; that effectual and permanent progress must be based upon the promulgation of spiritual truth. The world today does not need an elaborate theology or an authoritative creed, but it does supremely need the knowledge of God the Father Almighty. Our loftiest purposes have their ground and sanction in God, and they can only be elevated and purified in the light of spiritual truth. The vast and complex machinery of human society can find sufficient power for its operation in nothing short of the divine Spirit, as the needed sacrifice and devotion of men can find sufficient inspiration only in

"The divine instance of self-sacrifice,

That never ends and aye begins for men."

Let the efforts which are being made for social improvement be fostered by all means. Every impulse of good will for our fellow-men leads to God. Every desire to improve our neighbor's condition, to enable him to share our prosperity; every attempt to set him free from the bondage of drudgery and the sordid limitations of the struggle for life, that his mind and heart may expand in the freer atmosphere of knowledge and beauty; every effort to destroy entrenched wrongs and establish social justice, cannot fail to bring men nearer to each other and to the Father of us all. It is because the heart of the world cannot be satisfied with material comfort and bodily ease that the great commercial progress of the last century has issued in the social ideals and welfare movements of our day. God is working in His world, and His half-awakened children hear His voice, and though they know it not, are following Him. Yet the true end of our endeavor is to be sought not in the improvement of material conditions but the enthronement of spiritual values. The chief incentive of our effort is the love inspired by the vision of our Father's love, and our chief hope rests upon His eternal purpose for His human children. We should not content ourselves, therefore,

merely with efforts toward social betterment, but should clearly grasp the spiritual character of the whole problem and set ourselves to the larger purpose of bringing in God's kingdom and its righteousness, that all these things may be added unto us.

PERSONALS.

Dr. W. K. Bartlett, a former student of the University, now holds the rank of Captain in the medical service of the U. S. Army and is located at Fort Oglethorpe, Dodge, Ga.

'87—Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Brewster are spending the winter at Tampa, Fla. Their address is 508 1-2 Franklin St. Dr. Brewster was formerly principal of the school of agriculture.

'94 Law—George M. Young who will be a member of the new Congress from North Dakota will be identified with the progressive wing of the Republican party in that house. Mr. Young was for four years a representative and four years a senator in the state legislature of North Dakota. His home is Valley City.

'97—J. B. Miner, of the department of experimental psychology, had an article in the January Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology upon "Anthropology—Psychology—Legal-medicine," which is a scientific study of juvenile delinquents in Minneapolis. This paper is a partial report upon the work which Dr. Miner and Dr. Newkirk, '99, Hom '03, have been doing in connection with the work of the Juvenile Protective League in this city. Dr. Miner has been making a specialty along this line for many years and Dr. Newkirk has been specializing in diseases of children. The work which is being done constitutes an exceedingly interesting and promising experiment.

'02 Eng—Mr. E. L. French who is with the Union Carbide Company at the Soo, stopped over at the University on his way from Sault Ste. Marie to San Diego, Calif., where he expects to spend a few months.

'02 Med—Dr. C. A. Jenson has recently removed from Los Angeles, Calif., to Ventura, Calif.

'02—Lee O. Kellogg has recently changed his address from Tacoma, Wash., to care of the Engineering and Mining Journal, 505 Pearl St., New York City.

'06—C. G. Miner has recently changed his address to 2043 Francisco St., Berkeley, Calif. Mr. Miner has recently purchased a fourth interest in Buttner & Company, promoters and Financial agents who have an office at 709 Chronicle Building, San Francisco, Calif. Mr. Miner is secretary and treasurer of the company which makes a specialty of incorporating companies and putting their stock on the market. This

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company is reported to be the largest company of its kind in San Francisco, Calif.

'06—Estella Slaven has recently changed her address and is now living at 124 Ulysses St., Pittsburg, Pa.

'07—Constance M. Hartgering is living at 5896 Hobart Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. She is teaching German and history in the Brushton high school. Miss Hartgering is living with Mrs. J. F. Bailey (Lillian C. Schmitt, '07)

'08—Inez I. Hovey is attending lectures at the University of London. Later she

expects to go to Oxford. Her address is 82 Highbury New Park, N. London.

'10 Eng—Oscar V. Anderson has been with the Toronto Hydro-Electric System in the construction and engineering departments for the past year. The previous year he spent in construction for the city of Winnipeg of a light and power distribution department.

'10—Mrs. J. W. Ault (Marie A. Johnson) is living at Bryant, S. D.

'13—Therese M. Gude is teaching at Pembina, N. D.

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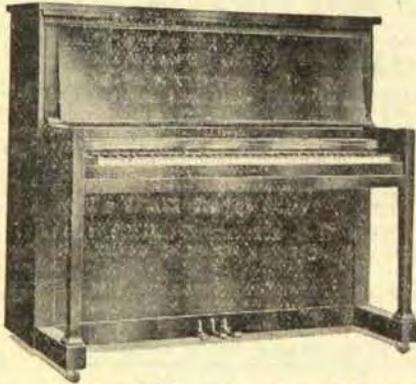
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CAPTAINS THREE.

Wakeful, I lay a-musing in the night,
When lo, I saw three ships upon the sea.
The first, a tiny sloop, came slipping forth
From harbor-mouth to meet the morn; her sails
Gleamed strangely white before the rising sun.
I saw her captain seated in the stern,
His hand upon the tiller, as he looked
With fixed, far-seeing eyes across the waves
As if to pierce the dim horizon line.

Then came the second ship; a schooner proud
She was full-rigged, and standing out to sea,
Her bow breasting the billows, tossing high
Two long white lines of seething froth and foam.
I saw her captain, as he paced the deck,
Pause oftentimes, as one that knows his men,
To give new courage to the weary crew.

Then while I gazed, I saw another ship,
A giant steamship, greyhound of the sea;
I heard the throb of engines, felt the thrill
Of might majestic moving ever on
As if unconscious of a guiding hand.
But high upon the bridge the captain stood,
Commanding, and the ship, responsive, steered
In devious paths and plowed uncharted seas.

O captains three, the safety of our ship
We owe to you who brought her through the
night;
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—Charles Washburn Nichols.

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EDWARD D. ANDERSON, '13 Advertising.

NO WEEKLY NEXT WEEK.

Owing to the absence of the editor from the city, there will be no issue of the Weekly February 24th. The number thus missed was made up during the holiday vacation when an extra number was issued. That is, publication was suspended, at that time, only one week though vacation lasted two weeks. The full thirty-six numbers will be issued during the college year.

CHICAGO ALUMNI LUNCHEON.

The Chicago alumni will give a luncheon at the City Club of Chicago, at 6:30 o'clock, Wednesday evening, February 19th, at which the secretary of the General Alumni Association will be present. The luncheon has been arranged for this particular time on account of the fact that the secretary is to be in Chicago on the date specified. The Chicago alumni are planning for a big dinner later in the spring.

WASHINGTON ALUMNI MEETING.

The Washington alumni will hold a meeting at Hotel Continental on the evening of February 26th.

NEW YORK ALUMNI MEETING.

The arrangements for the meeting of the New York alumni have been completed and a dinner will be given at Hotel Marselles, 103 St. and Broadway (just opposite the

103 St. station of the Broadway subway.) The dinner will be held at seven o'clock. Notices have been sent to all alumni whose names appear in the last alumni directory. If other alumni or former students are in New York city they are requested to send their addresses or notify Mr. Roy V. Wright by phone, 192 N Walnut St., East Orange, N. J. The date will be Monday, February 24th.

The secretary will be present at this meeting as the representative of the General Alumni Association.

HOLDS REGULAR MEETINGS.

The Alumni Association of Southern California, hold their regular meeting the second Saturday of every month. Any Alumnus or former student passing thro Los Angeles may obtain any desired information by calling on Mr. Henry James, 314 San Fernando Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

1893 PLANS GREAT REUNION.

Last week a committee of ten members of the class of 1893 met with Mrs. Sadie McGregor Landis, 502 W. Franklin avenue, to plan for the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the graduation of that class. The date fixed is June 10th, the day before alumni day. The class will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Avery, at Christmas Lake, near Excelsior. Mrs. Landis is chief promoter of the program and she plans a rousing good time. The date set will be in strawberry season and we're willing to bet that everyone who ever recited with 1893 will try to get in on the celebration.

Three notices are to be sent out to every member of the class and every member who can be reached is to keep this date fixed as a positive engagement. And every member of the class is going to urge every other member of the class to be sure to be present.

1893 is a hummer—and the committee in charge realizes this fact and every member of the committee is determined that the class shall live up to its reputation.

What class will be next to announce its program?

It's time to get busy.

SCHOOL OF MINES BUILDING BURNS.

During the closing minutes of the program word was received, but not made public, that the school of mines building was burning. The fire proved to be a most disastrous one. Starting apparently under the raised platform in the lecture room, it spread through the building and practically destroyed the whole interior of the building. The walls are apparently intact and in first class condition. A considerable portion of the contents of the building will be uninjured, or at most, slightly injured,

while it is quite likely that the insurance on the building, \$40,000, will replace the building in as good shape as it was before the fire. The building originally cost \$61,000. The insurance on the contents will probably cover the loss. The insurance is \$26,000. Most of the material is of a character not to be injured by smoke and water. The great loss, of course, comes in the interruption of the work of the college.

The building was not a fire proof building but what is called "slow burning construction." The firemen were handicapped in their fight by the low pressure of the water.

Arrangements for resuming work will be completed so that classes will undoubtedly be going today or tomorrow in the new engineering building.

The Regents have a request in before the present legislature for re-wiring the buildings on the campus that are not fire proof and for installing a sprinkling system in those buildings. Had there been a sprinkling system in this building the fire loss would have probably been inconsiderable.

THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The tenth annual meeting of the General Alumni Association was held at Donaldson's tea rooms last Friday evening. The usual date of the meeting is February 18th. This year the date was changed in order to make it coincide with Dr. Folwell's eightieth birthday. The fact that this date came on St. Valentine's day suggested the form of the meeting which shaped itself as a Valentine's party for the three presidents and their wives. An unfortunate combination of illness and illness in the family, kept away from the meeting all of those for whom it was planned except President Vincent who "happened to be passing through town."

Four hundred fifty sat down to the tables for dinner at 6:30. The University string quartet furnished music while the crowd was gathering and during the progress of the dinner. A quartet from the University Glee Club led in singing college and other popular songs during the progress of the dinner.

At the close of the dinner President Nachtrieb brought up the matters of business and reported that the minutes of the previous meeting had been printed in the *Weekly* in full and there being no objection the minutes were declared approved. He also reported that the report of the board of directors for the year just ending had been printed in the *Weekly* and that the auditor's certificate would be printed in an early number of the *Weekly*. The committee on athletics was re-appointed. No one expressed any desire to bring up any business and the business meeting adjourned.

FLOWERS FOR THE FOLWELLS AND NORTHROPS.

The chairman announced that President and Mrs. Northrop were kept away on account of illness; that Dr. and Mrs. Folwell were kept away for the same reason and that Mrs. Vincent had been called away by the serious illness of her father. He expressed the regret of President Northrop at his inability to attend the meeting, and further announced that the committee on arrangements had sent flowers to President and Mrs. Northrop and authorized Mrs. Mary Mills West, of Washington, D. C., to send eighty Killarney roses to Dr. and Mrs. Folwell and that the roses had been sent so that they had been received the evening before Dr. Folwell's birthday.

The President then introduced James Gray, '86, in a humorous speech which gave Mr. Gray an opportunity to get it back at the chairman later. The chairman closed his speech by presenting to Mr. Gray the following valentine:

TO JAMES GRAY.

Dead! dead! Jim Gray?
The duce you say!
I'll give you a tip—
He aint dead yet
'f he didn't get
The governorship.

Can't kill Jim Gray,
Not that air way;
He'll come right back,
You'll think he's downed
When up he'll bound
And give you a crack,

Now you look out,
Our Jim can spout
And do it right.
When Jim gets goin'
The folks he's owin'
'll get their right.

So now we quit,
And leave Jim IT
And you have no defense
But to fervently hope
That with so much rope,
He'll soon be in suspense.

When Mr. Gray got to his feet, he said that although he had not been a particularly brilliant success in politics, he yet knew how to get on the right side of the donkey. It chanced that Mr. Gray was seated at President Nachtrieb's right hand and the audience saw the point of the remark and cheered wildly.

Mr. Gray then introduced Dean Vance of the law school, who spoke upon the experiences of a tenderfoot. After a humorous introduction in which Dean Vance won the good will of his audience, he drew a contrast between eastern and western institutions along two lines.

He said in substance that eastern institutions were organized upon military lines, the subordinate not being supposed to do any thinking. His thinking is done for him and he has simply to obey orders and carry out policies introduced by his superior officers. In the west he had found a decided difference in this respect. At Minnesota any one connected with the organization was free to make suggestions and no matter how wild such suggestions might be, they were always given consideration. This spirit of tolerance and willingness to consider the opinion of everyone connected with the institution, was to him delightful.

Dean Vance then pointed out a difference between eastern and western institutions in which the west did not lead. He then set forth the feelings of the students and alumni of eastern institutions toward Alma Mater and contrasted them with the spirit which he had found prevalent at Minnesota and other western institutions. In the west the student seems to feel that he is paying his tuition and is getting what he pays for in the way of training and that he owes the institution nothing that he has not paid for. In the east the whole spirit is different. The alumnus looks upon his Alma Mater as a real mother and he don't love her because she has done certain things for him, but simply because she is his Alma Mater and means to him all that is understood by the term.

This criticism was made in the friendliest sort of spirit and Dean Vance expressed his belief that the future of education in America would lie chiefly in state universities and that the alumni and students would come in time, to have the same reverence and regard, and be ready to make the same sacrifices for Alma Mater that are characteristic of Yale and Harvard today. He then pointed out what he believed to be the chief function of a University—to instill into the student body a spirit that shall control and lift their lives out of the commonplace and shall cause them to feel their responsibility to society for service which they alone can render.

Following Dean Vance, Professor Charles Washburn Nichols of the department of rhetoric, was introduced and read the poem, "Captains Three," which appears on the first page of this issue. In his introductory remarks, Professor Nichols made a ten-strike.

Following Mr. Nichols' reading of the poem, Mr. Gray started the fireworks with a valentine to Mr. Lowry.

THE VALENTINE NUMBER.

The toastmaster presented a new model streetcar to Horace Lowry with a verse pointing out its good features and suggesting it as a model for the system under Mr. Lowry's direction. Then, without an-

nouncement the following valentines were given.

Professor Andrist, '94, read a valentine to Governor Eberhart,
"Who got the voter so in line
That on the Capitol's the sign,
PLEASE KEEP OUT—THIS PLACE
HERE'S MINE

Adolph
Olson
Eberhart."

Senator O. A. Lende, followed with a parody of Abou Ben Ahdem addressed to Steam-Roller Burnquist, who was pictured as being willing to stand for anything if he could only be written "as one who rolls the senate flat."

Judge Stephen Mahoney followed with a verse to Senator Elwell, in which his well known ability to get appropriations for the University was duly celebrated.

Mrs. S. H. Baxter (Laura Robb) read a poem to "Quentin," Clara C. Thomas, in which an amusing mistake of one of her correspondents is pictured.

Charles F. Keyes followed with a valentine to Hugh V. Mercer, in this valentine the fact was set forth that Mr. Mercer isn't in it with little Jack Horner in pulling out plums.

B. H. Timberlake read a verse to "Jim-mie" Paige who was characterized as not a bad scout but the hoodoo of the Big 9.

Carl Anderson, of Hutchinson, read a verse directed to E. B. Pierce, registrar. This verse told of E. B.'s well-known proclivities for a good time in answer to the call of the wild.

Miss Ina Firkins read a poem on Marion Potter, editor of the United States Catalog. This poem follows:

TO MARION POTTER.

Editor of the United States Catalog.
(With apologies to Kipling.)

Carrel makes dead life living,
Loeb sea urchins makes and a' that;
But you sit there in your office chair
And create a "U. S. Cat."

Carrell makes use of a scalpel,
And Loeb sea water doth take;
From the books of four thousand publishers
A living Cat you make.

Carrel draws pay from Rockefeller,
And Loeb from that source too,
But our H. W. Wilson
Puts up the checks for you.

Your Cat it goes sky-hooting
The whole wide world around.
And yowls of books ('tis always books).
Where'er it may be found.

"To him that hath shall be given,"
And that's why we give to you
This Cat that's fed on a million books,
For that's your diet too.

"Juddy" Belden was touched-up by Bert Page, concerning a "story which never was told." The poem ended by saying—"if you want, you may ask him, but believe me, you'd be inviting a violent end."

John Zeleny read a poem to Professor Haynes, in which the writer, after vain attempts to recite in terms of mathematics, the love of the alumni for Professor Haynes, gives it up and says—"We want you to take it, without demonstration, We love you old friend, just as sure as you're born."

Professor Nachtrieb followed Dean Zeleny with a story on "Old man Snyder," which was thoroughly appreciated. Mr. Snyder came back and "rubbed it in" on Nachtrieb's holding the office of president for so many years. After a little fun at the expense of the president, he became suddenly serious, and said:

"He has been president and will be president just as long as he wants to be. It is not only that, but we won't let him go. He has asked us to let him go. No man can fill his place, we think, as well as he can fill it. I hope he will continue to serve just as long as his health will permit. Without the services of President Nachtrieb we would not have this association where it is today. We would not have obtained the relief which we did obtain from the legislature in getting the University removed from the board of control. Without his services we would not have been able to carry through the plans of C. J. Rockwood for a larger campus. We would not have succeeded, without his aid, in getting a larger appropriation from the legislature, when we did, in order that the salaries of the teachers and professors might be increased. We have done many things, and indeed we owe more to this man than you who are not on the board of directors realize.

They didn't give me anything to read, but they did, the board of directors, commission me to give President Nachtrieb a valentine and in recognition of the services he has given to the Association and the University. President Nachtrieb, I want to present to you, in behalf of the board of directors, who appreciate your services, your unselfish devotion, this watch and chain and as you wear it may you remember the kindly feelings with which we give it to you and as you wear it may you also set a watch upon yourself and go up on the high places in order that you may better see what your work is in the world of ours."

Professor Nachtrieb was completely surprised and very much touched. He could only say—"Thank you; thank you, I shall cherish this as long as I live." The hearty and long-continued cheering which followed the presentation was sufficient evidence of the devotion of the alumni to the man who has served so long and so unselfishly, as president of the association. It was a worthy tribute to genuine worth.

The watch which was presented was the gift of members of the Board of Directors of the General Alumni Association. It is a solid gold Howard, twenty-one jewels, number 12 model with chain. The watch which is an open face, bears a small monogram "H. F. N", and, on the inside back case is inscribed: "Presented to Henry F. Nachtrieb, president of the General Alumni Association by his Colleagues on the Board of Directors, February 14th, 1913."

During the progress of the dinner, the glee club quartet, sang three valentine numbers—one to Josephine Schain, in which she was characterized as lawyerette, college pet and very much a suffragette, all to the tune of Solomon Levi. Bert Page, football mentor, was also celebrated in song and story to the tune of Kelly. The history of the chapeau of Professor Charles M. Andrist was celebrated to the tune of the Old Oaken Bucket, as follows:

How dear to this heart the chapeau I once annexed,

And wore to the "U" as an innocent prof. It cost me two plunks and if you wont be too vexed

I'll tell you my friends how a bee took it off.

'Twas once in the spring time, just before vacation,

The bee in my bonnet did certainly sting; I took off my hat and I yelled like creation, When that consarned contraption just fell in the ring.

But that I regret it, my friends I can't tell you,

I do it again in a minute—by jing.

And the votes that it gathered, I hold each a treasure,

And often at even I count them all o'er; Not a single regret for the summer I measure,

Save I wish they'd been about forty times more.

I tell you my friends that old hat is a winner,

It's only been once in the political ring. Just think of Bryan—why I'm scarce a beginner,

I'll show them my heels and I'll give 'em a bing.

So here's to my chapeau, my treasured old chapeau

That battered old chapeau, I threw in the ring.

Following the presentation of the valentines, Miss Margaret Nachtrieb lighted the candles on the birthday cake and Professor Nachtrieb read the following letter from Dr. Folwell.

GREETING FROM DR. FOLWELL.

Leonardtown, Md.

February 4, 1913.

My dear Mr. Johnson:

In a former letter I made known to you

the improbability of my appearance at the annual reunion of alumni on the 14th instant. I am at length obliged definitely to deny myself that pleasure.

But for the circumstances that the management took some pains, as I am informed, to change the ordinary date for the function to that of my birthday, there would be no occasion for anything but the customary regrets. It would however be most ungracious not to proffer my thanks for such an attention. Please to accept a large share of them for yourself.

When I recall, as I often do, a certain demonstration which took place on one of my recent birthdays, I cannot feel that there is anything coming to me from the Minnesota alumni. That "ovation" filled my cup forever.

It would be a joy to me to be with you on that night to touch elbows and catch step with the glorious company met to celebrate arrival at another "Paradise"—one of Xenophons you understand—and to close ranks for the ever onward march.

It would be my equal delight to join in grateful obeisance to our great president, my noble and generous chief, who for so many years led us through green pastures and beside still waters. "Serus in coelum redeas." And if present, I should probably wish to use the occasion to exhort our lately inaugurated executive, to so husband his splendid gifts and powers, and employ the brains and strength of others, that he may reach the ripe age of his octogenarian predecessors, and attain the laurel you alumni so generously bestow.

And so I remain,

Very faithfully yours,
William Watts Folwell.

The reading of this letter was followed by drinking a toast to Dr. Folwell and the address of Professor Webster of the East High school which follows:—

WILLIAM WATTS FOLWELL.

Address by W. Frank Webster, '86:

A stranger coming to this city for the first time today might have seen in the morning paper a notice that we were to celebrate here tonight the eightieth birthday of William Watts Folwell. Had he been curious he could have learned that this man was born in a small town in New York; was graduated from Hobart College in 1857; a teacher of languages in Quid Academy in 1858; adjutant professor of mathematics in Hobart in 1859-60; a student in Berlin in 1860-61; a lieutenant, major, and lieutenant-colonel in the 50th New York Engineers from 1862 to 1865; in business in Ohio until 1868; professor of mathematics in Kenyon College in 1868-9; and in August of that year he came to Minneapolis to organize our State University; where he remained as

president for fifteen years, and then continued his service to the state as head of the Department of Economics until 1907, when he resigned. He could have discovered further that in this city he was president of the Society of Fine Arts for ten years; a member of the Park Commission eighteen years, and its president for six years; and Chairman of the State Board of Corrections and Charities for six years. All these facts he could have learned at the Public Library.

Yet what our stranger could not have learned in the Library was by far the most important part of this long life. He could not have found out that for Minnesota, before all other states in the Union there was conceived a system of secondary schools which was destined in forty years to enroll 35,000 students, and to send forth a host of youth fitted to pursue instruction at a great university; that this same modest man proposed at that early date what is today known as the Junior College, and expressed the hope that the high schools at some future time would assume this duty, and allow the university to devote its effort to the work of higher education and the professions. And when these visions should be transformed into realities, our prophet saw here a great commonwealth with a comprehensive system of free education extending from lowest to highest, in which the university should form "the roof and crown of a noble structure of high schools, based firmly on the broad foundation of the common schools of the state." Nor yet would the stranger learn that our system of parks and boulevards, a source of honest pride to our city, and a delightful surprise to the visitor from abroad, is due in no small degree to the love of beauty, the large enthusiasm, and the far-seeing vision of him whom we honor tonight; nor that the great museum, now rising in stately dignity as a monument to all things beautiful, where music and art shall join in refining and ennobling the lives of all citizens, is set upon a foundation laid thirty years ago by the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts. He could not have learned that to every advance in the spiritual life of this city toward whatever things are beautiful and lovely and of good report, this high-souled man has given unselfish labor, and the greater aid of his powerful influence and far-reaching authority. These things our stranger could not have found in the volumes of the Public Library.

Tonight I shall approach one step nearer, and tell you of the Dr. Folwell I have come to know and love; for though he was President, I never knew him at the University. I count it a great fortune that I live just across the street from him, and that he has adopted me into the circle of his friends. After dinner I often go over for a little while, and a hearty greeting in his rich, vibrant voice meets me as soon as I open his door. The fire is al-

ways burning in the grate. It is, he says, his only extravagance, though a reasonable extravagance, for it costs him less than smoke. But it is a charming luxury, and gives many beside him much joy. And what can be more delightful than his easy talk! So often old age dries up the springs of life, and leaves it a barren, dreary waste. Not so in this home. Old age is rather a great reservoir, where are stored experiences, wisdom, and beauty, gathered by a mind keen and alert through a long and busy life, to be poured forth again in profligate profusion for the joy of the listener. Nor is his the conversation of an old man dwelling in the days of long ago; his themes are of today, only illuminated by the light of yesterday. The call from the heights of his great learning and rich experience is a continual inspiration to all his friends toward high thinking and noble action.

Nor would the picture of that room be complete, did I not mention her, his wife, who sits apart, beneath the side lamp, reading. Shut out from the conversation, her quick sympathy seems almost to divine the thought, and a gentle smile falls from her eyes over her tranquil face. Nor is she ever left in ignorance long; for whenever anything worthy her time is said, he goes and tells it best to her. Over and over he has said to me, "Oh, how I wish that dear girl could hear; how much she could give us and how she would enjoy it!" He has never ceased to be her lover; and no slightest thing can he neglect, if it may bring to her some pleasure. For fifty years they have walked together—toiling, rejoicing, sorrowing—; their lives are blended into one; and to be separated even for a short time is uneasy grief for both. One could almost wish that they might depart together.

And here is a man richer than men of wealth; for what he desires, he has. He learned long ago that the business of a wise man is to get riches from himself, not from the hand of Fortune. He has seen many fit themselves for life by selling life itself; and though they own a railroad and dwell in a gray stone castle over the Hudson, they are poorer than he who lives not far from poverty, but has gathered rich treasures for his soul. Who would think of asking how much Dr. Folwell is worth? Yet that is the first question about many persons, for their treasures can only be announced in a row of figures, and their resources in age will be dangerously near to bankruptcy. A long life is useless, though it extend to a century, if the ideals of youth shall leak away through the chinks and holes of this modern life—its thoughtless pleasures, its frantic haste, its cruel greed. The treasures of this wise man are a body without pain, the old familiar house, enough for himself and those dependent upon his care, a spare room for his friend, a mind stored with wisdom and beauty, an

acquaintance with the good and great since time began, and a serene trust in God,—these are his riches which can never be taken away from him, and fortunate, indeed, is any man to possess them.

Old age is the consummation of life; toward it have flowed all the streams of our being. In it are deposited all the enthusiasms of youth, the ideals and purposes of manhood. Happy must he be, who finds in age the realization of youth. Fortunate man! for he has lived to see the brightest dreams of early life transformed into splendid substantial realities.

Eighty years of age! They are low down on the slope of the mountain. Together they look out across the wide ocean, while the low descending sun beautifies their faces. Erect and firm they stand,—no wavering here, no doubt, no fear. President, teacher, friend, tonight we salute you. *Serus in coelum redeas*: may it yet be years ere you pass into the sunshine of eternity.

The toastmaster next introduced President Vincent who talked for some twenty minutes in a most delightful way, concerning the institution, what it stands for, and his change in feeling since first coming to the University two years ago. President Vincent's first appearance before the alumni was at the annual meeting of 1911. He said that at that time he did not appreciate even one-quarter of the situation that was before him in coming to Minnesota. He had been previously connected with an institution whose endowment was assured and depended not at all upon popular will for support. He had looked forward with a great deal of trepidation to undertaking work in an institution which must go to the people annually for support. His experience at Minnesota has taught him though, that the people are absolutely to be trusted and that if he could have it in his power to choose between an institution supported solely by endowment and one supported solely by the people, he would choose the one supported by the people without hesitation. The responsibility of the University to make good with the people of the state is a responsibility which we should prize and which, if properly understood and appreciated, will mean much in the development of the proper ideals of service to the people.

President Vincent then outlined very briefly, somewhat in the same way described in the previous issue of the *Weekly* in his address to the alumni of St. Paul, his ideas of what should constitute a university, an institution in which research, teaching and extension work are co-ordinated and brought to the highest degree of efficiency in the service of the people of the state. He expressed unbounded faith in the people of Minnesota, their sanity, their loyalty, their high minded devotion to the best things.

Tear out this page of the *Weekly* and put it in the hands of some friend, who is not a subscriber, with your own endorsement—that is—tell him (or her) why YOU think it worth while to subscribe for the *Weekly*. This can be done by correspondence but a personal call is much more effective—if it is made at once.

OUR OFFER.

Anyone who is not now on our subscription list, and who will send us two dollars, or agree to send us that amount before June 1st, we will send the *Weekly* to June 1914—a year and a half. This subscription will include, without additional charge, a special number of the *Weekly*, to be issued next November.

The price of this special number if purchased alone —is \$1—and it will be worth the price.

This special number will be a revised edition of THE FIRST COLLEGE DICTIONARY EVER ISSUED. The first edition was issued in January 1908 and the revised edition will contain at least one-half more material and in addition over three hundred fifty individual portraits of members and former members of the faculty and fifty views of buildings and campus scenes, making it a University album as well as dictionary.

The book will contain a short history of the University, and, in addition, information, arranged in a single alphabet, concerning every member of the faculty and board of regents, student teams and University representatives.

Above 500 articles, many of them illustrated, dealing with the most important events in the life of the University, including a brief statement of facts connected with student activities, past and present, including organizations, intercollegiate events—athletic and forensic; facts about the University, organization, finances, lands, buildings, campus, etc. A book of facts about the University conveniently arranged for ready reference.

In short, the book will answer the thousand and one questions which occur to you from time to time. It constitutes a rich storehouse of information about the University.

You will find the information which it contains reliable and you will learn from its pages hundreds of interesting facts about the University. The purpose in issuing this revised edition is to place in the hands of the alumni, faculty, and friends of the University, in interesting form reliable information about the University. It is our purpose to make this book so attractive that you will be glad to keep it where your friends can see it, and where you can refer to it conveniently, for you will use it frequently through the years to come.

A Law Alumnus of 1907 recently wrote—"The *Weekly* is a sort of mirror to me of University life, as it was lived by myself, and as it is now lived by others. In it, the past is made to live and breathe; the present is touched, in language of the past, that all may understand."

CONSERVATION.

Your college years have gone and can live again only in memory, but, you can keep those memories fresh; you can keep in touch with the men and women who have come to hold so large a place in your life, and at the same time make some return to the University for the many good things you have received. If you would not lose the good things that have come to you from your college associations you must keep in touch with those associations, and the only way you can do this is to read the Minnesota Alumni *Weekly* regularly. It is the only reliable means of keeping in touch with the University and those whose doings are of such absorbing interest to you. Do not delay—the cost is trifling, compared with the returns, and the years move fast and never come back.

IMPORTANCE OF ALUMNI PUBLICATIONS.

"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. * * * By keeping before the alumni accurate information and interpretative comment on conditions at their respective universities, the alumni publications perform their most important function. Thus stimulating the interest and loyalty and consequent support of 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."—E. M. Norris, Editor of the Princeton Alumni *Weekly*, in the *Bookman* for May 1912.

\$2.00 invested in the Weekly will bring you double the pleasure and profit it will invest elsewhere.

HOW WE APPEAR TO OUTSIDERS

"The California Alumni Weekly likes you tremendously."

"I read the Weekly with pleasure."—E. M. Norris, Editor of the Princeton Alumni Weekly.

"I read every number of the Minnesota Alumni Weekly with great care and interest. If it is as interesting to your own alumni as it is to an outsider like myself it should be a great success."—Woodford Patterson, Editor of the Cornell Alumni News.

The editor-in-chief of the alumni publication of one of the leading institutions of

the country recently said to President Vincent: "The Minnesota Alumni Weekly is the only live one among the alumni publications of the west today."

"I shall be glad if you will send me two or three copies of your last issue, to be placed where they will do good." David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford University.

"You are doing a good work [campaign for increased salaries] and I hope you will keep it up to a successful end."—Harry Pratt Judson, President of the University of Chicago.

There is only one test of loyalty—that is service. Hundreds can do more by co-operation than thousands working each by himself and do many things which thousands could not do at all without co-operation. To make your work count you must associate yourself with those who are doing things for the University.

FROM OUR OWN ALUMNI

"It was in a spasm of economy that I discontinued my subscription to the Weekly. Of course I found that I couldn't do without it."

"We sure do appreciate the news it brings as we do no other news."

"I confess its weekly message has done much to stimulate my loyalty and enthusiasm for the University."

"It is the next best thing to going back to Ski-U-Mah. As the years pass it becomes of greater interest."

"The Weekly is just fine and I don't see how any alumnus can be without it. It is the connecting link between us old grads and the University."

"Saturday night it is refreshing to sit down and read over what happened at the University, and if the paper is late or fails to get around on that day it is missed more than any other paper or magazine."

"It is like a breath of the old campus days."

"I am always happy to send in my subscription; it is one of my best investments."

"Brings many dollars' worth of pleasure and inspiration."

"We were needing some such bond of union as the Weekly provides."

"It gives just the news we want to know and helps us to keep track of old friends."

"The Weekly is O. K. and tells the plain truth right along without fear or favor, and the alumni appreciate this fact. May it ever prosper for we can never do without it."

"The Alumni Weekly is a splendid paper, not only because it keeps our acquaintance with university affairs, but also because of its strong and vigorous advocacy of those measures which so vitally affect the institution we all love."

"It gives the best of all the University news and shows what 'Minnesota spirit' should really be."

"I certainly appreciate the Weekly as I never expected to. There is something about it which seems to make one feel as if he were still in close contact with the University and all of her great activities."

The alumnus living in China, who has the Weekly, keeps in closer touch with the University than the alumnus who lives just across the street who does not have the Weekly.

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¶ If you are not a resident of the Twin City region, this high class of service in best Quality Merchandise is none the less truly yours to command. The Latest Catalog gives you the complete data of offerings, and your order by mail will be filled so conscientiously, subject to your approval, that you could scarcely more than equal it in first-hand purchasing.

¶ The special attention of Student and Alumni bodies is invited to the exceptional facilities in the Famous Tea Rooms for entertaining small or large gatherings at luncheons or banquets.

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ESTABLISHED 1872

WILLIAM WATTS FOLWELL.

(continued from page 10)

As usual he had the audience with him from the start to the finish and in his introductory remarks he kept them in an uproar of laughter, but when he got down to brass tacks and talked business, every alumnus present felt that Minnesota had the right man for the time.

SOME OF THE VALENTINES.

We quote below some of the valentine greetings to the three presidents from the alumni.

TO DR. FOLWELL.

Sure Old Time was glad the mornin'
Of the day that you were born in,
And the world is glad this minute
That you're still alivin' in it.

Here's to Prexie No. 1,
Always jolly and full of fun,
How I love his dear kind face
Radiant with love and grace.

Dear Uncle Billy:—
We wish you could be with us
As we gather here to-night
To cheer for Alma Mater
And recall past days so bright.

But we can't have all we'd like to,
So we'll do the best we can,
And send our birthday greetings,
To a charming dear old man.

Eighty years young in heart and mind,
Eighty years young in soul;
True and steadfast, loyal and kind,
He blesses as seasons roll.

Birthday greetings to you, Doctor,
Joyful ones they are, in truth
For your heart still holds the springtime
And your eyes the light of youth.

Long, long years of happy service
To the world before you reach
For you see we love and need you
And the sunny truths you teach.

TO PRESIDENT NORTHROP.

Prexies may go, and Prexies may come
But we always say, there is only one;
Prexie dear, you are always near
To those who knew you when you were here.

Dear Dr. Northrop:

The magnificent work which you have performed in your life places you among the educational immortals of the country. You have built for yourself a monument of fame and accomplishment which would be the pride of kings to possess. With our most gracious good wishes, we remain,

When they's visitors in chapel
We go home and tell our folks,
Not, what those noted men did say,
But all 'bout Prexy's jokes.

Of course they laugh and then remark,
"I thought Mr. Blank was IT."
"Sure he was, and didn't I tell you
How our Prexy made a hit."

"Didn't Mr. Blank say something
That was worth while to repeat?"
"Yes, I g'uess so, but you've got me,
I know Prexy had him beat."

'Tis Prexy, dear Prexy,
And our Prexy for aye!
How much we do love him
We never will say!
Into words it won't go—
By actions it can't show
In our hearts 'twill ere glow—
And o'er us hold sway.

There's one name that always makes our
Hearts to throb with loyalty
Every time that name is spoken
Faces full of love you'll see.

'Tis your name, dear Dr. Northrop,
"Guide, Philosopher and Friend."
On these bits of heart shaped pasteboard
Heartfelt love each one would send.

TO PRESIDENT VINCENT.

To Master George Vincent on his second
birthday (Magistratus):
"A task well begun
Is a task half done."

Alas! Alack a day for me!
When in the realms of poesie,
I fain would stretch my wings and soar
(I'd like to do it o'er and o'er
My thoughts of you are sane and sweet.)

I find the "soar" is in my feet—
My verses' feet. They will not "scan."
They seem to suffer like the man
In every advertising sheet

Who sits and broods about his feet,
And wishes he had purchased "Tiz"?
So that is why this poor card is
Unable to express in rhyme
The good I wish you at this time.

May all your days
Be gay days,
And play days,
And "pay days."

One-two-three—you're it.
In the White House you would fit.
Bankers' judgment all admit;
But when needed you have lit—
Do not from the budget flit.

We have viewed with consternation,
Your persistent peregrination,
And the fact that each collation
You must earn by talk and show;
Fear we not your perpetuation,
We're sustained by the consolation,
That with your knack of dissertation,
You need never hungry go.

But your sudden deliberation,
Causes us much perturbation,
And we note with agitation,
Your many merry moods;
But we say with jubilation,
Based on ratiocination
Reinforced by observation,
You have surely got the goods.

The following verses were sung to the
tune, "Hail, Minnesota," during the progress
of the dinner:

To Dr. Folwell:
Hail to thee! the Pioneer,
Who didst guide our early days;
Hail to thee! our Prophet-Seer,
We still tread the paths you blazed.
We have met to honor thee,
We have come from near and far,
And our songs we raise,
Just to sing thy praise.
Thou art still our Northern Star.

To President Emeritus Northrop:
Hail to thee! our Prexy Sire,
Thou hast made us all thine own,
And our hearts one boon aspire,
That our love may be thy throne.
Throughout our future years,
Naught can e'er thy memory mar,
We will guard thy fame,
And adore thy name,
Thou shalt be our Northern Star.

To President Vincent:
Hail to thee! our Chosen Chief,
Strong to lead, and brave to do,
Though our friendship has been brief,
It has proved thee tried and true.
Thou dost follow worthy men,
As they led, so lead us far;
May the love we've given them
Prove to thee a diadem.
Thou shalt be our Northern Star.

To Mrs. Folwell: With box of candy.
Worthy Queen, of a worthy mate,
Joined with him by a gracious fate,
Our fealty we own.
A royal gentleman, well-loved is he
And, in our hearts, you shall ever be
Linked with him as one.

To Mrs. Northrop: With box of candy.
Loving and lovable,
Gracious and true,
Sweet and adorable,
Always true blue;
Queen in thine own right,
We own here thy sway,
And pledge thee devotion,
For e'er and a day.

To Mrs. Vincent: With a box of candy.
Fear not, Queen of Hearts,
We'll not steal your tarts,
But we bring you these sweets, and we
say—
We've been charmed by your arts,
'Till we've sure lost our hearts,
If you'll love us we'll love you for aye.

To Miss Sanford:
Vivid, buoyant,
Tireless, fluent;
Full of vim—
An occasional whim;
Never a shirk,
Not afraid of work
For mind, or heart, or hand;
A love of beauty,
A sense of duty,
As quick to obey as command.
A brain right clear,
A heart full of cheer,
Eloquent lips touched by altar's coal.
Still she is, humanly,
Just plain womanly,
With face—the index of a beautiful soul.
Just as good as she is great,
The best loved woman of the North Star
State.

BREN CASE DISMISSED.

After nearly two years of delays and one trial, at which he was acquitted, the court last Monday decided to dismiss all cases against the former University cashier, Mr. Joseph D. Bren. Mr. Bren was tried on the charge of not accounting for University funds in his possession. The jury acquitted him and as the other indictments against him were of a similar nature, the judge ruled that a trial could not properly be held on those charges. Mr. Bren expressed himself as ready for trial at any time since the arrest. The delays have been wholly on the part of the prosecution, on the excuse that they could not get ready for the trial.

NEBBERGALL ENGAGED IN NEW WORK.

J. Z. Nebbergall, '06, is engaged in a new line of Y. M. C. A. work in this city. Until recently he has been state secretary of South Dakota, from which position he was called to develop a new line of association work—a branch devoted to service for strangers in the city. Only one other association in the country has such a line of work and as the field is new, Mr. Nebbergall has been given a free hand to develop it. Briefly stated, Mr. Nebbergall tries to help strangers in the city to find themselves in their new surroundings. One of his first lines of work is to place newcomers in the city in homes where the influence will be wholesome and then to see that they get

started right in their life in the city. The field, as Mr. Nebberghall sees it, has almost limitless possibilities.

A SEASON TICKET PROPOSED.

The advisability of issuing student tickets to admit the holder to any and all collegiate athletic contests during the college year, is under discussion. It is proposed to sell such tickets to the students at five dollars each. The plan has proven to be very successful at Michigan and some other institutions where it has been tried.

AUDIT OF THE ACCOUNTANTS. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

For the year ended July 31, 1912.

INCOME.

Interest on Investments.....	\$ 775.38
Subscriptions to Guarantee Fund: Amount received	175.00
Annual Dues: Amount received...	129.00
Forty Years Account: Amount received	46.00
Alumni Weekly: Subscriptions received	2,000.00
Annual Meeting: Balance received	38.91
Torchlight Parade: Amount received	2,886.84
	<u>\$6,051.13</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Secretary's Salary	\$2,000.00
Clerical help	780.00
Postage	101.50
Printing & Stationery	198.45
Press Clippings	92.42
Torchlight Parade	2,660.63
Commissions	41.50
Miscellaneous	108.38
	<u>\$5,982.88</u>
Net income carried to General Statement	68.25
	<u>\$6,051.13</u>

GENERAL STATEMENT.

As at July 31, 1912.

ASSETS.

Interest Account: Amount due or accrued, Unpaid at this date	\$417.62
Furniture & Fixtures	135.25
	<u>\$552.87</u>

LIABILITIES.

Balance due Minnesota Loan & Trust Company	\$ 73.43
Income Account as per General Statement, July 31, 1911....	\$411.19
Add Net income for year ended July 31, 1912	68.25
	<u>479.44</u>
	<u>\$552.87</u>

MINNESOTA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

General Statement.

As at July 31, 1912.

Life Membership Fund	\$13,512.15
Investments:	
Casmears Demars	600.00
Maciey Oszust	1,000.00
F. J. Jackson	1,000.00
Florence A. Velentine	2,000.00
Absolom Ellefson	2,500.00
John Michelson	1,200.00
Manetta F. Jebbs	1,000.00
Corrie E. McMillan	2,500.00
	<u>\$11,800.00</u>
Bank Account:	
Balance with St. Anthony Falls Bank	1,712.15
	<u>\$13,512.15</u>

The foregoing statements are accompanied by the usual certificate furnished by chartered accountant. The original reports are on file in the office of the secretary and may be seen at any time.

NO APPROPRIATION FOR TOBACCO CULTURE ASKED.

For a number of years past the experiment station of the University has had an appropriation for experiments in tobacco culture in Minnesota. The regents made no request for such an appropriation at this time. However a bill was introduced into the legislature last week, asking for an appropriation of two thousand dollars for the purpose. This bill is in no sense an official request from the University for an appropriation for the purpose.

GEORGE A. CLARK'S PLEA.

George A. Clark, '91, secretary of Leland Stanford University, is also special investigator, for the U. S. government, of the Fur Seal Herd. Mr. Clark's findings are embodied in a report published by the Government as economic circular number 4 of the department of commerce and labor. In the preparation of this circular Mr. Clark and President Jordan collaborated. In science of December 1912, Mr. Clark has an article upon the same subject and he has recently, under date of January 25th, issued a letter arguing for the repeal of certain action taken by Congress, which he believes to be in violation of treaty obligations of this country.

It appears that when the United States secured the consent of Great Britain and Japan to give up pelagic sealing in the open seas, which was fast destroying the seal herd, this country agreed to pay to those countries a certain portion of the land catch of superfluous male seals. The action of Congress in suspending land

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killing for a period of five years is the regulation to which Mr. Clark objects—first, on the ground that it violates the treaties by which this country agreed to give England and Japan a portion of the proceeds of land killings in consideration of suspension of pelagic sealing and second of the ground that such suspension is not only unnecessary but that the regulation will actually work to the damage of the herds.

Seals are polygamous animals and if land killing of young bull seals is suspended for a period of five years, it is estimated that there will be above 25,000 superfluous bull seals who will be a menace to the herds and whose fur will be useless in case of later killing. Further, the blue fox of Pribilof Islands depend upon the dead seals for their living and if the killing of young males is suspended, the pack will be annihilated within a few years. This would mean the loss of an annual production of about 1,000 pelts of Arctic blue fox.

In the December number of the Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America, Mr. Clark had a report (illustrated) upon the Katmai Eruption of the summer of 1912.

REGULATION OF PUBLIC CALLINGS.

In the January number of the Twentieth Century Magazine, Professor Hugh E. Willis, Law '01, of the law school, has a very comprehensive article upon "The regulation of public callings." The article fills ten full pages of the magazine.

In the article Professor Willis discusses first, public callings, outlining activities which are properly to be brought under this head. Then he takes up legal remedies for the enforcement of the public's right against public callings, discussing under this head the five possible legal methods available to the people for obtaining their rights. (1) the private law suit; (2) unenforced competition; (3) enforced competition; (4) public regulation; (5) public ownership.

Under public regulation Professor Willis discusses the principles which are generally recognized as governing such regulation which include the enforcing of the obligation to serve everybody alike; to furnish adequate facilities; to serve without discrimination of any sort, and for reasonable compensation.

In the conclusion of his article, Professor Willis reaches the conclusion that we are

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fast approaching public ownership of public callings. The federal government will extend the parcels post until it absorbs the express business. The telegraph business will soon follow. Municipalities are going to take over, one by one, water works, gas works, electric light works and street railways. The logical outcome of the whole thing seems to be the final ownership of all public callings. Professor Willis' article is extremely interesting, clear and logical throughout.

NOTABLE ADDRESS.

Dean Arthur Holmes, of Pennsylvania State College, made an address in chapel last Tuesday taking as his topic, "Psychology of character building." Dean Holmes sustained the reputation which he has of being an exceedingly interesting and able speaker. He maintained that ideas decide character. The athlete is not picked because of his body only, but because of a "something" which he possesses that is more effective than his body. Character is the sum total of a man's reaction to his environment. Whatever a man thinks, that will he do or that will he be. An image of an end, when it becomes vivid enough, accomplishes the end. An idea is the most real thing in life and will modify not only a man's acts but even his body.

HEALTH LECTURES.

The following is an announcement of the remaining lectures in the medical series under the auspices of the American Medical Association and the extension division of the University.

Monday, February 24, 1913, 8 p. m.—"The nature of disease," by Dr. W. T. Councilman, professor of pathologic anatomy, Harvard medical school.

Tuesday, March 11, 1913, 8 p. m.—"Public health a public duty," by Dr. Mazyck P. Ravenel, professor of bacteriology, University of Wisconsin and director of the Wisconsin state hygienic laboratory.

Tuesday, April 1, 1913, 8 p. m.—"The people's responsibility in dealing with pub-

lic health problems," by Dr. H. M. Bracken, executive officer, Minnesota state board of health.

Tuesday, April 15, 1913, 8 p. m.—"The need for an efficient national health service in the United States from an economic standpoint," by Dr. John B. Murphy, professor of surgery, Northwestern University medical school.

Tuesday, April 29, 1913, 8 p. m.—"The profession of medicine; an agency in social service," by Dr. Richard Olding Beard, professor of physiology.

Tuesday, May 6, 1913, 8 p. m.—"The growth of hygienic ideals," by Dr. Henry B. Favill, professor of medicine, Rush medical college.

PLAYING IN HARD LUCK.

Last Friday night, at Chicago, Minnesota lost to the Chicago quint by a score of 23 to 9. Within a few minutes of the opening of the game, Reuben Johnson fell and broke his wrist. Chicago led throughout the game which was a walkaway for them.

Last Saturday night the Gophers met the Hawkeys at Iowa City; the final score was, Minnesota 26, Iowa 10.

ATHLETIC ELECTION.

By a very one-sided vote, the right of women to participate in athletic elections was voted down last week. McAlmon was elected president; Emmons Sawyer, vice president; Ted Anderson, secretary; H. J. Doermann, Sidney Stadvold, Alfred Bierman, Carl Oman, and Lynn Robertson, representatives of their departments for membership on the board. 1075 votes were cast by the Australian system and the only close contest was that for medical representative.

ALL SENIOR GET-TOGETHER.

An all-senior meeting has been planned for February 21st in the new Engineering building. The program will be vaudeville stunts, music, "movies," dancing and "eats."

Only the other day a salesman for an electrical equipment house lost a large contract for supplies because he missed his train. He wasted ten minutes that morning while the button-holes in his shirt were being repaired. Now this man has become wise, he sends his linen to be laundered and his clothes to be cleaned by

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GRADUATE CLUB MEETING.

The Graduate Club has invited all the members of the faculty and the senior class to meet informally in the Main Hall of the New Engineering building on Wednesday evening, February 19th, at eight o'clock.

The discussion of the evening on Socialism will be led by Mr. George B. Leonard, a prominent attorney. A musical program has been arranged, and light refreshments will be served during an informal social hour. All seniors and faculty members are cordially invited.

Professor John E. Granrud delivered an illustrated lecture on the General characteristics of Roman architecture, before the Engineers society at the Engineering auditorium on Saturday evening, February 15th.

PROFESSOR LEACH COMING.

Professor Henry G. Leach, secretary of the American Scandinavian Society, will lecture at the University in the afternoon of March 6th, upon Scandinavian art. He will spend about a week at the University and will give a lecture upon the historical place of Strindberg—date not fixed.

BASE BALL PRACTICE TO BEGIN.

Dennis Sullivan has been made coach of the baseball team for the coming season. Dr. Sullivan passed his state board examinations for South Dakota, receiving the highest grade of all those taking the examination. He will be back at the University this spring, however, to take charge of the team.

SEVEN CONTESTANTS SELECTED.

The preliminary tryouts in the freshman-sophomore oratorical contest, resulted in the selection of seven contestants who will strive for honors at a contest to be held later in the spring. Those selected were Joseph Billman, Wendell Burns, Harlan Frost, Rudolph Nelstead, Rupert D. O'Brien, George Okuda and Alfred V. Overn. Only one of these, Wendell Burns, is a member of the freshman class.

PERSONALS.

'11—F. E. Lurton, superintendent of the Anoka city schools has been elected to a similar position at Detroit at a greatly increased salary and has accepted the appointment. The Anoka papers speak in the highest praise of what he has accomplished for the schools of that place.

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'07—Frances Hicks is doing graduate work at the University and teaching Latin in Graham Hall this year.

'09—Mrs. D. F. Lippitt (Portia C. Deming, Ex '09) has had on exhibition during November and December in the Duluth public library, a tapestry entitled "Paul and Virginia" which she painted in Minneapolis under the direction of her teacher Mrs. W. C. Corbett during September. The picture measures four feet by six. Portia C. Lippitt is a member of the Alpha Gamma Delta of the University.

'10—Mabel Foley, who since graduation has been teaching at Mayville, Wis., was married last June to Mr. Bach-Huber of Milwaukee, Wis.

C. W. NEY, '94

Attorney at Law

31 Plaza Moraga Manila, P. I.

C. B. SCHMIDT, '01 E. A. WATERS, G. L. '08
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Minneapolis, Minn.

'89—Dr. J. Paul Goode, professor of Geography in the University of Chicago, reported for a committee recently at a dinner given under the auspices of the Foreign Trade committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce. Dr. Goode's report shows why South America invites Chicago's most vigorous initiative. The report fills five pages of the publication, "Chicago Commerce," and is said to be an exceedingly able and convincing presentation of the importance of South America trade looked at from the viewpoint of the economic geographer. In the course of his paper Dr. Goode made some very startling predictions and backed them with cogent reasons.

Eng '98—Adolf Wagner, formerly of New Ulm, has removed to Red Wing, where he becomes manager of the Red Wing Gas, Light and Power Co.

'05 Med—Dr. C. D. Richmond formerly of Windom, Minn., has located at Jeffers, Minn., for the practice of his profession.

'08 Ed, '10 Law—Gustave M. Sachs is practicing law in this city with an office at 455 Temple Court. He makes a specialty of probating estates.

'09—Miss Jennie Erickson has been reelected principal of the high school at Franklin, Minn. She has been teaching at Franklin since graduation.

'11—Arthur R. Barke, formerly of Fergus Falls, is at the present time located in San Diego, Calif. His temporary address is 413 American National Bk. Bldg.

'09 Law—Clarence B. Webster is judge of probate of the county of Itasca of this state. His address is Grand Rapids, Minn.

'10 Dent—Dr. E. L. Hughes has recently changed his location from Royalton, Minn., to New Rockford, N. D.

WEDDING.

Dr. Wm. Meyerding, '07, Med '09, and Laura Stinchfield of Rochester, Minn., were married February 12th at the home of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Stinchfield. Dr. Meyerding is a member of the Mayo medical staff.

BIRTHS.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Goodwin at Kansas City, Mo., January 6th, 1913, a son.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Rietz, Law '09, a son, James Kenneth, January 31st, 1913.

DEATH OF MRS. NANTZ.

Mrs. Frank P. Nantz, wife of the U. S. internal revenue collector for Porto Rico, died Saturday, February 8th, in this city. During the past year she has been in Minneapolis for medical treatment. Recently Mr. Nantz, Law '92, returned from San Juan and found his wife was not improving. Mrs. Nantz is survived by her husband and one son, Freeman P. Nantz.

...PAUL A. SCHMITT...

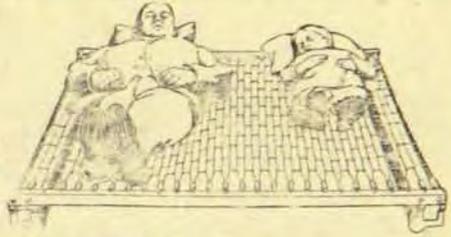
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Vol. XII

March 3, 1913

No. 21

VERY IMPORTANT

There seems to be some misunderstanding as to the use to be made of the post cards sent out in connection with the last previous issue of the Weekly. **THOSE CARDS WERE SENT OUT TO BE USED IN SECURING NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS**, and were not intended for the purpose of renewals. The offer is made solely for the sake of securing NEW subscribers and as an inducement for those not now on our lists to subscribe. We appeal to our subscribers to cooperate with us in this effort to increase the subscription list of the Weekly. The cause is a worthy one and the burden is slight if subscribers generally will help. The association needs this support and the alumni, who are not already subscribers, need the Minnesota Alumni Weekly. Read the card carefully again, then read pages 11 and 12 of the last previous issue of the Weekly, and ask yourself if there is any good reason why you cannot help along the work to the extent suggested.

The General Alumni Association, Publishers.

COMING EVENTS

- Monday, March 3rd, 8:00 p. m.—University Basketball Game, Minnesota versus Purdue. The Armory.
- Tuesday, March 4th, 12:00 m.—University Chapel. Address: "The social spirit," Dr. John W. Powell.
- Wednesday, March 5th, 4:00 p. m.—University liberal association address: "The puzzle," Professor Fletcher H. Swift, 9 Folwell Hall.
- 8:15 p. m.—University public lecture, "Plants and the cost of living," Mr. Frederic E. Clements. Chemistry lecture room.
- Thursday, March 6th, 10:30 a. m.—Lecture, College of Pharmacy: "Radium—Its uses in medicine and pharmacy." Professor A. F. Kovarik. Physics lecture room.
- 12:00 m.—University chapel, address: "Commercial efficiency," Mr. A. P. Richardson, secretary of the American association of public accountants.
- Friday, March 7th, 8:00 p. m.—University basket ball game, Minnesota versus Iowa.
- Saturday, March 8th, 12:00 m.—University chapel, address by Mr. J. Lovell Murray, National educational secretary of the student volunteer movement.
- Sunday, March 9th, 4:00 p. m.—University vesper service, address: "The call to service," Dr. John Walker Powell. The chapel.

5:30 p. m.—School of agriculture song service with address by Mr. D. Draper Dayton of Dayton's Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis.

EXPLANATION.

Owing to the absence of the secretary from the city, it has been impossible in the short time available to get into this issue many things that should be included. We shall try to clear up some of these items of news in the next issue of the Weekly. Some things we have barely mentioned in this issue, we shall devote more space to in the next issue.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The secretary of the General Alumni Association desires to express to the many alumni who contributed toward making his trip so enjoyable, his heartfelt thanks. Every alumnus he met on his trip, helped to make the trip one continuous delight. To those alumni, whose special courtesies, in a special way, contributed to the success and pleasure of the trip, he feels most deeply grateful.

PICTURES LATER.

We had hoped to have photographs of the group of secretaries who attended the meeting at Columbus and the alumni who

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attended the banquet in New York City, to publish in this number of the *Weekly*, but the pictures have not yet been received. They will be published in a later issue of the *Weekly*.

MEETING OF ALUMNI SECRETARIES.

The first convention of alumni secretaries, of American institutions of higher education, was held in Columbus, Ohio, at Ohio State University, February 21st and 22nd. The meeting was called by Mr. Herbert S. Warwick, secretary of the Ohio State University association—an alumni organization. Over twenty institutions were represented by delegates, though comparatively few institutions have paid secretaries devoting full time to their work. More than sixty institutions replied to the call and expressed themselves as delighted with the proposition and as desiring a full report of the meeting. Most of these institutions asked to be counted in on the organization even though they could not be represented at the first meeting. Only a few failed to reply at all and a still smaller number objected to the idea of the meeting as voiced in the call. In short, the call received an unexpectedly hearty response from all quarters.

The sessions of the meeting were held in the Ohio Union building, a very beautiful building that is proving exceedingly useful to the men of the University.

The first session was an acquaintance smoker held Friday evening. This meeting afforded the delegates an opportunity to get acquainted and exchange ideas and experiences. The delegates were welcomed by President Thompson, who made a plain sensible talk upon what the alumni could do for their respective institutions. He said, in substance, that a University consists of and is to be judged by its finished product—the alumni. The greatest service the alumni can render any institution is to stand for high ideals for that institution. Such a stand is bound to make itself felt in the life and service of the institution.

The first regular session of the convention was held at 9:30. Mr. Warwick, who called the meeting to order, was elected

temporary chairman and Mr. Wilfred B. Shaw, of Michigan, temporary secretary. The committee on organization then reported—recommending a loose form of organization with five officers who should constitute an executive committee of the association, with power to call the next meeting and arrange place of meeting and program for the same, and to publish and distribute the proceedings of this meeting, together with such other matters as may require action before the next regular meeting. These officers were to be president, a first and a second vice-president, a secretary and a treasurer. This report was adopted without discussion.

The membership committee then reported, recommending that all properly accredited delegates attending this convention be allowed a vote, in this meeting, and that the question of permanent membership in the association be put over to be considered when the question of the adoption of a constitution came up. The report was adopted without discussion.

The election of permanent officers, which was to have taken place at this time was passed over to the end of the meeting, so that the delegates might be in better position to make a proper decision.

Mr. Johnson, of Minnesota, was then appointed chairman of the committee of the whole to conduct a round table discussion of how our associations are organized and supported and what they have done, are doing and are planning to do. Every delegate present was called upon for a statement. A full report of these statements will appear later in book form. In the following we simply state, very briefly, some of the main points made by each speaker.

Wilfred B. Shaw, of Michigan, reported a board of directors of five members, elected one each year, at commencement time, for a period of five years. The association also has an advisory council, consisting of one representative from each local association having over fifty members, with additional representation in case of larger membership. This body has an executive committee of five which meets when occasion demands.



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E. B. JOHNSON, '88 Editor.
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The activities of the association consist in publishing the Michigan Alumnus—a monthly magazine; the organization of local associations; promotion of reunions; maintenance of alumni headquarters. The association has built an alumni memorial hall, in which it has its offices. It is active in the promotion of the interests of the University in every way possible. The association receives \$600 a year from the University and is supported by subscriptions to the Alumnus and the income from the \$25,000 endowment from life memberships.

Mr. McCormick represented Mt. Union College in place of the secretary, Professor Bowman, who was unable to be present. He reported that the alumni of Mt. Union had done much to secure a proper endowment for that institution.

Mr. B. S. Bartlow, alumni and field secretary of Miami University, is a university officer. The university publishes a quarterly publication which is sent to all alumni. A great many alumni subscribe for the student paper which maintains an alumni department. The association holds annual reunions with banquet and encourages the organization of local associations and looks to the alumni for assistance in support of the University.

Mr. George B. Compton, of Columbia, secretary of the alumni council—the central alumni body—reported for Columbia. While the alumni have no voice in the selection of trustees, the trustee have invited the alumni to nominate six members, one

each year for terms of six years each, the board agreeing to elect the persons so named.

This offer of the trustees gave new life to the association and has aroused great interest among Columbia alumni everywhere. These candidates are named by a convention which is made up of one member for every fifty alumni in local alumni associations. The council is now considering the proposition to throw these nominations open to a direct vote of all alumni.

The alumni council is made up of fifteen members, three each from each school association—probably local associations will be admitted to membership in this council. Two big reunions are held each year and as high as 2,500 come back to these reunions. The association backs the Alumni News which is owned by a stock association, and controls its editorial policy. The income of the association is from an annual membership fee of one dollar.

Letters from Colorado Agricultural College and from Denver University were read. Professor F. C. Blake, of Ohio State, a graduate of the State University of Colorado, represented Mr. Warner, the secretary, who could not be present. The Colorado association has recently elected a secretary to devote his whole time to the work of the association and expects to finance the association by the collection of a \$25 life membership fee—\$5 each year for a period of five years.

Cornell was represented by Mr. F. M. Kendall, of Columbus. At Cornell the alumni have the selection of certain trustees; nominations are made by petition and election by direct ballot.

Mr. D. C. Mathews, executive secretary of Western Reserve University, reported that they had no general alumni association at that institution, but very strong and active college associations—seven in all. The chief activity of these associations is the raising of money for their respective colleges. The women are now raising \$100,000 for a memorial dormitory and have already raised \$63,000 of the amount needed. The alumni of Adelbert are raising \$150,000 for a gymnasium.

The alumni have annual parades, with classes in costumes, which prove immensely interesting. Sometimes 1,000 gather at the annual university supper for a royal good time.

They have no alumni publication, but expect to start one, and do not have anything to do with the election of trustees. While this institution has no general alumni association, the work of the various associations is co-ordinated and unified by the fact that the executive secretary is a member of important committees of all the associations and secretary of the association of class secretaries.

Louisiana State University was represented by Mr. A. T. Prescott, alumni secretary. This association is issuing a complete history of the University and has erected an alumni hall at a cost of \$40,000

in which are located the executive offices of the University, the alumni offices and an auditorium. They have made a beginning in establishing fellowships and scholarships.

Dennison University was represented by Professor W. H. Johnson, of the department of Latin, and alumni secretary. This University has 1,000 living alumni. It has issued a memorial history of the University. It issues the alumni directory, at the expense of the institution, and a quarterly publication, largely at the expense of individuals. The alumni have no official representation on the board of directors, but has actual representation. It is financed by voluntary contributions and has not a paid secretary. Professor Johnson told, in a most interesting way, the result of the publication of a quarterly which brought to the University many thousands of dollars from an old alumnus into whose hands it chanced to fall.

The Carnegie Institute of Technology was represented by Mr. Field, secretary of that institution. This institution has graduated but five classes and yet it has 1,000 living alumni. The association has established three scholarships for freshmen, and publishes a paper.

Minnesota was next called upon, and the secretary reported what had been done, along lines as follows:—That the association has brought about effective concerted action of the alumni in behalf of the University; has won the confidence and support of the people of the State by standing for full and free publicity in all matters affecting the University; was the dominant factor in the campaign that secured the release of the University from the supervision of the Board of Control; initiated the movement for the "greater campus" and helped to secure the necessary appropriations; initiated and helped to promote the movement that resulted in putting the salaries of University professors on an approximately fair basis.

He related some of the experiences of the association in bringing about these results and said that the association stands ready to serve the University in any way that may appear to be possible, and has definitely in mind the establishment of scholarships, fellowships, lectureships, etc. It expects to develop its weekly publication and make it a greater force, than it has been in the past, in the development of the highest ideals of institutional life and of greater interest and service to the alumni.

Alexander Silverman, acting director of the department of chemistry, of Pittsburgh University, represented that institution. This alumni association is represented by a council made up of departmental representatives—six from each school, elected by direct nomination and ballot. The annual fee is \$2. The secretary gives part time to the work. An employment bureau

is maintained at the expense of one alumnus, for students and alumni. All general announcements are sent to all the alumni. The association has done much in helping to clean up athletics.

Mr. Jones, of Oberlin, who is the alumni secretary, is a University officer. Participation, by the alumni of Oberlin, in the election of trustees has proved of the greatest value in arousing and keeping up alumni interest in the institution. An average of more than one half of the alumni actually participate in these elections. Nominations are made in May and elections are held in the fall. Three card indexes are maintained—alphabetical, geographical, by classes, and kept constantly up to date. The association holds the usual reunions, class, annual, etc. The alumni day program is always well attended, 600 to 800, and real interest is shown in these meetings. A monthly magazine is published and the profits about \$400 each year, support a scholarship. The alumni also support what are called living endowments, which bring in several thousand dollars each year to the college. The plan is for the alumnus to provide for a certain principal sum, for the institution, in his will and then to pay to the institution, annually during his life, the natural income which this amount would produce.

Professor Albert H. Tuttle, of the University of Virginia, was present in place of the dean, who is secretary of the alumni body but who could not be present. The alumni have received a fund of \$1,000,000 endowment for the University, which is under the charge of a special board of trustees, appointed by the governor, largely made up of alumni.

Brown University was represented in the person of Reverend Mr. Isaacs, representing the secretary who could not be present in person. The president of Brown makes a yearly visit to the local alumni associations. The alumni have an official publication.

Mr. Paul N. Rice represented Ohio Wesleyan University.

Mr. Warwick, secretary, reported for Ohio State University. The old association had outlived its usefulness and two years ago it was dissolved. A committee on re-organization sent out a letter asking for pledges of support to put the association on its feet. 943 persons responded, contribution over \$7,000 payable in four installments. The first call brought in one-half the amount pledged. The membership has gone up to 2,000 and 3,500 are expected by June. The initiation fee is \$1.00 and the annual dues \$2, which includes the publication. The association has issued a membership directory called Who's Who; this brought in 1,300 new members. They are trying to make their monthly publication a real newspaper. The ideal which actuates the activities of the association is—what are you going to do

for others. They want to make Ohio State University spirit something which other institutions will envy.

The association has a board of visitors of sixteen members, appointed by, but not responsible to, the board of directors. This board is supposed to keep in close touch with the work of the institution. The affairs of the association are in the hands of a board of directors of nine members.

The afternoon session was opened by Mr. Shaw, of Michigan, who discussed Class reunions, who said in substance that state university alumni associations are just beginning to develop an esprit du corps which is the inheritance of the alumni of old-established institutions. Michigan alumni are widely scattered. The University allows the association a small appropriation for expenses connected with the annual reunion. Various things have been tried with indifferent success—the real thing in such reunions is the reunion itself—though the alumni seem to like to have lots of things going on.

A large number of classes have class secretaries, elected by the class, and classes are stirred up through their secretaries. The Dix plan of reunions has been adopted, that is, so as to bring classes back in groups that were in college together. This has proved most successful. At the 75th anniversary, last June, 2,500 alumni returned and registered at headquarters. To stimulate an interest in these reunions the association furnishes a badge with the class numerals and a button which is only furnished to members of the association or subscribers to the Weekly. The publication of full reports of all reunions is practiced.

One plan that has proved very successful is the publication of a class paper, in country newspaper form in which every member of the class gets his or hers. When groups of classes have combined for this purpose, the greatest success has been attained. Classes in the various groups having the largest attendance are given a loving cup by the defeated classes and the alumnus who has come farthest to attend the reunions is given some token of recognition.

In the discussion which followed, many interesting facts were brought out. Columbia has found that few alumni will visit the buildings; that a serious discussion of problems by the alumni can be made interesting and will draw respectable numbers; the decennial classes have charge of the reunions; classes in costumes are popular, 250 in the highlander costume from one class turned out last year; stunts create much enthusiasm.

Few students stay to commencement at any of the colleges. Michigan Agricultural college solved this problem, one year, by holding commencement exercises before the end of the year.

The Michigan alumni living in New York are planning to raise an annual prize of \$500 to be awarded to that alumnus of Michigan who does the most for humanity in any line of endeavor.

Mr. Johnson, of Minnesota, led the next discussion upon lines of work worth while. In opening this discussion, Mr. Johnson said—

I. We as individuals must live if we are to serve—Service presupposes an effective organization always on the job. This again, presupposes a man to devote his full time to the work, if the work is to reach its highest efficiency, and this means that the organization must be backed in a way to insure its stability. We of Minnesota have fixed as a minimum, an endowment of \$50,000 for this purpose, and, in order to insure the best results, we have determined to raise this fund from life memberships at \$10 each. Five thousand men and women will then be back of the work which they support with their cash. Likewise we count our publication an asset which in time will practically support the work; when this stage is reached, we expect to spend the income from our permanent endowment in lectureships, scholarships and for other purposes.

II. The lines of work which naturally fall within the scope of an alumni association may be classed under two general divisions:—

1. Work for the institution;
2. Work for the alumni themselves.

In opening this discussion I shall be very brief and I shall of necessity speak from the standpoint of the state-endowed institution.

There are certain lines of work for the institution which are always open.

We should see to it, that, so far as possible, the best men available are chosen for the governing boards.

Cooperation with the governing boards, when they are right, and the use of our influence with such boards to get them to stand for things worth while.

Proper publicity—and against undesirable publicity. We should use every ounce of our strength in trying to secure the dissemination of information about our institutions that will put the institutions in proper light before the men and women of our communities.

In furthering this purpose we must support a publication and make it stand for and represent the highest ideals of personal and institutional life, especially in standards of student life and inter-collegiate relations. We do not need to preach but we can make our influence felt. The opportunity to take such a stand, in matters relating to athletics, is a great opportunity, and an alumni body can make or break the proper moral standard of any

institution by the stand which its members take.

My experience has taught me that the student body is made up, for the most part, of sane and sensible men and women who can be depended upon to make a right decision when once they have the facts before them. It is up to the alumni to see that they get the facts and learn to weigh the facts in their proper relation to the larger and more vital facts of the life of the college community.

We should, through our publication, foster a spirit of loyalty to our institutions, not by preaching, but by keeping constantly before our alumni things which will call out such loyalty. We should forever hold to the idea that loyalty is something more than sentiment—real loyalty will find its true expression in real service. We should let the alumni know that attending the big foot ball games at so much per— is not supporting the work of the alumni for the institution.

In state institutions particularly we must stand for absolute frankness with the people of the state. This is vital. We, of Minnesota, have long since announced, as a principle to be always followed, that we don't want anything for our University that cannot be secured by absolute frankness in the statement of all facts bearing upon the question.

We should keep our eyes open for young men and young women, who ought to have a college education, and then help them to realize their ambition, in ways that may appear desirable in the particular case. One of the functions of a college is to seek out men and women of promise, who have it in them to serve the public, and then train them for such service.

We can render our institution no higher service than by holding to the fore, the idea of service to the state, or society, as the only excuse for state or other education, or, for which the recipient does not pay, to the uttermost farthing, the cost of his education.

Here, too, we must show by example that our college training has made us broader minded, more tolerant, and has given us a genuine sense of our obligation to society and a disposition to live up to the best we know.

Much of this work must be done as individuals—but we can, as organizations, try to get our members to stand for such service. We can all be dutiful children of the mother who has done so much for us.

Then, too, in the life of every institution, there arise crises, which call for special service. The only planning we can do to meet such crises is to be so organized that we are always ready to serve. We should have our organizations so in hand that they can and will act quick and true in the face of any crisis.

In the foregoing, I have, purposely refrained from being specific as to details in

handling the questions involved. I have tried to lay down certain general principles which will govern under any conditions. Specific plans will come out in the discussion.

Our service to the alumni—cooperative effort of the alumni—will naturally group itself under three heads:

1. In relation to the institution;
2. In relation to each other;
3. In relation to society.

Under the first head we must keep the alumni informed about the institution. In furnishing this information, through our alumni publication, we must make comments, unbiased by partisanship of any sort. We must give the alumni the facts with frankness and honor. Our publication should be an open forum for every alumnus and it should be kept, in the completest sense, open to a free expression of opinion.

Then, too, the association should afford a means for any considerable group of alumni, of like mind concerning any matter affecting the institution, a means of placing such matters before the governing board of the institution in a way to secure careful and open minded consideration.

The association should be prepared to furnish, on short notice, complete and accurate information concerning any matter connected with the institution.

The association should maintain an up to date directory, including not only the alumni, but, as far as possible, former students who still retain their interest in the institution.

We should encourage and promote, as far as possible, active class organizations, local organizations, home comings in the forms which such meetings will naturally take.

We can make much of the personal columns of our publication, and when an alumnus moves see that he identifies himself with the local association to which he goes.

The average alumnus must face the bread and butter problem. The man and the job need each other—the alumni association should serve the alumni in this way. How much or how little is done in this line will naturally depend upon circumstances, and in this work the alumni publication will play an important part—a department devoted to men and positions will prove helpful and cost little.

Mr. Harrington, of Ohio State, and editor of the official alumni publication, led in the discussion of alumni publications. It was a lucid and comprehensive statement of the problems that face the alumni of any institution that would found an alumni publication. We cannot go into this more fully at this time. It was the unanimous concensus of opinion of those present that such a publication is an abso-

lute essential to genuinely successful work by the alumni for the institution. In individual talks with some of the editors of leading alumni magazines, the secretary found that opinion was almost unanimously in favor of a weekly rather than a monthly publication.

The time of adjournment having arrived the election of officers was taken up. The office of president was filled by the election of Mr. Johnson, of Minnesota, he being the only one nominated for the place. Mr. H. S. Warwick, of Ohio State, was made 1st vice-president and George B. Compton of Columbia, 2nd vice-president. Wilfred B. Shaw, of Michigan, was elected secretary and A. T. Prescott, of Louisiana, was made treasurer.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Warwick for his efforts in calling the meeting and putting it through to a successful conclusion, and to the State University of Ohio, for its generous hospitality, the meeting adjourned.

Immediately at the close of the meeting the newly elected officers held a meeting and discussed questions referred to them by the convention. It was voted that the secretary, Mr. Shaw, send out a letter to those who had expressed interest in the movement, and ask if they would cooperate in the publication of the proceedings, also their choice of time and place for the next meeting.

The meeting was most significant. In listening to the reports, one could not fail to be impressed with the fact, that the alumni bodies of American colleges represent vast potentialities for good, or otherwise, according as they are managed. Further, that the possibilities for service are practically limitless. The discussions, though most helpful, hardly touched the various vital questions which face every association. One thing is sure, that every man present, left full of enthusiasm, new ideas, new inspiration, and new determination to make his association a more effective instrument in the life of the institution he represents.

One result will inevitably be the organization of many associations upon a more effective working basis and the employment of more permanent secretaries to devote their full time to the work of the alumni associations.

RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE.

It is as yet too early to give more than a general statement concerning the results of the conference of alumni secretaries held at Columbus, Ohio. Some results are obvious—every man who attended the conference went away with his head full of new ideas concerning the possibilities of alumni organizations and full of enthusiasm to put into operation some of these ideas. One result of the conference will undoubtedly be that a number of associa-

tions will make provisions for employing paid secretaries to give their full time to the work.

The idea that alumni associations should be absolutely independent of the control of the institutions was also clearly brought out. While alumni organizations under the leadership of a paid officer of the institution are exceedingly valuable and many are doing a work of greatest value—it was agreed that to reach its highest value, an alumni organization must be independent—only so it can serve its highest usefulness by furnishing a new view point, a new point of contact with the outside and secure the sort of alumni support that is of truest value.

The form of organization adopted was exceedingly simple and was made purposefully so. While those present agreed that the association would some day need a closer form of organization to enable it to serve certain common needs of its members, there was unanimity of opinion, that such progress should be slow and that any further development, beyond the idea of an annual conference for an exchange of ideas and experiences, should await a general recognition of a real need and the possibility of the association's ability to provide for the satisfaction of that need.

Read the report of the conference in this issue, you will find it well worth while.

RESIGNATION OF DEAN WESBROOK.

As most of the alumni already know, Dean Wesbrook has been chosen president of the University of British Columbia located at Vancouver, B. C. Dean Wesbrook has accepted the offer and will assume the duties of his new office some time in May. Dean Wesbrook is a native born Canadian and the offer was of a nature that he could hardly refuse even though conditions at Minnesota are pleasant and appeal to him. While Minnesota regrets exceedingly to lose Dean Wesbrook, all who know him will wish him the greatest success in his work of his new position.

Dean Wesbrook has been connected with the University since 1895 and has been dean of the college of medicine and surgery since 1906. When Dean Wesbrook came to the University, the department of bacteriology and pathology to which he came, had a total appropriation for all purposes of less than two thousand dollars. He has built up that department until it is recognized as one of the strongest departments in the University and since becoming dean he has made his influence felt for the uplift of medical education in all departments and will leave the University college of medicine and surgery as one of the strongest departments of its kind in the country.

In behalf of the alumni the Weekly extends to Dean Wesbrook hearty con-

gratulations on his new appointment and best wishes for success. At the same time we are sure that we are expressing the opinion of the alumni when we say that they regret very much that he is to leave Minnesota.

CHICAGO ALUMNI LUNCHEON.

Wednesday evening, February 19th, the secretary of the General Alumni Association was entertained by the Chicago alumni at a luncheon at the City Club. An unfortunate combination of circumstances which had taken the officers of the Chicago Alumni association out of the city, had made it impossible to send out a general notice. However, a good number of live and loyal alumni were on hand and the luncheon proved to be a most enjoyable affair. After the dinner, the secretary talked for a little time of the University and its progress and changes and answered questions about various things, in which those present were interested, and exhibited a lot of photographs and prints of University scenes and persons.

Then some time was spent discussing the work of the General Alumni Association, its objects, methods of work, the *Weekly*, and plans for improvements in methods of work.

Nothing particularly new was brought out in the way of suggestions, it being pretty generally conceded that the *Weekly* is serving its purpose in keeping the alumni in touch with the University and their fellow alumni.

MEETING OF EASTERN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The Minnesota alumni living in and around New York city held a banquet at Hotel Marseilles, last Monday evening at seven o'clock. The secretary of the General Alumni Association was the guest of the alumni. The alumni, about forty, were present, were seated at one long table. After a very satisfying and delightfully served dinner, the secretary was introduced and, in an informal way, told the assembled alumni about the University and the work of the alumni—what had been done, what was being done, and some of the plans for the future. The secretary tried to give the alumni some idea of the changes which have taken place upon the campus during the past few years especially since the acquiring of the new campus and told how the University is gradually reaching out into the farthest corner of the state and making its influence felt, how it is proving helpful to all who are willing to make use of the various lines of service which it offers, and how the people of that state are coming more and more to look upon the University as their own institution and take pride in supporting it.

The secretary then told of changes in organization and buildings, of extension

work and the recent annual meeting; of President Vincent and how thoroughly he has become imbued with the Minnesota spirit, emphasizing in particular, the attitude of the president in regard to state appropriations as superior to permanent endowment of any other character.

Then followed a review of some of the chief things accomplished, largely as a result of the work of the General Alumni association, going into details regarding some matters, in order to explain the real meaning of the work and the importance of its successes and the reason for alumni support of the work, through life memberships and subscriptions to the *Weekly*, and then set forth, what he saw as the next immediate work ahead of the association—the making of the *Weekly* a better exponent of the best ideas and ideals of the alumni for the University—in short making the alumni association invaluable to the University by keeping it always in such a state of organization that it will serve as a check and balance in the life of the University, and ever ready to serve the University in any way possible.

The secretary also told, very briefly of the work of the meeting of alumni secretaries.

A photograph was taken and officers were elected as follows: Roy V. Wright, Eng '98, president; Lee Galloway, '96, vice-president, and Leila P. Johnson, '93, secretary-treasurer. Dr. Berkey presided at the meeting. At the close of the secretary's talk many questions were asked of him by those present and some little time was spent in an informal discussion of the work of the General Alumni association and how the local alumni associations may co-operate in its work. Those who took part in this discussion were Mr. Wright, Mr. Wetzel, Miss Olmstead, Mr. Savage, Mr. Norcross, Dr. Berkey and Mr. Rowell.

Dear Mr. Johnson:—

The following is a list of the persons who were present at the Alumni dinner on Monday night:

Mr. E. B. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss Edith Rockwood, 1230 Amsterdam Ave., New York City; Miss Susan H. Olmstead, 404 W. 116th St., New York City; Mr. A. R. Rose, 449 W. 123rd St., New York City; Mr. Charles S. Demarest, 15 Dey St., New York City; Miss Leila P. Johnson, 74 West 124th St., New York City; Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Berkey, Palisade, N. J.; Mr. and Miss Pingry (Mr. Frank R.) 46 Ninth Ave., Newark, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Roy V. Wright, 192 N. Walnut St., East Orange, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Savage, 167 N. 22nd St., East Orange, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Erf, 45 Greystone Park, Yonkers, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Louis W. Rapeer, 416 W. 122nd St., New York City; Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Dewey, Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York;

Mr. Nathan Cohen, 154 Nassau St., New York City; Mr. Benj. C. Gruenberg, 471 Central Park, West; Miss Emily Tupper, Dr. Anna M. Agnew, Long Island State Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Norcross, 604 W. 146th St., New York City; Mr. F. Amos Johnson, 22 Morris St., Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. Lee Galloway, 2414 Aqueduct Ave., New York City; Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wales, Sewaren, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Masee, Masee School, Bronxville, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Wetzel, College of City of New York, Dept. of Physics; Miss E. M. Hager, Morris High School, New York City; Miss I. M. Hobart, 503 W. 121st St., New York City; Miss May McDonald, 503 W. 121st St., New York City; Mr. Warren C. Rowell, 116 E. 28th St., New York City;

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Roy V. Wright; vice-president, Lee Galloway and secretary, Miss Leila P. Johnson.

The general secretary of the Alumni Association was asked to convey to President Vincent the hearty congratulations and the appreciation of the Eastern Alumni for the splendid work that he has done in developing the University extension work, thus extending the advantages of the University to those in the different parts of the state who could not well afford to attend the central institution.

In talking with the different ones who were present, after the meeting last night, they expressed themselves very enthusiastically over your visit and the work of the Alumni Association which you so clearly laid before us. We want to perfect our list of Alumni living in or near New York and would ask any of those who are not now in touch with the local organization to send their names and addresses to Miss Leila P. Johnson, 74 West 124th St., New York City.

In sending the list of those present I have included the addresses, so that if they differed from those you have on record you might be able to correct your data for the next directory.

With best wishes and kindest regards, I remain,

Yours very truly,
R. V. Wright.

WASHINGTON, D. C. ALUMNI MEET.

Last Wednesday evening, the alumni living in Washington, D. C. held a banquet at the Florida Inn, to meet the secretary of the General Alumni Association who was present as the guest of the association. The gathering was delightfully informal and afforded the secretary an opportunity to meet and greet many old friends for the first time in many years. The president of the association, Dr. Kendrick C. Babcock, had been called out of the city and the vice-president, Alden A. Potter, presided. After the dinner Dr. George Edwin MacLean,

who is spending the winter in Washington, was called upon for a talk. Mr. MacLean expressed himself as delighted to be counted in with the Minnesota alumni and said that he had given up a trip to be present at the meeting. He expressed great faith in the usefulness of the alumni association and said some very nice things about the secretary, as a University officer and in his capacity as secretary of the General Alumni Association.

Following Dr. MacLean's talk, the secretary was called upon to tell the assembled company what they wanted to know about the University. The secretary, in a general way, followed the line of talk given to the alumni of New York, telling of life at the University, development, plans for the future, and so forth. Then he told of President Vincent and the way in which he is getting hold of the people of the state and how thoroughly a Minnesotan he has become.

The work of the association was reviewed in an intimate way that is only possible in an informal gathering among friends mutually and deeply interested in the same thing. Altogether, the secretary felt that the meeting was a delightful occasion and thoroughly enjoyed the opportunity to meet old friends and to tell them the good news he had for them as alumni deeply interested in the University.

At the close of the secretary's talk, an informal exchange of questions and answers took place until the meeting adjourned.

THE CENTRAL SOUTH DAKOTA MINNESOTA ALUMNI ASSO- CIATION.

This association was organized at a banquet held in Pierre, December 27th. H. C. Quackenbush, B A '07, was elected president; A. H. Youngs, Med. '07, vice-president; Mrs. Lydia B. Johnson (Nee Carlson), 1900 secretary and treasurer. Members enrolled are Robert Lincoln Kelley, '02; Byron L. Payne, law '04; Zell Guthrie, law '04; Fred C. Mueller, '07; M. C. Helm, 01; J. H. Johnson, 1900. L. A. Stenger, E E '06, was guest of honor.

Together we wrote a letter to President Emeritus Northrop. By unanimous vote another meeting, during the session of the legislature, was decided upon. To this husbands and wives of former students and graduates are invited.

It may be of interest to fellow alumni to know what positions of trust and responsibility some of our members hold: C. S. Whiting and S. C. Polley—judges of the supreme court; Zell Guthrie—referee in bankruptcy; M. C. Helm—superintendent of Pierre city schools; R. L. Kelley—pastor of First Baptist church of Pierre; Ralph Longstaff—book keeper in state

treasurer's office; F. C. Mueller—deputy insurance commissioner; B. L. Payne—city attorney of Pierre, A. H. Youngs—member of state board of medical examiners; H. C. Quackenbush—cashier National Bank of Commerce, Pierre.

Lydia B. Johnson (Mrs. J. H.)
Secretary and Treasurer.

Report of meeting held February 24th will be published next week.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

A meeting of the Board of Regents was held in the President's office, Monday, February 17th, 1913, at 10 a. m. Present: Regent Lind, presiding; Regents Mayo, Rice, Schulz, Snyder, Sommers, Vincent, John G. Williams, Milton M. Williams.

Voted to approve the report of the committee on the reorganization of medical instruction in the college of medicine and surgery.

I. Change of name of college—Hereafter the college of medicine and surgery of the University of Minnesota shall be designated as the Medical School of the University of Minnesota.

II. The faculty and administrative organization.

1. Departmental organization—Except as hereafter indicated, the general plan of departmental organization shall remain unchanged.

2. Faculty organization—(a) The faculty shall consist of all members of the teaching staff above the grade of assistant. Emeritus professors shall be members without vote. (b) The faculty shall hold annually two regular meetings, one in November and one in April, at which the president, or in his absence, the dean, shall preside. At the April meeting a faculty representative on the administrative board (hereinafter described) shall be elected. (c) Each member shall receive an abstract of the minutes of meetings of the faculty and of the administrative board, promptly after each meeting. (d) On the written request of five or more active members of the faculty, the dean shall call a meeting of the faculty for the discussion of any action of the administrative board involving policy or principles concerning which any question is raised. Pending such meeting, all executive action in relation to the question involved shall be suspended. After consideration of such action by the faculty the question shall be again referred to the administrative board for reconsideration, recommendation, or final action. (e) When the interests of any member of the faculty are affected by any proposed action of the administrative board, he shall be granted a hearing by the administrative board upon a written request submitted by him to the dean. (f) Any member of the

faculty may bring any matter which concerns the school to the attention of the administrative board through the head of his department and the dean.

3. Rank and titles—The teaching titles shall be as follows, indicating rank in the order given: 1. Professor and chief (of clinical) or director (of laboratory) department. 2. Professor in charge of division; 3. Associate professor in charge of division; 4. Associate professor; 5. Assistant professor; 6. Instructor; 7. Assistant.

4. Department of instruction and research—The following Departments shall constitute the teaching organization: Anatomy, physiology, pharmacology, pathology, public health and bacteriology, medicine,—with Divisions of pediatrics and mental and nervous diseases, Surgery, diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, orthopedics, dermatology and genito-urinary diseases, Obstetrics. (With reference to gynecology it is recommended that the departments of surgery and obstetrics confer and submit a plan of co-operation.)

5. The administrative board—The conduct of the affairs of the school shall be in the hands of an administrative board consisting of: (a) The president of the University—ex-officio; (b) The dean of the school—ex-officio; (c) The heads of departments; (d) The superintendent of University hospitals—ex-officio; (e) One member to be elected annually by the faculty of the medical school as hereinbefore provided; (f) a secretary of the Board, who shall be nominated annually to the president by the administrative board at its April meeting. He shall also be secretary of the faculty; meetings of the administrative board shall be held at the call of the president or the dean.

III. Staff organizations with personnel—

1. Nominations for administration—Dean of the school of medicine—Dr. Frank F. Westbrook; Assistant to the dean and secretary of the administrative board and the faculty—Dr. Richard Olding Beard; Superintendent of the University hospitals—Dr. Louis B. Baldwin.

2. Professors Emeriti—The following professors emeriti shall be added to the present list: Dr. C. Eugene Riggs, nervous and mental diseases; Dr. W. A. Jones, nervous and mental diseases; Dr. James T. Christison, Pediatrics.

3. Departmental Nominations: — (a) Department of anatomy; professor and director of the department—to be selected; professor of comparative anatomy—Dr. Thomas G. Lee; professor of comparative neurology—Dr. John B. Johnston; associate professor of applied anatomy — Dr. Charles A. Erdmann; assistant professor of anatomy—Dr. Richard E. Scammon; assistant professor of anatomy—to be selected; instructor in histology and embryology—

Dr. Wm. F. Allen; instructor in histology and embryology—Dr. Edwin A. Baumgartner; instructor to be selected.

(b) Department of physiology: professor and director of the department—to be selected; associate professor of physiology—Dr. Richard Olding Beard; associate professor of physiology—Dr. Frederick A. Scott; assistant professor of physiology—to be selected; assistant professor of physiology—Dr. M. Russell Wilcox; instructor in physiologic chemistry—Dr. Frederic W. Schlutz (temporary service); instructor in physiology—Dr. Chauncey J. V. Pettibone; instructor in physiology—Dr. Karl C. Eberly.

(c) Department of pharmacology: professor and director of the department—to be selected; associate professor of pharmacology—Dr. Edgar D. Brown; two instructors in pharmacology—to be selected.

(d) Department of pathology: associate professor of pathology—Acting director of the department—Dr. Harold E. Robertson; assistant professor of pathology—Dr. E. T. Bell; instructors in pathology—Dr. William C. Johnson, Dr. Moses Barron, Dr. Wilcox G. Thorne, and two to be selected.

(e) Department of public health and bacteriology: professor of public health and bacteriology and director of the department—Dr. Frank F. Westbrook; associate professor of bacteriology—Dr. R. H. Mullin; assistant professor of bacteriology—Dr. Winford P. Larson; another assistant professor—to be selected; instructor in bacteriology—Dr. Gustav A. Magnusson; and two instructors to be selected.

(f) Department of medicine: professor of medicine and chief of the department of medicine—Dr. Charles Lyman Greene; associate professor in charge of the division of nervous and mental diseases—Dr. Arthur S. Hamilton; associate professor in charge of the division of pediatrics—Dr. Julius Parker Sedgwick; associate professors of medicine—Dr. George Douglas Head; and Dr. S. Marx White; associate professor in experimental medicine—to be selected; assistant professors of medicine—Dr. Walter D. Sheldon and Dr. James S. Gilfillan, and one—to be selected; assistant professor in pediatrics—Dr. Walter R. Ramsey and one to be selected; instructors in medicine—Dr. John Eldon Hynes, Dr. Henry L. Ulrich, Dr. Ernest T. F. Richards, Dr. Edgar J. Huenekens, Dr. Alexander R. Hall, and two to be selected; two instructors in mental and nervous diseases to be selected; instructor in pediatrics—Dr. Frederic W. Schlutz and three to be selected; assistants in medicine—Dr. E. L. Baker, Dr. John M. Lajoie; assistants in pediatrics—Dr. Albert E. Johann, Dr. James F. Hammond, Dr. Frederick C. Rodda, and Dr. Bronson Crothers; assistants in nervous and mental diseases—Dr.

Ernest M. Hammes and Dr. Angus W. Morrison.

(g) Department of surgery: professor of surgery and chief of the department—Dr. James E. Moore; professor in charge of the division of orthopedics—Dr. Arthur J. Gillette; professor in charge of the division of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat—Dr. Frank C. Todd; professor of dermatology and genito-urinary diseases—to be selected; associate professor in experimental surgery—Dr. J. Frank Corbett; associate professors of surgery—Dr. Archibald MacLaren, Dr. Arthur A. Law, and Dr. J. Clark Stewart; associate professor in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat—Dr. William R. Murray; assistant professors of surgery—Dr. Arthur T. Mann, Dr. Warren A. Dennis, Dr. John T. Rogers, and Dr. Harry P. Ritchie; assistant professor of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat—Dr. John S. Macnic and Dr. Frank E. Burch; assistant professor in dermatology—Dr. Samuel E. Sweitzer; assistant professor in genito-urinary diseases—Dr. Franklin R. Wright; instructors in Surgery—Dr. Arthur C. Strachauer, Dr. Earle R. Hare, and Dr. Frederick H. Poppe, and one to be selected; instructor in orthopedic surgery—Dr. Emil E. Geist; instructor in genito-urinary diseases—Dr. Oscar Owre; instructors in dermatology—Dr. John Butler and Dr. Harry G. Irvine; instructor in dermatology and genito-urinary diseases—Dr. Charles D. Freeman; instructor in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat—Dr. Elmer H. Parker; assistants in surgery—Dr. Paul Brown, Dr. Edward Moren, Dr. John S. Abbott, and Dr. Harvey B. Zimmermann; assistant in genito-urinary diseases—Dr. A. G. Wethall; assistant in dermatology—Dr. C. A. Booren; assistant in orthopedics—Dr. Chas. A. Reed; assistant in orthopedics—Dr. Carl C. Chatterton.

(h) Department of obstetrics: professor of obstetrics and chief of the department—Dr. Jennings C. Litzenberg; associate professor of obstetrics—Dr. Abraham B. Cates; assistant professor of gynecology—Dr. John L. Rothrock; assistant professors of obstetrics—Dr. Frederick Leavitt and Dr. Fred L. Adair; instructor in gynecology—Dr. Iver Sivertsen; instructors in obstetrics—three to be selected; assistant in obstetrics—Dr. Charles L. Rodgers; assistant in gynecology—Dr. S. J. Aspelund.

(i) Radiographic service: instructor and radiographer—Dr. Frank S. Bissell.

(j) University lectureships in medicine—Certain University lectureships should be created whereby important social and economic phases of medicine may be presented to the faculty and students of the whole University. A list of topics and lecturers should be announced at an early date. Such topics as the following are suggested:

History of medicine, medical jurisprudence, life insurance, tuberculosis problems, personal hygiene, sex hygiene, communal hygiene, mental hygiene, child welfare, social and economic phases of disease, infectious diseases, eugenics and heredity, dietetics, stimulants and narcotics, institutional care of defectives, hospital organization and administration.

IV. When changes become effective—The above reorganization shall become operative August 1, 1913.

V. Additional recommendations—1. Clinical hospitals—That the clinical teaching of the medical school be limited to the University hospitals and out-patient department, the City and County hospital of St. Paul and the City hospital of Minneapolis. 2. Affiliated hospitals—That the University offer to accept a reduction in its representation in the City hospitals of St. Paul and Minneapolis, with the understanding that a definite assignment of one-half of all cases admitted to the respective hospitals be placed under the teaching administration of the medical school which would thereby accept responsibility for the professional care of all patients so assigned. 3. Public health service—That the University shall offer to extend its present service to the state in all lines of public health except that of the actual executive and police administration of the board of health and other existing official health agencies. 4. Teaching year—That as soon as possible the medical school shall adopt the four quarter system whereby continuous teaching throughout the year may be provided. 5. Graduate work—That graduate teaching in the medical school shall be encouraged and a systematic graduate course established at the earliest possible moment. A circular pointing out the graduate work which is done at present and the opportunities offered should be issued at once to the physicians of the Northwest. 6. Organic chemistry—That organic chemistry shall be required for entrance to the medical school and when necessary, taught as a condition subject in the school of chemistry. 7. Terms of appointments—That for the succeeding year 1913-14, all appointments to instructorships be for the period of one year. Appointments to assistantships should never be for a longer period than one year. 8. Reporting to physicians—In order that the University hospitals may fulfil to the greatest possible extent their obligations, a mechanism should be created for keeping in touch with all physicians who refer cases. This system should keep physicians fully informed as to diagnostic and therapeutic procedures and the ultimate results obtained.

Voted to accept the resignations of all the members of the present faculty of the

college of medicine and surgery, to take effect July 31st, 1913.

Voted, to appoint, to begin service August 1st, 1913, the personnel recommended in the report of the committee on the reorganization of medical instruction in the medical school.

Voted to instruct the committee on buildings and grounds to readjust the building schedule in the legislative budget on the following basis:—a. total amount not to exceed present request. b. The old school of mines building to be remodeled for the use of the college of education. c. The projected wing for the anatomy building to be abandoned for the present. d. A new and permanent fire-proof building to be provided for the school of mines.

Voted to approve the leave of absence of E. K. Soper from November 1st, 1912, to August 1st, 1913, without salary.

Voted to approve the re-appointment of J. S. Mikesch, instructor in mathematics, for two years and to allow a leave of absence for one year from August, 1913 without pay.

Voted to approve the following appointments recommended by the President:—T. A. Erickson, rural school specialist, beginning April 1st, 1913, at \$2000; Walter E. Anderson, assistant in mathematics, one year, beginning August 1st, 1913, at a salary of \$1000; Mrs. Mary Hughes, supervisor of the reading-room of the college of agriculture library, for 9 weeks; Zerah P. King, assistant in physiology, 17 hours per week, at a salary of \$35 per month from February 1st to August 1st; Arne Aamodt, student instructor in horticulture from February 1st to August 1st, at \$75 per month; Spencer Cleland, student instructor in farm management, at \$25 per month for three months beginning January 1st; T. M. Broderick, assistant in the analytical laboratory college of agriculture, for six months; Donald Ferguson, assistant in the department of music, for four months beginning February 5th at \$75 per month; George L. Harrington, assistant in the department of geology and mineralogy, from December 1st to May 31st at a salary of \$50 per month; Edwin T. Hodge, scholar in the department of geology and mineralogy, from December 1st to May 31st, at a salary of \$25 per month; George Nishihara, scholar in the department of geology and mineralogy, from January 1st to May 31st, at a salary of \$25 per month; Lynn Martin, scholar in the department of geology and mineralogy, from January 1st to May 31st, at a salary of \$25 per month; J. H. Hjelmstad, scholar in the department of Scandinavian, for the second semester, at a salary of \$25 per month.

Voted to approve an expenditure of not to exceed \$75 in connection with the trip of A. V. Storm to attend the National educational association meeting in Philadelphia, February 24-26, 1913.

Voted to instruct the legislative committee to confer with the state board of control with a view to securing legislative action permitting the board of control to turn over to the board of any institution for construction—buildings costing less than \$5000—and such other buildings as the joint boards agree can be thus erected to advantage.

Voted to grant authority for the annual autumn encampments of the military department in September, 1913.

Voted to put the house at No. 327 Church St. at the disposal of the University hospitals as a home for nurses, with the understanding that no rent is to be charged, but that the expense of maintenance will be borne by the hospital funds.

Voted to authorize the president to execute a bond in favor of the United States Government for ordinance stores.

Voted to refer to the president of the board, Regent Sommers and the comptroller the matter of leasing Wabasha Street lots.

A few other routine matters of minor importance were acted upon.

POSITIONS AVAILABLE.

Professor J. J. Flather of the Mechanical Engineering Dept. has received a letter from a firm in Fort Williams, Ont., stating that they could put several mechanical and civil engineers to work designing grain elevators, flour mills, coal and ore docks and similar construction. This firm is willing to pay \$75 per month for 1912 men and \$85 to \$100 per month for those who have been out a year or two. More experienced men will receive from \$125 to \$175 per month.

A firm in Chicago engaged in the manufacture of agricultural machinery wants to employ a young mechanical engineer and is willing to pay \$100 per month to start. This position will ultimately pay from \$2500 to \$3000 per year.

A firm at Hopkins, Minn., desires to obtain a mechanical engineer of two or three years experience in the drafting room and will pay from \$125 to \$150 per month.

SERVING ITS PURPOSE.

During the first two weeks of the clinics in the eye and ear department at Elliott Hospital, five blind patients were operated on and all returned home with useful vision.

WILL VISIT THE UNIVERSITY.

The members of the legislature will visit the University some time in March at a date to be chosen later.

The finance committee visited the department of agriculture last Saturday.

MRS. VINCENT'S FATHER IS DEAD.

Mrs. Vincent was called to Wilkesbarre, Pa., about the middle of February by the

serious illness of her father, Henry Wilber Palmer. Mr. Palmer died a few days later, February 18th.

HONOR HERMAN O. OLSON.

Professor Arthur A. Stomberg of the Scandinavian department received notice recently from the American Scandinavian Society in New York, that Herman O. Olson, of Artichoke, Minn., had been awarded a scholarship at the University of Upsala, Sweden, where he will study during the next two years, with the view of going into the Swedish diplomatic service. Mr. Olson was a 1912 graduate of the University of Minnesota and won honors in the study of Economic problems. He is now traveling in Europe and has not received notice of the honor.

MINNESOTA BREAKS RECORD.

The Minnesota Rifle team in the competition of a week before last broke its former record and made 957 points in competition with Iowa.

Last week Minnesota defeated Purdue and is now tied with Iowa for second place in the National contest.

Last week Minnesota's score was 934 with 914 for Purdue.

West Virginia leads in the National contest with eight straight victories, Iowa and Minnesota being tied with seven victories and one defeat each. Minnesota holds a shade of advantage over Iowa by defeating Iowa.

LOSE TO WISCONSIN.

Minnesota lost the second basketball game of the season with Wisconsin to the Badgers by a score of 29 to 11. Wisconsin has yet to meet a defeat in the season's contests and is practically sure of carrying off the pennant.

MINNESOTA DEFEATED BY CHICAGO.

Last Saturday night Minnesota lost to Chicago by a score of 20 to 16. Though defeated, Minnesota fought gamely and is entitled to share the honors of a hard-fought contest. The Gophers pushed Chicago at every point of the game and it looked, toward the end, as though the score might be tied or bettered.

SMOKER FOR FOOTBALL MEN.

Friday evening, February 21st, the Athletic board of control gave a smoker and dinner for the football men at the University club. Eighty-five guests were invited including promising freshman material for the 1913 team.

THE FRESHMAN-SOPHOMORE ORATORICAL CONTEST.

The freshman-sophomore oratorical contest will be held in the University chapel at eight o'clock on the evening of March

7th. The program will be as follows:—

Alfred V. Overn, '15, will have as the subject for his oration, "The independence of the Periodical Press;" Rupert D. O'Brien, '15, "Abraham Lincoln;" Rudolph Nelstead, '15, "Governor John A. Johnson;" Harlan Frost, '15, "The Preacher in politics;" Wendell T. Burns, '16, "Jacob Riis;" Joseph Billman, '15, "The Message of Wendell Phillips to the Twentieth Century;" and George Okuda, '15, "The Late Mikado"

MARCH 14TH CHOSEN.

The Pillsbury oratorical contest will be held in the University chapel Friday evening, March 14th.

SECRETARY FOR AGRICULTURAL Y. M. C. A.

A movement to employ a paid secretary to devote his full time to the work of the Young Men's Christian Association of the department of agriculture has been started and practically half of the \$1500 guarantee required has been pledged. The duties of the office have become too much of a burden for a student to care for successfully and hence the movement.

ENGINEERING NOTES.

Mr. R. J. Andrus who graduated from the electrical engineering department only five years ago, has been appointed vice-president and general manager of the Northwest Electric & Water Works, with headquarters in Seattle, Wash. Mr. Andrus left the Pacific Power & Light Company, with which he had been associated for several years as manager of the Pasco and Kennewick branches, last spring to become new-business manager for the South Bend Electric Company and the Montesano Light & Water Company. The Northwest Electric & Water Works is a consolidation of these properties and operates electric, gas and water utilities in western Washington.

The extension courses offered by the electrical department are being attended by unusually large numbers. Thirty-nine men have registered for Professor F. W. Springer's general course on the Essentials of Electricity and thirty-five for Professor W. T. Ryan's course of lectures on Dynamos, Motors, and Power Station Auxiliaries, designed for power station operating engineers. There have also been some requests received for courses in alternating currents and telephony.

GRADUATE CLUB MEETS.

The Graduate Club inaugurated a new custom on the campus Wednesday evening, February 19, by entertaining the senior class. The meeting was held in the New Engineering building.

An open discussion of "Socialism" was

led by Mr. George B. Leonard. This was followed by a musical program and dancing. Light refreshments were served.

Judging by the number of seniors present, the new custom seems to have met with the approval of the student body. About one hundred people were present.

GOPHER BASEBALL SCHEDULE.

April 18, St. Thomas, Northrop Field.
 April 26, Wisconsin at Madison.
 April 29, Iowa at Iowa City.
 May 3, Chicago at Minneapolis.
 May 6, St. Thomas, Northrop Field.
 May 9, Illinois, Northrop Field.
 May 16, Iowa, Northrop Field.
 May 24, Wisconsin, Northrop Field.

ENGINEERING NOTES.

Mr. R. P. Pack, general manager of the Minneapolis General Electric company, gave an informal talk to the members of Tau Beta Pi and their friends, Wednesday evening, Feb. 26, at eight o'clock, in the electrical building. He discussed Public service corporations, their relations to the public and finally the question of rates for electrical energy, giving the reasons for the new schedule recently adopted by the Minneapolis General Electric Company.

Charles Lindelef, Eng '09, has accepted a position with the Esmeralda Power Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

The electrical engineering class of 1907 have in circulation a round robin class letter. Each member is required to send the president of the class a postal card saying "O. K." on the day he receives the class letter, and a second postal on the day he advances the letter, stating to whom it is being sent. In this way the letter is prevented from dropping out of sight.

A. F. Norcross, Eng. '07, is starting on his third year with the Engineering Supervision Co., of New York City. He was recently elected vice-president, and has been general manager for two years. The company takes charge of the operation of isolated plants in New York city.

'06 Eng—Harold G. Payne has recently become associated with Mr. N. J. Neall of Boston as his assistant in consulting electrical engineering and the management of electrical utilities. Mr. Payne is a graduate of the University of Minnesota in the department of electrical engineering, class of 1906, and for several years was with the Stone & Webster organization at Minneapolis and elsewhere. For the last four years he has been a member of the engineering staff of D. C. and Wm. B. Jackson and engaged in electric power and allied engineering in Boston and Chicago.

L. E. Baer, Eng. '07, is with the T. C. R. T. Co., in St. Paul. He has two children, Louise, aged 4 years, and Howard, aged 4 months.

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A. R. Fairchild, Eng '07, is chief construction engineer for the Washington Water Power company at Spokane, Wash.

Wm. P. Schow, Eng '07, is employed as electrician by the Northern Pacific Railway company.

R. W. Kerns, Eng '07, says "Barring the Alumni Weekly, this letter of yours is practically the only source of information I have for finding out what you have been doing." He is located at Douglas, Arizona, and is employed by Repath and McGregor, consulting engineers.

H. D. Alton, Eng '07, is city electrical inspector in Spokane, Washington.

W. L. Woehler, Eng '07, is in the electric supply and construction business in Minneapolis. "The Electric Shop" is located at 706 West Lake Street.

John H. Pearce, Eng '07, is manager and part owner of the Montana Mining and Milling Co. at Helena, Montana.

J. E. Smithson, Eng '07, is manager of the White Salmon Valley Telephone Co. at White Salmon, Wash.

P. F. Countryman, is located at Ontario, Oregon. He is employed by the local Electric Light and Power Co.

Carl Sternberg, Eng '07, is electrician for the Northern Pacific Railway company.

J. J. Rezab, Eng '07, just returned from the Panama canal, where he was employed by the U. S. Government.

R. J. Andrus, Eng '07, is vice-president and manager of one of the local Hydro-Electric Power Co. of Seattle, Wash.

B. E. Smith, Eng '07, is with the Beverly coast testing laboratory, 502 Lyon Building, Beverly, Wash.

L. W. Eddy, Eng '07, is manager of the Detroit, Mich., Sales office of the Crocker-Wheeler company.

Professor G. D. Shepardson has already had more requests for members of this year's graduating class than there are members of the class. The Minneapolis General Electric Co., St. Paul Gas Light Co., General Electric Co., Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., N. P. Railroad Co., Western Electric Co., Missouri River Power Co., and the National Electric Light Association all want men from the present graduating class.

DOWNEY REPRESENTS THE UNIVERSITY.

The dedication of Lincoln hall at the University of Illinois, where Dean Downey represented the University of Minnesota, occurred on Lincoln's birthday. This building, which is one of the noblest monuments erected to Abraham Lincoln, is dedicated to the study of the humanities. The ceremonies were attended by delegates from many institutions of learning.

The following addresses were given: The philosophical studies, by Dean Frederick J. E. Woodbridge, of Columbia University; Language and literature, by Professor Bliss Perry, of Harvard University; The social sciences, by Dr. Albert Shaw, Editor of the Review of Reviews; Abraham Lincoln, by the Reverend Hugh Black, of Union Theological Seminary, late of Edinburgh, Scotland. Addresses were also given by W. C. Zimmerman, the state architect; Edward F. Dunne, governor of the state; Wm. L. Abbott, president of the board of trustees; Bishop William F. McDowell; and President Edmund J. James.

The building is four stories in height and 230 feet in length, with two wings running back 117 feet. It is chaste in design and is tastefully decorated and furnished. It provides quarters for classical and modern languages and literature, history, philosophy, and the social sciences.

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Vol. XII

March 10, 1913

No. 22

DR. FOLWELL THANKS THE ALUMNI.

In a recent letter received from Dr. Folwell he expresses his sincere thanks to the alumni for their kindly remembrances on the celebration of his eightieth birthday. He says, "I know I am not worthy of such attentions, but you will not catch me refusing them. I will make believe there may be some justification for them. * * * I hope Frank Webster will keep within the truth and will not tell the whole of it. * * * Eighty candles, my! Aint that a waste of good tallow? The roses from Mrs. West came this morning in good condition and are now spread about the house and some of the neighbors are sharing our pleasure. If the new administration shall disturb her we will rally in force and turn it out."

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC EXAMINER.

The public examiner, who has been working on the books of the University for a long time past, has made his report public. In the main the report is a commendation of conditions which he finds. Several things come in for minor criticism and suggestions for changes. But, on the whole, the report must be very satisfactory to everyone connected with the University.

One criticism of the University, which the examiner included in his report, was not deserved. The examiner claims that three students were allowed to do a year's work in the University and did not pay fees. The facts, which the examiner could have secured by inquiry, are, that one student finished his first semester's work and was allowed an extension of time for his second semester's fees. He did not pay his fees and was finally dropped because he did not pay his fees and received no credit for the work done.

In the second case, a student registered for the first semester, paid his fees and the second semester presented his registration blank but did not pay fees and did not attend the work during the second semester. Through a clerical error his registration blank was included with those who had paid.

The third case was that of a student who completed his first semester's work and paid the proper fees for the same and attempted to register for the second semester but did not pay any fees. His registration was withheld and the records show that he was allowed an extension of time to pay his fees. Through some error the student finished the semester's work without paying fees.

The showing in this case seems a rather remarkable one. In all the number of cases handled through the registrar's office only a single error is found for a single semester. The results would seem to indicate a very high degree of efficiency in checking and keeping the records.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT VINCENT.

Sunday afternoon, March 2nd, President Vincent addressed the students of the University in the Vesper service series in the University Chapel. President Vincent took a very strong stand against materialism in modern science and declared that science must be based on the hypothesis of Christianity, saying that the realm of science ends when the problems of the future life arise. He said in substance that an institution fails utterly in its purpose unless it recognizes that beyond the purely intellectual and material life there is a broad philosophy of life, based on the Christian religion. Science must not rest solely on mathematical calculations but must take into its calculations the Christian philosophy.

"The University must not only emphasize intellectual advancement and moral enthusiasm but also must recognize a divine purpose in life and an unknown realm that is beyond the ken and scope of material science.

"Science divides the world into parts; philosophy analyzes, synthesizes and puts them together in a working explanation. There is one kind of philosophy that takes life in a spirit of resignation; puts up with things. That kind of philosophy develops courage and fortitude and many of the qualities that we identify as belonging to a real man; It is a kind of stoicism. Then

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there is another kind of philosophy that thinks of all the universe and all phenomena as flowing from some unknown source that cannot be explained. It is a sort of Pantheism. The third kind of philosophy of life is that which views life and the universe as guided and prompted by divine purpose.

"There is a certain type of self-satisfied scientists who are able to explain everything away, who hold that the material is everything. They forget that there remains the fundamental and enduring principle, which science cannot reach, which is beyond the limits of science, which they have to assume without explanation.

"We of the University are proud of our intellectual attainments; of our researches

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FOR SALE A complete set of Gophers down to and including the issue of 1911. Address the editor of the Weekly, 202 Library Building, University of Minnesota.

SENIOR CAPS AND GOWNS WANTED

March 10, 1913.

To Alumni—University of Minnesota:

Every year there are three to four hundred students graduating from the University. Out of this number only about one-half appear in cap and gown on Graduation Day, as the rest do not feel that they can afford to pay four or five dollars for a cap and gown that they would only use a few days and then pack away only to be moth eaten.

We are trying to secure about two hundred caps and gowns to offer these students at a reasonable rental.

You no doubt have a cap and gown stored away that you can spare. We will pay you three dollars for it, if it is in good condition.

Send it to us by Parcel Post at once and we will mail you a check upon receipt.

THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY,
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FOR
MINNESOTA

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E. B. JOHNSON, '88 Editor.
EDWARD D. ANDERSON, '13 Advertising.

in science; of our interpretation of human
experience; but there is a danger that we
assume an attitude of paternalism. We
need humility. We need to be humble.
There is a danger that we will forget that
back of all intellectual acuteness, material
advancement, refinement and all the things
that make up culture, there lies the problem
of human destiny, the divine purposes of
human life.

"Those scientists who base everything
on mathematical calculations and material
facts, must take as a working hypothesis
that of Christianity, the divine purpose of
human life, of Christ, His life, and His
philosophy."

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVER- SARY PROGRAM.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the first
graduation from the school of agriculture
will be held at the department of agri-
culture from March 23rd to 27th. The
celebration will combine with the regular
commencement exercises of the present
senior class with a historical pageant de-
picting the advance of agricultural educa-
tion in Minnesota from the earliest days
to the present time.

Old time methods of agriculture will be
presented in tableaux and moving pictures
of the modern farmer engaged in the var-
ious operations on the farm will be shown.

The baccalaureate sermon will be given

March 23rd by Dr. Henry Wallace of Des
Moines.

The class play will come on Monday,
Tuesday will be alumni day and a large
attendance of school and college alumni is
expected. Reunions and business meetings
will be held in the afternoon with the an-
nual dinner in the evening. Commence-
ment day will be March 26th and Presi-
dent Vincent will deliver the address.

The final celebration will be held March
27th. Dean Woods will preside at the
morning session. The speakers will be J.
D. Scofield, a member of the state grange;
Anna L. Bull, Grace L. Mathews, members
of the first graduating class; Professor D.
D. Mayne, present principal; Dr. H. W.
Brewster, second principal of the school;
Dr. D. L. Kiehle, former state superin-
tendent of public instruction; Virginia
Meredith, first preceptress, and C. P. Bull,
who will give the historical outline of the
school.

Presidents Northrop and Folwell are
both expected to be present and take part
in the afternoon program.

POSITIONS OPEN—WANTED.

The following letter has been received
by the Mechanical Engineering Dept.
"Two positions are open for draftsmen,
one of which pays \$100 a month plus ex-
penses to Chicago. To fill this position
the man must have had some experience
in building design, both concrete and steel,
and piping layout.

The other position pays \$80 a month and
can be acceptably filled by a recent engi-
neering graduate. This man will be located
in Chicago until April 1st and then go to
Fort William, Canada. For further in-
formation apply to J. J. Flather."

Position Wanted—By a young woman of
the class of '06 who is also a graduate of
the Colorado State Normal school, who
has had experience in teaching history,
botany and German, and who is prepared
to furnish first class references. Address—
Application No. 1, care of Minnesota
Alumni Weekly.

FELLOWSHIPS OPEN TO UNIVER- SITY GRADUATES.

The University of North Dakota offers
one industrial fellowship yielding an in-
come of \$400 in its school of mines; three
fellowships yielding incomes of \$300 each
available in any college of that institu-
tion, and three scholarships of \$150 each.
These positions are open to graduates of
any reputable college. The holders of the
fellowships must be in actual attendance
at North Dakota and may be required to
assist in the line of his major subject to the
extent of eight hours a week. Application
should be made to Dr. A. J. Ladd, Univer-
sity of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D.

WILL BUILD MODEL HOMES.

Model homes according to the plans which won first place in the State Art Society contest for the model farm house to be built for \$3500, will be built at Duluth and Waseca experiment stations by the department of agriculture. The buildings are already provided for in the budget.

MINNESOTA WINS PRIZES.

Messrs Alexander Lee and Dorney Val-leau, of the department of agriculture, recently returned from the National Corn Show held at Columbia, S. C. These gentlemen had charge of the Minnesota state exhibition at that place. Minnesota took world's prizes in alfalfa, flax, sweet corn, and timothy seed, and reserve prizes in hard spring wheat and white oats. This is said to be the largest number of prizes ever won by a single state at one of these exhibitions.

ADVANCES IN MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

Prominent among the recent additions to the University equipment is the Military Maneuver Relief Map which has been newly installed by the Military department. The map contains 108 square feet of surface and represents several square miles. With the map there is an equipment of everything necessary to play the war game on paper. On the six sections of which the map is composed are represented mountains, lakes, forests, and streams. These sections are made in such a way that they can be placed together in many different combinations, to illustrate various military problems. Among the movable equipment of the map are 400 metal soldiers, making up three armies, 3 wagon trains, 50 horses, bugle and signal corps, railroad systems, railway and pontoon bridges, fences, and farm buildings.

The map is the invention of Captain Stacey of the 21st U. S. Infantry, under whom Lieut. Woolnough served for some time. Captain Stacey made the first one of these maps for his own use while stationed at Fort Snelling and later patented it. Lieut. Woolnough has had this novel map installed for the purpose of teaching practical military problems to the Cadet Corps.

The military department has recently organized a hospital corps which fills out a complete military organization. Captain Horace S. Villars, Med '17, and three other officers have been appointed and eight men have enlisted for the new service. The corps will include members from the medical college and those in pre-medical courses. The regular army equipment for a medical corps has been received and the men are studying the government manual, outlining the duties of members of such a corps.

"THE BEADLE" AN ALL SENIOR PUBLICATION.

The senior class has started a new precedent in the publication of a tri-weekly senior newspaper, devoted to the interests of the senior class. The first issue has just come from the press. This number is devoted to notices of Cap and Gown Day, the All-senior get-together, The Beadle, senior class organizations, University spirit, class song contest, cap, gown, photographs and invitation arrangements.

1893 BUSY.

Mrs. Guy C. Landis, 502 W. Franklin Ave., the secretary of the class of '93 has just mailed the first of a series of notices for the "Twentieth Anniversary" of the class which will be held at the country place of Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Avery on Christmas Lake, near Excelsior, Minn. It is the intention of the class to also invite some of their old teachers and make the occasion one to be long remembered. A large attendance is expected and a royal good time anticipated.

CENTRAL SOUTH DAKOTA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

First annual banquet of the Central South Dakota, University of Minnesota Alumni association, held at the St. Charles Hotel, Pierre, S. D., Monday evening, Feb. 24, 1913.

Twenty-two sat down to the tables at eight o'clock. After enjoying a very sumptuous banquet, chairs were pushed back and H. C. Quackenbush, President of the Association, introduced Judge Chas. S. Whiting, Law '89, of the supreme court, as a toastmaster of the evening. The judge in a very pleasing way introduced the following who responded to toasts.

Early days on the campus, Judge Samuel C. Polley, Law '90, of the supreme court; Co-education, Attorney Mrs. J. H. Johnson, '00, of Ft. Pierre, Secretary-Treasurer of the association; the Old Main, Reverend Robert Lincoln Kelley, '02, pastor of the First Baptist church of Pierre; Student pranks, Attorney Zell Guthrie, Law '04; Mike the Cop, Ralph S. Longstaff, Ex '10; "Prexy," H. C. Quackenbush, '07, cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, Pierre; Sid the Rat Man, A. H. Youngs, Med '07; member S. D. board of medical examiners; Riverbanking, State Senator Chas. M. Carroll, Law '05, Miller, S. D.

Following the toasts, which were of the best and brought many pleasant memories of 'Varsity days to mind, the guests sang Minnesota, with the three verses dedicated to Dr. Folwell, President Emeritus Northrop, and President Vincent.

It is the plan of the association to hold informal meetings during the year as well as the annual banquet. All Ski-U-Mahs coming to the Capital City are requested to look us up.

ANNUAL LAW ALUMNI ASSOCIATION BANQUET.

The Law Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota will give its annual banquet this year on April 1st, (opening day of the Spring term of the supreme court), instead of at commencement time. This change in date has been made for the purpose of making it possible for the country lawyers and out of town members of the legislature to attend.

The banquet will occur at the West hotel at 6:15 p. m., Tuesday evening, April 1st. Tickets, \$1.50. All members of the bar are invited to attend.

The subject for discussion for the evening will be the reform of legal procedure. This is a live subject at the present time, and it is planned to have some live speakers discuss the same. It is hoped that the discussion may bring out some practical suggestions which may help Minnesota in its work of simplifying and reforming legal procedure in this state. Some of the men who will probably be invited to speak are Justice Calvin L. Brown, Governor Eberhart, Lieutenant Governor Burnquist, Albert Baldwin of Duluth, President Vincent, Dean Vance, Price Wickersham of St. Paul, and G. W. Brown, and C. T. Knapp, members of the legislature.

The association plans to invite as honor guests the Chief Justice of the Supreme court, the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the House, the President of the State bar association, the President of the Ramsey County Bar Association, the President of Hennepin county Bar association, the President of the Bar association of the Eleventh Judicial district, the President of the Board of Regents, the President of the University of Minnesota, the Dean of the law school and the Attorney General of the State of Minnesota.

In addition to the consideration of the serious topic of the reform of legal procedure, the occasion will be enlivened by music, gridiron stunts and all the rollicking fun that would be seemly among an assemblage of lawyers. A noted soloist and a quartet of seniors from the law school will provide some special music and lead the singing. The celebrated law alumni round table will look after the gridiron part of the affair.

All in all it is expected that this banquet will be the greatest get-together that the law alumni association has yet had.

NEW HEATING PLANT OPERATING.

The new heating plant at the University is in operation and the buildings on the campus will henceforth receive their heat supply from that source. The two University firemen who were arrested last fall for violating the smoke ordinance were each fined \$25 in the municipal court last week.

TOTAL AMOUNT RAISED.

The total amount needed to employ a paid secretary for the agricultural branch of the Young Men's Christian Association has been raised. \$1500 was needed and \$1558 was raised. No one has yet been chosen for the position.

BANQUET FOR DEAN WESBROOK.

The senior class of the medical department give a banquet this evening at the Plaza in honor of Dean E. F. Wesbrook who has resigned and who leaves in the near future to become president of the University of British Columbia. Dr. W. A. Jones will be toastmaster. Dean Wesbrook will be the principal speaker. Drs. Litzenberg and Beard will speak for the faculty, while W. F. Finley, Edward Engberg and Paul Wipperrmann will speak on behalf of the senior class.

PHARMACY COLLEGE WELL REPRESENTED.

At the annual winter meeting of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical association, held at the Ryan Hotel, St. Paul, February 18th to 20th inclusive, the faculty of the college of pharmacy was very active. Dean Wulling has been the chairman of the scientific section for the past eight years and again presided at the session of the scientific and practical section, held on Wednesday, Feb. 19th. The session of this section is devoted to the reading of scientific papers and constitutes the backbone of the convention. Of the ten speakers who took part in the program, five were members of the faculty of the college of pharmacy.

Professor Bachman read a paper on "Suggestions for the improvement of some U. S. pharmacopoeial formulas." The paper was illustrated with demonstrations and finished products representing certain classes of pharmaceuticals. Dr. Newcomb spoke on "Medicinal plant cultivation and its relation to impurities in vegetable drugs." The paper was illustrated with photographs, drugs, specimens and demonstrations. Dr. Wulling presented a historical paper on the college of pharmacy. Mr. Handy treated the subject of biologic pharmaceutical chemistry and illustrated it with demonstrations of vibratory activity under the microscope. Mr. Bloomo read a paper embodying some of the research work he is doing in connection with the experimental cultivation of belladonna in the medicinal plant garden of the college of pharmacy. This paper was illustrated by an exhibit representing the crude drug in different stages of preparation and various commercial samples and a demonstration of the manufacture of its tincture and the carrying out of an alkaloidal assay.

This work is in the nature of graduate and extension work and is always greatly appreciated by all who attend the conven-

tion. Mr. Potts, national secretary of the national association of retail druggists, who was present at the session, stated on the floor at the close of the meeting that, although he attends many state and national pharmaceutical gatherings, he had never attended a more highly interesting and scientific session than this one. This was a high compliment coming from so well known and distinguished and conservative a gentleman as Mr. Potts.

The college had a very representative exhibit of drugs harvested last fall from the college medicinal plant garden and of a number of the more representative classes of preparations official in the U. S. pharmacopoeia, together with some technical apparatus and tablet machines.

Regent Sommers accepted an invitation from Chairman Wulling to attend the meeting. Mr. Sommers addressed the convention in a very happy and appreciated way.

Before the convention closed it accepted an invitation to hold the next session of the scientific and practical section at the new pharmacy building on the University campus.

DR. LEACH AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Dr. Henry G. Leach spoke at the University last Thursday afternoon upon Contemporary Scandinavian Art, to a large and enthusiastic audience. Dr. Leach is secretary and executive officer of the Scandinavian-American foundation and society of the same name. The object of these organizations is to bring the best in Scandinavian life and culture to the western world.

ARTICLE BY PHELAN.

Dr. Raymond V. Phelan, of the department of economics, has an article in the February Westminster Review upon "Woman labor and moral strength," in which the writer argues that participation of women in pursuits outside domestic lines seems to make them more law abiding and that most of the women of the criminal classes come from homes and from domestic service.

DR. SARDESON ON FOSSIL STUDY.

Dr. F. W. Sardeson, of the department of geology, gave a lecture recently upon "The influence of fossil study," in the University science course. Dr. Sardeson gave a historical review of the subject and explained how it was that a study of fossils is really the basis of our knowledge of geology.

"EUGENICS AND HEREDITY."

Professor Henry F. Nachtrieb, of the department of animal biology, gave a lecture at the Public Library, March 1st upon "Eugenics and Heredity." Professor Nachtrieb stated that eugenics can hardly be applied to normal human beings; it is the

duty of society to prevent the propagation of the criminal and mentally diseased. Professor Nachtrieb showed charts proving the heredity of feeble-mindedness and insanity from cases studied at the Minnesota institutions, and stated that in a state of free nature, such a story as this would have been absolutely impossible. In free nature the first member of this appalling pedigree would have been dropped by the wayside long before reaching sexual maturity.

"The social group which has made this possible, has the power to make it impossible. And it is not only an obligation of human society to protect itself against such a drag and burden by preventing the propagation of the malformed individual, but the factors which raise man above brute nature demand the prevention as an act of kindness to the unfortunate ones of human kind. Under the present organization and constitution of society, and in view of the characters of its individuals, I can see nothing but vain effervescing phrases in most of the suggestions and doctrines of the extreme eugenists, who stake everything on heredity and think of human society in terms of ants and bees.

"The philosophy that is rooted in the biological laws of the brute world and in human society, and stakes everything on heredity, is vicious both for the individual and society. For the individual it offers no inducement for personal striving after the highest ideals against odds, and to society it denies all hope for an improved social organism. The philosophy that stakes everything on the environment ends in the extinction and degradation of human society, and denies all testimony of history. Each relieves the individual of all personal responsibility for the part played in the social organism. Neither is a science and neither accords with the facts of biology and sociology."

PROFESSOR HOAGLAND RESIGNS.

Professor Ralph Hoagland, Ag '00, head of the division of chemistry of the college of agriculture, has resigned and gone to Washington, D. C., where he will enter upon his work in the Bureau of Animal Husbandry.

The department of chemistry of the college of agriculture is to be re-organized and all of the work in general chemistry will be given at the University campus in Minneapolis while the special divisions of chemistry relating particularly to agriculture will be given at the agricultural department. The department is very loath to lose Professor Hoagland who is recognized as a very strong man in his particular line of work.

GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Owing to ill health, Professor W. E. Brooke, of the department of engineering mathematics, has been granted a leave of

absence for the remainder of the present college year.

WILL REPRESENT THE UNIVERSITY.

Dean John F. Downey has been named by the Board of Regents to attend the conference of deans of art colleges of state universities to be held at Iowa City, March 18th and 19th. Professor A. S. Cutler will attend the annual conference of the American Railroad engineering association in Chicago, March 18th-21st.

UNIVERSITY EMPLOYEE COMMITS MURDER.

Oscar M. Olson, a graduate of the School of Agriculture and employed in agricultural extension work, connected with the maintenance of demonstration farms, last Wednesday, shot and killed a man in the city of St. Paul. At first Olson refused to make any statement concerning the cause of the deed, later, when pressed, he declared the killing in accordance with the "unwritten law." Both men enjoyed excellent reputations. Olson has been connected with the University for about four years.

TWO ALUMNI IN EXCITING ADVENTURE.

William L. Taylor, '12, and Guy Borge, '12, both graduates of the school of mines, who went to Venezuela some three or four months ago, were reported last week to have been captured by the Indians. A later report says that Taylor and Borge had penetrated about seventy-five miles into the jungle when their party was attacked by a large body of Indians. Though insufficiently armed, the Americans succeeded in driving the Indians off. Fearing to return directly to the place of their supplies, they made a detour which brought them out to the coast again safe and sound. Later reports say that the men lost their equipment and had an exceedingly narrow escape.

HAYS RESIGNS.

Willet M. Hays, assistant secretary of agriculture, and formerly connected with the agricultural department of the University, has resigned. Mr. Hays has not made any announcement of his plans for the future.

BOTANY STUDENTS RETURN.

Fred G. Tryon and Stafford King, students of the University, have recently returned from a six months' trip in botanical research on the islands of the Pacific ocean. These young men accompanied Professor Josephine Tilden, of the department of botany. Miss Tilden has a year's leave of absence and is continuing her investigations which she began on her previous

Pacific trip. Miss Tilden will continue her trip until the opening of the next college year.

"ERMINIE" TO BE GIVEN BY CHORUS.

Under the leadership of Professor Carlyle M. Scott, the members of the All University chorus will present the operetta "Erminie" some time in the early part of April. It was found impossible to give "Shogun" as had been planned since that operetta is not available for the use of amateur musicians.

SPRING PRACTICE.

The football men are getting out for spring practice and Dr. Williams meets them twice each week. It is said that the material looks promising.

OVERWHELMED BY SCORE OF 23 TO 8.

The Minnesota basketball team lost to Purdue, last Monday night, by a score of 23 to 8. At no time of the game did Minnesota show form. All Minnesota's scores were made in the first half which ended with a score of 12 to 8.

Minnesota has been out of the running almost from the opening of the season. The team has played in hard luck for the most part. The team has exhibited pluck and at times form but for the most part it has been a succession of decided defeats.

WIN FROM KANSAS.

The University rifle team won from Kansas last week by making a score of 946.

WOMEN'S BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT MARCH 14TH.

The women's basketball tournament will be held at the University Armory March 14th. The University crack squad will give an exhibition drill on this occasion.

TRYOUTS FOR SIGMA DELTA PSI.

Last Saturday afternoon at three o'clock in the University Armory about twenty candidates for membership in the new honorary athletic fraternity, Sigma Delta Psi, were put through their paces to prove their right to membership. An announcement of the results will be made in the next issue of the Weekly.

BIG UNIVERSITY CIRCUS.

Keep May 9th and 10th open. These are the dates chosen for the big University circus. The circus will be held under a big tent out of doors and will be under charge of Dr. Louis J. Cooke and E. B. Pierce, registrar. The circus will be in charge of

the Minnesota Union but will be an all-University affair and Mrs. Vincent, Dean Sweeney and Dr. Anna Norris have all agreed to boost for its success.

LOSE LAST GAME.

Minnesota lost to the Iowa quint, last Friday night, by a score of 12 to 9. Never has a basketball team gone through a season with so many defeats. The hoodoo seems to have been working over time this year.

ENGINEERING NOTES.

R. A. Lundquist, Eng. 1905, gave the first of a series of two lectures on "The erection of transmission lines" to the post-senior electricals on Saturday, March 1st.

E. P. Burch, Eng. 1892, addressed the students and the members of the faculty of the college of engineering on Saturday evening, Mar. 1st, on the "Electrification of steam railroads." The lecture was given under the auspices of the engineer's society.

Charles Lang, Eng. 1906, gave an illustrated lecture before the Minnesota section of the American institute of electrical engineers on "Electric drive in the N. W. consolidated mills." Within four years of graduation and within two years of his service with this company, Mr. Lang worked out a new system of electrical drive by which a saving of about \$12,000 per year was effected.

In the March 1st issue of the Electric Review, Professor W. T. Ryan reviews Alexander Gray's book on "Electrical machine design."

TO PREPARE BOOK.

Professor J. S. Young, of the department of political science and economics, has been asked by A. C. McClurg Company of Chicago to write one of a new series of books which the company will publish within the next twelve months. The general series is under the title of "Public Affairs." There will be twenty-four volumes. The series is to be under the editorial supervision of President Frank L. McVey, formerly of this institution, now president of the University of North Dakota. The subject of the book which Dr. Young has been asked to prepare is, "The state and the government."

VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

"Science" of February 7th, contains the vice-presidential address, delivered by Professor Nachtrieb before section F of the A. A. S. The address is a discussion of the question—It is worth while? The question refers to the continued existence of this section as a branch of the Ameri-

can Association for the Advancement of Science. The paper reviews the history of this branch of the national organization and points out the fact that, despite the multiplication of specialization within the group, there is still a place for the group and a real service for it to render.

WORD FROM YOSHIO TANIKAWA.

In a recent letter to Mrs. Frank O'Hara (Linda Maley, '01) Yoshio Tanikawa, '09, says that he is enjoying excellent health and is teaching in the Osaka City higher commercial school. This school is a college of commerce supported by the city of Osaka and has enrolled about one thousand students who are graduates of Japanese high schools. Mr. Tanikawa is teaching English. There are two American professors in the school who also teach English. The students of the school maintain a society for the purpose of training its members in the speaking of English. In addition to his teaching duties, Mr. Tanikawa lectures on various topics and also does editorial work on a newspaper which is published in Kyoto. His special field is "Religious movements in Europe and America."

Mr. Tanikawa is engaged to Miss Tazuko Miyata who is a graduate of Kyoto high school. The wedding will take place on the 3rd of April at Tsu, Ise.

THOUGHTS CAUGHT ON THE WING.

The mightiest educational force is life in action.

The world can never shake off the benign influence of the three wonderfully intense years of activity of Jesus of Nazareth.

He was the ideal teacher, and placed the goal on that lofty summit which makes it forever a benediction to every other teacher who honestly strives to reach it.

It blesses every earnest searcher for the truth, as well, and unites both the teacher and the scientific investigator in the great and lofty purpose to benefit the human race.—Arthur E. Haynes.

III.

THE SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS. . .

We have seen that the problem of social progress is at bottom a spiritual one, and we are now to consider some of the factors that enter into its spiritual working out. The first of these factors is just the consciousness that there is a social problem. That is to say, it is the awakening in men of the social consciousness, the intuitive recognition of social relations and obligations. Moral and spiritual ideals there have always been in the world. The application of these to the needs of the common life is a new thing under the sun.

In primitive society, of course, the social consciousness was practically the only

consciousness that existed. The tribe or clan alone had any real being. The individual had not yet emerged. Under the patriarchal form of social organization, the family was supreme. In the great empires of antiquity the individual was lost in the mass. The vast hordes of toilers who built the pyramids or piled sun-dried bricks to make the mighty palaces of Sargon and Sennacherib could hardly claim individual existence. The only individuals under such a regime were those few towering personalities whose native endowment qualified them to dominate their fellow men.

In Greece and Rome it was the state which was supreme. The citizen had rights, but they were subordinate to his duties. Sparta alone carried this to the extreme of taking children from their parents and educating them altogether for the service of the State; but the same ideal was implicit in all the political organizations of the Greek states, and was embodied in a large measure in the Roman law. In the Hebrew Scriptures the individual consciousness is mainly lost in the consciousness of the nation. Israel's sins were national sins. The rewards and punishments of Jehovah were visited upon the nation. In the Old Testament even the longing for immortality hardly rises to the personal form, but is satisfied with the hope of Israel's undying prosperity. It was not until Jesus Christ declared the supreme worth of the human soul and taught every man to look into the face of God and call Him Father, that the individual consciousness began to emerge above the surface of race and national consciousness.

The first great task of civilization was the evolution of the individual. The history of the nineteen Christian centuries has been largely the history of the development of individualism. Men had to be trained to the recognition of their personal rights; they had to be set free from the dominance of authority and tradition; they needed to be taught to use their own minds, to trust their own souls, to assume their own proper dignity as sons of God. Even as late as the sixteenth century, the Christian consciousness was largely a church consciousness. The great teaching of the Reformation was the right of every man to approach God for himself. The assertion of the spiritual rights of the individual by Luther and Calvin was the religious expression of the growing consciousness of personality, of individual worth and power, which bore fruit in the eighteenth century in the recognition of his political rights. Rousseau and Jefferson and Adam Smith laid the foundations for the rise of political and industrial democracy, and the problem of the nineteenth century was the enfranchisement of the individual in the exercise of his unalienable rights.

This development from the confused trib-

al consciousness of primitive man to the keen, intense and viril individualism of the nineteenth century was altogether inevitable and necessary. Men must find themselves before they can give themselves. The world can never go back to its former state of mind, nor cease to recognize the essential right of every man to live his own life, to think his own thoughts, to save his own soul. We have not yet learned the lesson in its completeness. We are still far too prone to accept our ideas at second-hand, to allow our ideals to be fashioned by tradition, to conform our lives to the conventionalities of our neighbors, and so to miss the full measure of our heritage. The end of life, after all, is the production of individuals. Not man, but men, are the last term in evolution, and we must never stop short of our full development into strong and rounded and self-reliant manhood and womanhood.

But Progress can never wait upon the final solution of any problem. Society, like man himself, advances by walking, which is a series of continued falling and stopping oneself,—first one foot, then the other. The ancient world stood on its social leg. For a thousand years the world has been swinging forward on the individualistic foot. Now it is time to advance the social foot once more. In other words, the world is coming once more to see that men, however superior and self-reliant they may be, nevertheless do not live in isolation from each other, and that the individual character, once developed, finds its function in the exercise of this relationship with its fellows. Hence, there is awakening in humanity a new social consciousness which, no less than the individualism which preceded it, has its root in the Christian teaching. If it be true that the individual soul has infinite worth, so that it profiteth a man nothing if he shall gain the whole world and lose himself, it is also true that he that would save his soul must lose it. He that loseth himself for the common good shall truly find himself.

So it has come about that the most characteristic feature of present day life is the growing social consciousness. The loftiest ideals of the past were those of the individual character. The ideals of the present are those of social service. One hardly need pause to illustrate this. One need only open the current magazines, or read the morning paper, or listen to the debates in Congress, or study the sermon topics for any Sunday, to realize that this is true. Every city has its social settlement, where high-minded and enthusiastic young men and women go to study at first hand the question of how the other half lives, and to endeavor to bring into the impoverished lives of the less fortunate some measure of the benefits of our civilization. Within a decade, chairs for social study have been established in our theological schools, and the minister of today is taught the need

of housing laws and factory legislation, along with the Hebrew roots and the history of the ancient church. Twenty years ago, women's clubs were interested chiefly in the study of Greek art and the poetry of Robert Browning. Today they have added to this the promotion of social centers or the elevation of public amusement. It is the age of the social problem, and it is so because for the first time mankind has awakened to a sense of social responsibility.

Now this awakening consciousness of social needs and obligations is precisely the first step in the solution of the social problem. The doctor knows that, in nine cases out of ten, the diagnosis of the disease is the important thing; that, this being accomplished, remedial measures will naturally suggest themselves, and, hindrances being removed, nature will do the rest. The same thing is true with regard to social disorders. When once men have awakened to their obligations to their fellows and have become conscious of their neighbor's needs, the good sense and good will of normal humanity will go far towards solving the problem. Though it be true, as we have seen, that the social problem is at bottom the problem of character, and that if all men were good men the rest of the matter would largely take care of itself, at the same time it is also true that most human wrongs are due to thoughtlessness or ignorance, more than to intentional ill will. The chief hindrance to the application of moral principles to the modern problem has lain in the complexity of our social organization, whereby the disastrous effects of a man's selfishness or carelessness have not been directly apparent to himself. A man who would never dream of committing murder will permit the tenement house which he owns to become crowded and unsanitary, or will neglect to employ expensive safeguards in his factory, because the responsibility for any unfortunate result seems to be distributed. When it comes to the influence, upon the welfare of remote beings whom he has never seen, of policies adopted by the corporation in whose bonds his money is invested, he feels that to be a matter as far beyond his interest as his ken. When once the social consciousness has been aroused, some time may be required to work out the channels through which it may find its effect upon the social structure, but it is largely a question of time. The first step, therefore, in the solution of the social problem is the cultivation of the social consciousness.

This involves first of all the socialization of religion. Christianity has concerned itself from the beginning with the salvation of the human soul. This has been regarded as its supreme task; and the fundamental thing in the salvation of the soul is the establishment of right relations between the soul and God. Theology has concerned itself therefore with the ques-

tion of God's attitude toward mankind and toward the individual in his weakness and his sin, and with the means whereby right relations may be established between the individual sinner and his God. This task is as important and fundamental in the twentieth century as in the first, and it will be so to the end of time. But we are beginning to see that, while a man's life begins in his relationship to God and perhaps ends there, it must find daily expression in relation to all his fellow men, and the love which Christ taught to be the sum of religion must include his fellow men no less than God. For nineteen hundred years we have concentrated our attention chiefly on the first commandment—"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart." It is now time to awaken to the word of the Master that the second commandment is like unto the first—"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." St. John the apostle of love it was who asked "If a man love not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?" Religion begins in worship, but it must not end there. If it fail to express itself in service, then is its worship barren and its life dies of starvation. The time has gone by when a man may give himself to meditation and worship, and forget the needs of his neighbor, or when he can devote himself to the culture of his own spiritual life and leave the solution of social problems to the secular agencies about him. Time was when men gave alms, not for the sake of the poor, but in order through the giving of alms they might acquire merit with God and save their own souls. But we have come upon a day when religion must be interpreted in larger terms than this, and we must see that our duty to our brother and our duty to God are one. The complexity of our modern social structure must be filled and inspired with the consciousness of mutual obligation and the spirit of brotherly love, and this consciousness and this spirit must become the source of all plans and programs for social betterment.

The church has not fulfilled its duty to humanity when it has plucked a certain number of individual sinners as brands from the burning. Its function is not exhausted in cultivating the inner side of spiritual character, nor in affording opportunity for expressing the spirit of reverence. It is directly concerned with elevating and purifying the conditions under which men live; with rebuking the social sins of selfish and respectable business leaders; with awakening in men the consciousness of their brother's need, with bringing in the Kingdom of God on earth. Christianity is a gospel for society no less than for the individual, and points to the creation of a new heaven and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness. The responsibility for keeping this program before the eyes of the multitude, and of

quicken in them the spirit through which these ideal ends may be brought to pass is the burden that is laid on the Christian Church. The social message has been implicit in Christianity from the beginning, and the church has ever been a tremendous factor in social progress. The call of today is a call not for a new gospel, but for a broader emphasis on certain phases of the old truth, to the end that the brotherhood of righteousness and peace in holiness of spirit may be set up in all the earth.

This involves as well the socialization of our morality. Of course, in a sense, all morality is social. If a man robs or kills, he robs or kills someone. If he is a good man, he refrains from harming his neighbor, and rather seeks to do him good. But the whole matter of moral life has from time immemorial been an affair of individuals. So long as our obligation to our neighbor was fulfilled, whether on its negative side of refraining from harm, or on its positive side of doing good, our duty was exhausted. The lesson which is now set for mankind to learn is that this obligation extends not merely to the man whom we see and know, and upon whom the effects of our action can be measured, but to all those who may be in the remotest degree effected by our action. A pebble dropped into the ocean may cast its ripples upon the farthest shore. So our sins and our good deeds are multiplied to all the complexities of the vast social organism, and must be judged thereby. The time has gone by, therefore, when a man may be a good man personally, but a bad citizen; a loyal churchman, but the promoter of a pernicious trust. However excellent a man's private principles may be, they must bring him into active relation to the social needs of the world, else he fails in his full duty.

As Professor Ross has pointed out, the most deadly sins of our time are not the transgressions of the old simple laws of personal conduct, such as drunkenness, vice, or personal violence; but the social wrongs which strike at the foundations of civilization. The man who gets drunk and murders his wife sins against an individual. His sin is known as such. Society abhors such a crime and will not rest until he is punished. But the man who buys legislation not only may purchase the right so to run his business that he may make profit out of the bodies and souls of women and children, but he likewise strikes a blow at liberty and the right of self-government. Child labor murders a whole generation. The exploitation of woman's toil in sweat-shop and department store strikes a blow at the homes of the nation. The corruption of courts, the bribing of jurors, the purchase of votes, undermine the very foundation of society.

There are needed no new principles of morality; but there is needed the extension of the old principles to the new and

complex relations of modern life; and this extension must be based on the clear recognition of the obligations which these relations involve.

The social consciousness must pass over into the social conscience. The knowledge of our brother's need must take hold of us with a sense of obligation. Men must know that they have no right to sit down to the quiet enjoyment of the fruits of civilization, nor to feel that they are the favored ones of God. For privileges and benefits are but the measures of obligation; and to whom much has been given, of him much shall be required. A further lesson of the complexity of the modern social and industrial organization is our mutual complicity in social wrongs and the responsibility for their righting. The world is stirred now and again with the story of industrial crimes and political wrongs. A great combination of capital crushes its competitors, or monopolizes some of the necessities of life, and lays all mankind under tribute, oppressing the poor and exploiting the weakness of the ignorant and helpless. A powerful nation seizes its weaker neighbor for its own political advantage. A fanatical agitator stirs the passions of his fellows by the reckless denunciation of the rich and powerful, and a destructive strike is inaugurated wherein the wrongs of labor are avenged with riot and destruction, or a McNamarra dynamiting plot is incited. When these things occur, our indignation is stirred and we denounce the trust magnate or the political leader or the labor union. And these all have done their wrongs and must bear the responsibility; but not these alone are guilty, for so bound together are mankind today in a common web of mutual activity and responsibility that every man must be indicted for society's crimes. If we, by our ignorant and slavish submission to party tradition, hinder the advancement of needed legislation or honest administration, we are responsible for the trust. If we have let labor fight its own battle with the entrenched and united forces of selfish capital, we are responsible not only for the suffering of the laborer, but for his hysterical violence when his patience is exhausted. If the desire for bargains fosters the existence of the sweat shop or the department-store whose wages will not suffer the cash-girl to live without shame, we are our brother's and our sister's keeper.

Thus we begin to see that the first factor in the solution of the problem of modern life is a new surrender to the law of Christian brotherhood. We boast ourselves Christian and proclaim our fidelity to the loftiest ideals which the experience of the ages has established in the hearts of men; but we do well to remember with Lowell that the measure of our devotion to these ideals is not our cathedrals, nor our libra-

ries, nor our collections of art, nor the palatial homes of wealth and ease, but the slum and the prison and the submerged tenth. When, in Lowell's poem, the Lord Christ came to earth to see how men, His brothers, held Him in regard, they showed Him, you remember, the mighty temples builded in His name and His images set up all over the land:

"Then Christ sought out an artisan,
A low-browed, stunted, haggard man,
And a motherless girl, whose fingers thin,
Pushed from her faintly want and sin.

These He set in the midst of them,
And as they drew back their garments' hem
For fear of defilement, 'Lo!' said He,
'The images ye have made of Me.' "

It is our task so to enthrone in the hearts of men Christ's consciousness of brotherhood and Christ's law of love that the least of these His brethren may be lifted up to freedom and life.

WEDDINGS AND ENGAGEMENTS.

Grant A. White, '07, was married February 5th to Miss Charlotte Reed, at San Juan, Porto Rico. There were present at the wedding Juanita Day, '08, as bridesmaid, Ethel Cosgrove, '09, and Mrs. Wall (Anne Hull), '11. Mr. and Mrs. White will make their home at Cambridge, Mass., where Mr. White is superintendent of the University Press.

The engagement of Clifford C. Champine, Law '08, and Marjorie E. Roberts, both of this city, has been announced. The wedding will take place May 3rd.

Miss Arbutus Semple Guck and Emerson Daniel Sawyer, Eng '10, were married January 9th, at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. After a brief trip to Montreal and New York, Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer returned to make their home at the Soo, where Mr. Sawyer has accepted a position with the Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Company.

BIRTHS.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Garrison of Thermopolis, Wyo., a son, Ivan Delano, February 10th, 1913. Mrs. Garrison was Rose Simmons, '96.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bailey (Mary Woodward, '02) of St. Paul Park, a son, January 16th, 1913.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Baer, '05, (Isabelle Stene) a daughter, February 3rd.

DEATHS.

Marjorie Hewitt, Ex '13, died at her home, 3029 Irving Ave. So., March 5th.

Sumner Bookwalter, Law '92, a member of the firm of Bookwalter & Co., wholesale produce dealers, of this city, died some two weeks ago after a short illness from pneumonia. Mr. Bookwalter came to this city

about twenty-three years ago. He was registrar of the railroad and warehouse commission and later registrar of the Chamber of Commerce. For the past seven years he has been identified with the commission business in this city. He is survived by his wife, two sons and two daughters.

Mention was made of the death of Victor Hugo, Eng '96, in an earlier issue of the Weekly. We have been requested by friends to make further note of the fact that Mr. Hugo died after two days illness with pneumonia. Mrs. Virginia Hugo, his widow, is living at 4601 Tower Grove Place, St. Louis, Mo., where Mr. Hugo died.

Harry M. Jacobson, Mines '10, was recently killed in a snowslide in the vicinity of Mount Champion mine, Leadville, Colo. Mr. Jacobson had left the mine for the mill which was a short distance away, on March 4th and he was not missed until the following noon. Two slides of fresh snow occurred between the time he left the mine and the time he was first missed. Mr. Jacobson was twenty-five years old and the son of O. P. B. Jacobson, member of the state board of grain appeals of this city.

Lieutenant Allan C. Keyes, a former student of the University and brother of Charles F. Keyes, '96, Law '99, died at Fort Clark, Texas, last Tuesday. Lient. Keyes is survived by his wife and one son, Allan Jr., eleven years of age. The body was taken to Washington Arlington cemetery for burial. Charles F. Keyes left for Washington last Thursday night. Lieutenant Keyes graduated from West Point in 1897 and has twice seen service in the Philippines.

Arthur M. Webb, Law '95, of Ft. Atkinson, Wis., died at Battle Creek (Mich) Sanitarium, February 24th where he had gone ten days before for treatment. Mr. Webb has had trouble from ulcers of the stomach for some years and the immediate cause of his death was a hemorrhage of the stomach.

The citizens of Ft. Atkinson joined in paying tribute to the worth of Mr. Webb on the occasion of his funeral. During his residence in Ft. Atkinson, Mr. Webb held the positions of city attorney, was one of the trustees of the Congregational church, president of the library board, director of the school board, and was twice elected president of the state real estate association.

JUNIOR AGRICULTURAL STUDENT BREAKS NECK.

John Ihle, a junior student in the college of agriculture broke his neck in a wrestling bout at the Cooke gymnasium,

in this city, last Thursday night. Ihle was injured a few moments after the opening of the match by a fall. It was seen at once that he had been seriously injured and physicians were called in. It is doubtful whether he will recover and if he should, he will probably be paralyzed. Mr. Ihle was a member of the second team of the football squad last fall, president of the agricultural athletic association and a member of the Daily staff. The accident has cast a gloom over the department where he is best known and held in high esteem and came as a distinct shock to the whole institution.

Later—Mr. Ihle died early Saturday morning.

PERSONALS.

'84 Eng—Arthur Holt who has been with the engineering department of the Milwaukee road for many years, has recently been promoted to be assistant chief engineer of the whole system with an office at Chicago.

'90 Med—Dr. Fred Carroll is now at Winnebago, Minn., instead of Delhi, Minn.

'92 Eng—Mr. E. P. Burch, consulting engineer, made an address before the Engineers society of the University in which he predicted that within a very few years electric tractors will practically replace steam locomotives. He showed by convincing figures that electric power is bound to be more economic as well as safer than steam power.

'93 Eng—D. C. Washburn, agricultural engineer, is located at Long Prairie, Minn. Mr. Washburn who is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and who has been engaged in the preparation of plans for all kinds of farm houses, farms and surveying, is now a member of the state highway commission. He was formerly located at Elk River, Minn.

'94 Law—J. Frank Wheaton, who is now practicing law in New York City, is a candidate for the post of minister to Liberia. Although Mr. Wheaton had always been a republican he organized the Colored Democratic league of New York state and has been in charge of the Colored Tammany-ites.

'95—Isabella McH. Austin, dean of women of the University of Washington, writes that that institution is now working to secure an appropriation from the legislature to erect a Woman's building. This building will include, according to the plans proposed, adequate gymnasium facilities, provision for home economics and social quarters, including a Commons for women.

'95 Law—Walter N. Carroll has just returned from a five months' trip abroad. Mrs. Carroll and their children are still in

Europe and Mr. Carroll will rejoin them in Switzerland early in May. Mr. Carroll spent several days with his son Richard in Chicago. The son will join his parents in Europe in the spring of 1914, in the fall of which year the whole family will return to Minneapolis.

'97—J. R. Hitchings of Winnipeg, Man., stopped over at the University on his way to California where he expects to spend the next month. Mrs. Hitchings and their four daughters have been spending the winter at Long Beach where Mr. Hitchings will join them and return home later by way of the Canadian Pacific. Mr. Hitchings has been very successful in his business, specially during the past year. He has a box factory in Winnipeg and employs seventy workmen.

'97—A. A. Norton's address as given in the alumni directory is incorrect. The address given is his old address. In the renumbering of Chicago his address was changed to 1601 Title & Trust Building.

'98 Law—C. A. Kvello is the only Ski-U-Mah alumnus residing at Muskogee, Okla. He is in the employ of the Planters Cotton & Ginning Co.

'00—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Johnson, both of the class of 1900, are engaged in the practice of law at Ft. Pierre, S. D. Mrs. Johnson, Lydia B. Carlson, is an ardent suffragist as well as an able lawyer and predicts that the suffrage amendment to the constitution of South Dakota will be adopted in the fall of 1914.

'01 Law—A. N. Andersen has been practicing law at Ladysmith, Wis., for the past ten years and has established a very excellent practice. He has held the office of city attorney and district attorney and is at the present time a member of the firm of Andersen & Falge, specializing on commercial business.

'01—Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Glover, of Rockford, Ill., have been visiting Mr. Glover's mother in this city. Mr. Glover, who is manager of the Emerson-Brantingham company was a former member of the class of 1901.

'01—Lieutenant and Mrs. F. F. Jewett (Clara Steward) have been spending three months in California before Lieut. Jewett reported for duty at his new station, Fort Mackenzie, Wyoming, where he is now stationed with the 18th Infantry.

'02 Eng—W. B. McPherson has recently changed his address from Vancouver, B. C., to 218 S 3rd St., Stillwater, Minn.

'03 Ag—Francis B. Guthrie is teaching agriculture at Estacada, Ore., in one of the first high schools in Oregon to take up the subject of agriculture. Oregon is about to take advanced steps in getting practical science to practical farmers, a line

of work that seems to be well worth while. Mr. Guthrie says that Minnesota is generally recognized in Oregon as a leader in this sort of work.

'04—Martin Aygarn is superintendent of the schools at Sauk Centre instead of Lake Charles.

'04—Mabel Bryden is now located at 506 North Main St., Crookston, Minn.

Med '04—Dr. L. M. Lundmark is practicing his profession at Ladysmith, Wis., where he has been for the past eight years.

'05—W. E. Thompson is located at Ladysmith, Wis., where he is interested in the Flambeau River Lumber Co.

'05—Mrs. E. V. Youngquist (Florence DeBell) of Carter, S. D., who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Thompson, of this city, visited the University last Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Youngquist have been spending the winter at Pierre, S. D. Mr. Youngquist is a member of the South Dakota legislature. Before her marriage Mrs. Youngquist taught in St. Mary's school on the Rosebud Indian Agency and later was engaged in settlement work among the same Indians. This is her first visit to the University since graduation.

'06—Luella Huelster Bishop is now living at Tientsin, China, Mr. Bishop having been appointed deputy consul general at that place. This city has a foreign settlement of some size, which resembles a European city. There are comparatively few Americans there. In a recent letter, Mrs. Bishop says, "Some months ago when we were guests at dinner in Peking, I found myself seated beside Mr. Perry O. Hanson, '99, who had just returned from furlough and had been at the University, so we enjoyed exchanging reminiscences."

'06—Lydia Vallentyne, of Red Lodge, Mont., is now Mrs. Willard Lampe of Philadelphia. Her husband is Presbyterian minister. They have one child.

'07—Mrs. L. W. Aldrich (Mabel Gibbs) is now living at Bemidji, Minn.

'07 Eng—J. H. Pearce has recently changed his address from Helena to Thompson Falls, Mont.

'07 Mines—Elmer A. Probst is in the engineering department of the Southern New England Railway corps at Southbridge, Mass.

'07 Law—C. M. Stockton has recently changed his address from Big Timber, Mont., to Faribault, Minn.

'08—Signe Rosdahl has removed from Wheaton, Minn., to 1500 Stevens Ave., Minneapolis.

'08 Pharm—Ernest A. Stoppel who has been living in Rochester, Minn., is now chemist with the Canadian North Pacific Fisheries Co., of Victoria, B. C.

'09 Eng—F. R. Grant is in the employ of the power and mining department of the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y. He is working on a proposition dealing with induction motors, rotary converters and transformers. His address is 217 Victory Ave.

'09 Pharm—Harry W. Speidel is located at Ladysmith, Wis., where he has his own drug store.

'09 Eng—Leslie E. Turner who was formerly located at Detroit, Mich., is now living at 2541 Territorial Rd., St. Paul.

'10—Edward T. Chestnut is superintendent of schools at Perham, Minn.

'10 Law—Joseph Granbec, of St. Paul, is located at Winnipeg, Man., for the practice of his profession.

'10—Ben Hur Kepner is chief chemist for the Maple Leaf Milling Co., of Port Colborne, Ont. This company is at the present time enlarging their plant and expect to have a capacity of 20,000 barrels before next year. This will make it the largest milling concern in Canada.

'10 Eng—Edward W. Leach has recently changed his address from St. Paul to Buhl, Minn. He has left the government service and is now with Butler Bros., contractors.

'10 Eng—C. Hugo Nelson has recently left Portland, Ore., to accept a position with Grays Harbor Railway and Light Company at Aberdeen, Wash.

'10 Law—Alfred F. Stone is practicing law at Caldwell, Idaho.

'10—Winifred E. Turner who was formerly located at St. James, Minn., is now living in this city at 3128 16th Ave. So.

'10—Hazel Witchie is teaching English in the James Millikin University at Decatur, Ill. Miss Witchie is very pleasantly situated and is enjoying her work very much.

'11 Mines—T. S. Abbott is now with the Liberty Bell Gold Mining Co., at Telluride, Colo.

'11 Law—Jay A. Larkin has recently changed his address from Minneapolis to Glenwood, Minn.

'11 Mines—Chas. Walters is living at Medicine Hat, Alberta.

'12 Law—John Green recently visited Emmett, Idaho, looking over that part of the country with a view of locating in Idaho.

'12 Mines—E. A. Hewitt has recently changed his address from Hibbing, Minn., to Butte, Mont. His address is 637 West Granite St.

'12 Mines—L. F. Knox is at the present time employed by a local construction company at Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada.

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'12—Marie M. Shelley is teaching the biological sciences and Latin in the high school of Park River, N. D.

'12 Law—Fred Tydeman, attorney for the state board of health, visited Bemidji last week.

'12 Eng—Charles N. Young has recently changed his address from Pittsfield, Mass., to 110 Nott Terrace, Schenectady, N. Y.

L. W. Ayer, 79 years old, was chosen president of the farmers' short course students of the current year and spoke for the class at the graduating exercises held in the agricultural department chapel February 19th. Mr. Ayer, who is a resident of Morris county, claims to be the oldest living Minnesotan born in this state.

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