

Vol. XII

March 17, 1913

No. 23

VACATION.

The University will close Wednesday March 16th, at six p. m., and will open again on the morning of March 27th.

BJORGE VERY LOW.

Guy Bjorge, Mines '12, who recently escaped from the Indians in Venezuela, is said to be in a hospital at Maracaibo with blood poisoning. A telegram was received last week by Governor Eberhart from Secretary of State Bryan conveying the information.

W. L. Taylor, Mines '12, Mr. Bjorge's companion, is said to be well.

ONLY TWO QUALIFY.

L. J. Coady and H. L. Stoner were the only two athletes who were able to qualify for Sigma Delta Psi, the newly organized national athletic fraternity, which its founders propose shall occupy the same position in the athletic world that Phi Beta Kappa does in the world of letters. The contest was held in the University Armory Saturday afternoon, March 8th. Coady, a junior engineer, and Stoner, a junior academic, were the only two men who were able to qualify in the necessary three events to give them membership in the fraternity. Those who failed to qualify will have another opportunity later in the year to bring up their records.

DISCUSSED BY THE STUDENT COUNCIL.

The members of the academic student council last Monday discussed the question of whether it would be possible to have the seniors in the academic college act as advisors for the members of the incoming class. The council decided that it would be possible and desirable. Such an activity, it is believed, would serve a double purpose. It would give the freshmen the advantage of the experience of the upper-classmen and it would also bring to the upper-classmen a realization of their responsibility for the student life in the institution, giving student life a solidarity that it could not otherwise enjoy.

PLAN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

There are over twenty alumni living in Thief River Falls, Minn. They are planning to meet within a short time to organize a local alumni association. The University band is about to give a concert in Thief River Falls under the auspices of the alumni living in that place.

FAVOR RETURN TO CONFERENCE.

As a result of the first day's vote at Michigan on the conference question, 259 students expressed their opinion and of this number 214 were in favor of a return to the conference.

THE FACTS IN THE SCALPING CASE.

The All-University council which has had consideration of the case of the students scalping football tickets, has just issued the following statement of facts.

1. Statement of facts.

On November 22nd, Mr. W. Richardson, a student of the University last year, and Mr. Louis Iverson, a student at the time, induced certain students to purchase non-transferable student tickets for the Chicago game at fifty cents. These were turned over to Mr. Richardson. While trying to sell these tickets, outside the gate, at the Chicago game, they were taken away from him by the Chicago ticket master.

Each ticket bore the following statement signed by the original purchaser:—

"This ticket is non-transferable and is void unless countersigned in presence of the ticket seller at Marshall Field."

(Signature)

The following named students received no money for their assistance in obtaining the tickets: (then follows a list of eighteen names.)

The following named persons planned to make a profit on the sale of the tickets at \$1.50 and \$2.00. (Then follows the names of two students who were held responsible.)

II. Action Taken.

(Continued on page 3)

THE GOPHER

1914

To the Alumni of Minnesota:—

The 1914 Gopher board is making this appeal to you in regard to this year's Gopher so that it may call to your attention the various features of this year's Gopher.

The Alumni Weekly gives you a common bond with all the alumni of our great institution as well as with many happenings at the University, but the Gopher will give you an insight into student life as it is. It has frequently been said that the alumni have little or no interest in the students outside of certain particular groups. Why not let this year's Gopher refute that statement?

The following features of the 1914 Gopher are so different as to be worthy of mention.

(1) One hundred and fifty more pages than ever, six hundred and forty-eight in all.

(2) A better quality of paper than ever used before.

(3) A binding in two colors and gold, the top of the book being gilded.

(4) More color than ever before—ten three color plates.

(5) There will be a full page photograph of Dr. Vincent inserted in every volume. The Gopher photographer is making eighteen hundred copies of a new picture of Prexy, made especially for the Gopher and so far as we know, this is the first time a picture of this quality has been placed in any college annual.

(6) Full page half tones have been made of all the deans in the University, and they will be placed at the heads of their various departments.

(7) A series of new pictures of the University buildings have been made for the Gopher and these will be run in double color ink in a special section.

(8) The border this year will be in pearl gray, high light half tone and gold, giving an effect which we believe is different from any other college annual.

(9) Attempts have been made to improve every department, for example, new pictures have been made of every fraternity and sorority house for the organization department. The Athletic department has a number of distinctive features, and the Feature department will be full of life and snap on every page.

(10) The aim of the publishers this year has been to produce a book that would be a truly Minnesota book. From the binding throughout the book the word "Minnesota" and we think the spirit of "Minnesota" will permeate everything.

On Tag day this year more than seven-hundred Gophers were contracted for—six hundred more than ever before. Since that date nearly all of our proposed edition of 1750 copies has been contracted for. A small percentage of these orders will not be good, but until the results of this advertisement are apparent no more orders will be taken, and we will guarantee to see that every alumnus who orders a Gopher before April 1st, will get one. The cost of publishing the Gopher is something more than \$7,000, or more than \$4.00 per copy, but owing to other sources of income, the book is sold for \$2.50 and the book will be sent express C. O. D. to anyone, who puts in an order before April 1st, and makes the remittance before May 1st, the date of publication. We ask that you act at once. We are holding matters up at this end for you. We promise a Gopher—"The Best Ever." Send all orders to

The 1914 Gopher Board,

No. 1 Folwell Hall.

1914

THE GOPHER



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

THE FACTS IN THE SCALPING CASE.

(Continued from page 1)

On January 10th, 1913, the Ticket Com-
mittee of the Athletic Association exam-
ined each of the above named students.

The facts were admitted by all. There
was no disagreement.

Early in February, the facts, as ascer-
tained by the athletic association commit-
tee were turned over to the All-University
student council.

The council reviewed and considered all
of the facts and made the following recom-
mendations:

(1) That the following eighteen men be
barred from all "student ticket" privileges
during the remainder of their college cours-
es: (list given)

(2) That they each refund to the athletic
management the sum of one dollar and fifty
cents, which was lost to the two institutions
through their act.

(3) That these resolutions be given pub-
licity in The Minnesota Daily, and notice
given that the council will consider a repe-
tition of such acts, i. e., the transfer of stu-
dent privileges to outsiders, either for gain
or gratis, sufficient cause for expulsion
from the University;

(4) That in the case of W. Richardson
and Louis Iverson, being the instigators
and abettors of this ticket fraud, and being
now outside the jurisdiction of the Univer-
sity authorities and this body, we recom-
mend that they be forbidden to register

as students in the University of Minneso-
ta for a period of three years to date from
February 5th, 1913.

And be it further resolved that the All-
University council earnestly recommend to
the athletic board of control that such steps
be taken as will acquaint all students with
the rules and regulations governing the
sale of student ticket privileges."

On February 15th, the reports of both
the above committees were referred to the
senate committee on student finance. This
committee reported February 19th, approv-
ing and recommending the report and rec-
ommendations of the student council.

In accordance with the recommendations
of the student council, this report is now
made public."

MINNESOTA IN THE LEAD.

Professor A. V. Storm, of the department
of agriculture, has recently returned from
a trip to the Atlantic coast where he has
been studying the various systems of agri-
cultural education. He finds that in the
East agricultural education as we under-
stand it in the Central West, is practically
not in existence, the work largely dealing
with boys clubs and back yard gardens. In
Wisconsin the system of agricultural high
schools is said not to be working in perfect
harmony with the regular school system.
Minnesota's plan of having agriculture a
department in the regular high school is
found to be working better than any other
plan investigated.

TWO STUDENT STUDY TRIPS.

Under the leadership of Professor Lehn-
erts, of the department of geology, two
summer trips have been arranged as courses
in the summer school. The first trip will
be a tour of Minnesota extending from
June 16th to July 12th; the second, from
July 28th to August 16th, a tour through
Yellowstone Park.

FEEDING DAIRY COWS.

The department of agriculture has re-
cently issued a pamphlet, in convenient
form (near-farmers will probably carry it
in their vest pockets, while the real farm-
ers, who are said to wear no vests, will
keep it in a box with the scales used to
weigh bossy's rations) devoted to feeding
dairy cows. The pamphlet is by Professor
Haecker, of the division of dairy and ani-
mal husbandry, and fills 53 pages, 3 3-8 x
6 inches.

After a brief discussion of the topic and
a report upon what has been accomplished
at the University department of agriculture,
Professor Haecker discusses briefly classes
of feed and what common animal food-
stuffs raised on the farm furnish the de-
sired elements.

Then follows tables showing the results
of years of experiments from which cer-
tain laws have been deduced. These tables

show the amounts of various elements needed to make a balanced ration for cows of various weights and for each ten pounds of milk production. How to formulate the particular ration for a particular cow producing a certain number of pounds of milk, is explained clearly and fully, as well as how to secure the best results from the lowest priced rations and particularly how to secure such results from the feed which the farmer may raise upon his own farm.

The care of the cow and many other matters bearing upon the question of increasing the net product of the dairy cow are included. This is not a new report, but a modified form of material calculated to be of the greatest practical use to the owners of cows.

COMPETE FOR MERCER PRIZE.

Hugh V. Mercer, Law '94, offers, annually, three gold medals for winners in a series of debates between the various classes in the law school.

The question for discussion this year is—Resolved: That there should be enacted by our states and by the United States appropriate legislation compelling all employers and employees to arbitrate any dispute growing out of their relationship, whenever there are more than ten upon either side of the controversy; provided the same becomes of sufficient severity to affect seriously and unreasonably the general welfare of the community.

In the first debate to take place April 4, the third year class will argue the affirmative side of the question while the first year men will uphold the negative. The second debate on April 11 will be between the second year class and the winners of the first debate.

The medals are awarded upon the basis of individual merit in debate and not necessarily to the members of the winning team.

FOREST RANGERS AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Seven forest rangers, one half of the total number employed by the state of Minnesota, have been at the University recently for the purpose of obtaining instruction concerning the control of timber lands in Minnesota under their charge.

POUCHER PROMOTED.

Jay Poucher, Ex Law '06, University postmaster, has been promoted by the Board of Regents to be inventory clerk as well as postmaster and his salary was increased 50 per cent. Mr. Poucher has already entered upon the duties of his new office and is busy organizing his plans for carrying out the duties of the same.

HUMPHREY GIVEN IMPORTANT APPOINTMENT.

H. B. Humphrey, '99, formerly head of the department of botany in the State Col-

lege of Washington, and Plant Pathologist of the Washington state agricultural experiment station, has recently been appointed to fill the position of Pathologist in charge of cereal disease investigations in the bureau of plant industry, Washington, D. C. Mr. Humphrey entered upon the duties of his new office March 1st. Mrs. Humphrey was Olive Mealey, '99.

SUGGESTS THREE NEW PLANS.

W. F. Webster, '86, principal of the East high school, in a recent discussion of the school survey made in the city of Minneapolis, said that there is three things which should be done.

1st—An employment commission should be established. Such a commission could give valuable information for the direction of those seeking employment in various fields, and two new courses should be established in all of our high schools, one leading to a business career, and the other for the training of those who expect to enter industrial lines.

The third departure which Mr. Webster advocated was that vocational guidance should be available for students of twelve years old and upwards who are in need of such advice.

PAPER BY LEE.

Oliver Justin Lee, '07, who is connected with the Yerkes Observatory at Williams Bay, Wis., has an article in the January number of the Astrophysical Journal upon "The Spectroscopic system of Camelopardalis." The whole paper and its conclusions are unusually technical and intelligible only to one versed in mathematical astronomy. It fills 26 pages and is well illustrated with drawings, tables and a half tone reproduction of "Spectrogram of Camelopardalis."

ELLIOTT TALKS ON PHILIPPINES.

Last week Judge Chas. B. Elliott, '88, addressed the Office Men's Association upon the Philippines. The substance of his conclusions, as stated in that address was—that the people of the Philippine Islands are capable and deserving of self government and the United States should give them their independence.

WILL PROPOSES PLAN.

G. A. Will, Law '96, good roads enthusiast, offers a plan to overcome the objections to the Dunn bill, now in the legislature. Mr. Will's plan is to establish a state highway department with a commissioner, as sole responsible chief and provide him with a competent staff of skilled assistants. The Dunn Bill leaves the spending of the road funds to the counties, which might and might not bring about the establishment of a real system of state roads.

PERSONALS.

Ex '89—Charles H. Alden of Seattle, Wash., has recently been appointed by the Panama Pacific International Exposition Company to furnish architectural assistance in getting their buildings under construction. Mr. Alden will retain his office and business in Seattle although this work in San Francisco will take most of his time for some months to come. His address in San Francisco is, Division of Works, Exposition Grounds.

'93 Dent—Dr. Thomas B. Hartzell, of the college of dentistry, visited Atlanta, Ga., last week, to give two addresses and a clinic. Dr. Hartzell was invited to address the Central Georgia and Atlanta dental societies and while in Atlanta gave an address before the Atlanta college of dentistry.

'02—Reverend Ernest W. Wright is pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Lewiston, Mont.

'05 Chem—M. B. Jackson is just leaving Grand Forks, N. D., and will locate at Williston in the same state. He has accepted a position as credit manager for the Williston Grocery Co., dealers in wholesale fruit and groceries.

'05 Eng—F. G. A. Rydeen has recently changed his address to 3465 Park Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

'06 Ag—W. A. Peterson has recently changed his address from Bard, Calif., to Mandan, N. D., where he is to be in charge of the Northern Great Plains Field Station which was recently established at that place by the department of agriculture.

Law '08—Virgil G. Hinshaw, chairman of the national prohibition party was in this city last week to attend the state banquet of prohibitionists. His home is in Chicago.

'08—Andrew H. Palmer, A. M. Harvard '09, formerly research assistant at Blue Hill Meteorological observatory of Harvard University, has been appointed magnetic observer in the department of terrestrial magnetism of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

'08—Paul W. Peterson who is connected with the Queen Anne addition of Sunnyside Garden Tracts at El Camp, Texas, reports that conditions are very good there and that the "Gulf Coast country" is thriving.

'10 Dent—Dr. R. C. Bellingham is located at Cascade, Mont.

'10, Med '12—Ralph L. Kirsch, who has been connected with the City hospital in this city, will spend the next year doing surgical work in St. Mary's hospital, Rochester, as an interne.

DEATHS.

Ralph M. McKenzie, '87, died last Tuesday, at Fargo, N. D., from what is called "sleeping sickness." For a week before his death he slept almost continuously and for the last three days of his life he could not be roused. Mr. McKenzie was in the employ of the department of justice at Washington, D. C., and had gone to Fargo on a secret mission of importance. The cause of the illness is not known.

Cloyd Paul Jones, Eng '05, died in Portland, Oregon, Sunday, March 9th. His home had been, for some years past, Cottage Grove, Ore. Mr. Jones was the winner, in his class, of the Gillette prize in civil engineering.

He is survived by Mrs. Jones and two children. Mrs. Jones was Alice E. Walker, '96.

DRAMATICS IN COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY.

The report of the proceedings of the 21st annual convention of the National Speech Arts Association held in this city last June, has just been issued in permanent form. The report contains a paper read by Professor Charles M. Holt, '05, who is at the head of the Minneapolis School of Music, Oratory and Dramatic Art and also connected with the college of education of this institution.

Mr. Holt discussed the subject and reviewed the work that has been done at the University during the past few years. Mr. Holt traces the gradual development along the line of dramatic activities in colleges. He said that originally these dramatic productions were primarily for social purposes, then there had been a dawning appreciation of the fact that the work was quite worth while for its own sake, and has now come to play a very important part in the serious student activities of educational institutions. The list of plays which Mr. Holt said had been presented during the past few years included, "The Merchant of Venice," "Twelfth Night," "As you like it," "A pair of spectacles," "The pillars of society," "The pretenders," "The magistrate," "Trelawny of the Wells," "The cricket on the hearth," "Nance Oldfield," "One summer's day," "You never can tell," "Esmeralda."

In discussing the practical value of such work, Mr. Holt said that at Minnesota there is a constant demand for teachers who have been trained to do work along this line. Mr. Holt also set forth as one of the results to be attained by this sort of work the ability of those who take part to express themselves in public, and the training in ensemble work is of immense value to everyone taking part in the work. In addition to all this, the knowledge of the play itself gained from its production is exceedingly valuable.

JOURNAL OF GEOGRAPHY EDITORIAL.

Dr. E. V. Robinson, of the department of economics has an editorial in the February number of the Journal of Geography in which he discusses the field, scope, content and nomenclature of so-called commercial geography, more properly, economic geography. Dr. Robinson concludes that the field of the subject is midway between the study of earth-science and human science and is the logical introduction not only to economics but the whole group of science dealing with human society.

DISCUSSES "SICKNESS IN PLANTS."

Professor E. M. Freeman, assistant dean of the department of agriculture, gave the lecture in the popular science course last week, taking as his topic, "Sickness in plants: causes and remedies." Dr. Freeman has specialized in this line for many years and some years ago issued a report upon plant diseases which constitutes an exceedingly valuable and interesting contribution to plant literature.

Dr. Freeman explained how it was that plants become ill and how they could be made to yield to treatment. He said some of the plant diseases were extremely destructive to farm produce and how it was possible to prevent some of these diseases, such as treating seed grain for smut, at a very slight cost and at an immense saving in the crop. Environment has much to do with the health of plants, bad weather conditions affect plants and make them sick. The trees of Minnesota received a setback in the dry season of 1909 from which they have not yet recovered. The national government has established a quarantine against certain plant diseases which prevail in other countries but which have not yet been introduced into this country, in the hope of escaping serious losses. Plant physicians have learned that antitoxins may be used to prevent the acquiring of a disease. The field of plant surgery is also in its infancy and its possibilities for the treatment of trees in particular, are very great.

FAREWELL BANQUET.

Dean Wesbrook was given a farewell banquet at the Plaza Hotel by the members of the senior class of the college of medicine last Wednesday night. Dr. W. A. Jones, professor emeritus, was toastmaster. Dr. Jones paid a high tribute to Dean Wesbrook and Dr. R. O. Beard, who has been closely associated with him in the administration of the college affairs, likewise spoke in appreciation of his services. Addresses were made by the president of the class, W. F. Finley; Edward Engberg, P. W. Wiperman, and musical numbers were given by George Badeaux and Charles Snell.

MILITARY BALL APRIL 18th.

The annual Military ball given by the Cadet Corps of the University will be held in the University Armory Friday, April 18th.

HOME CONCERT MARCH 29th.

The Glee Club will give their annual home concert in the University chapel on the evening of March 29th. The full club, consisting of twenty-five under the direction of Professor Carlyle Scott, will take part in the program. Price of admission twenty-five cents.

HOME TALENT PLAY.

Enza Zellar, a member of the senior class, has written a play "The Watchers," which will be given in the University chapel Friday evening, April 4th. It is in the nature of a modern domestic comedy in three acts. The cast is rehearsing under the direction of Professor Holt.

CELEBRATE ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Students of Irish descent in the University are to celebrate St. Patrick's Day Tuesday evening with a banquet. This is an annual affair and always most enjoyable.

OPPOSITION BALL.

The Junior Ball, attendance to which has been limited to ninety couples, which is to be given Wednesday, March 26th, at the Radisson Hotel, has a rival in what is called the "Common Peepul" Ball which is to be given at Noble's Hall on the same date.

SENIORS BANQUET APRIL 3rd.

An All-senior banquet will be given at the Leamington Hotel on the evening of April 3rd. April 3rd is to be Cap and Gown day. The seniors will hold their annual parade on that date and the Phi Beta Kappa elections will be announced in Chapel.

CONCERT LECTURE BY FERGUSON.

Mr. A. Foxton Ferguson, who has been playing in this city this past week, lectured before the students last Thursday in chapel. Mr. Ferguson entertained the students with a lecture illustrated by songs and received an enthusiastic reception. Mr. Ferguson showed that in some cases legend has proved to be more accurate than history and he sang a number of songs illustrating the various points made in the course of his talk.

LECTURES TO ENGINEERS.

Adolph Meyer gave a lecture before the Engineers society last Saturday evening in the auditorium of the Main Engineering

building, on "Power Development at the High Dam."

FAVERSHAM AT THE UNIVERSITY.

William Faversham, actor, addressed the students in chapel last Tuesday noon, taking as his topic, "The theatre as a power." Mr. Faversham holds, that while the main business of the actor is to entertain, he is nevertheless, a teacher who employs more arts than are needed for success in any other profession.

DR. RAVENEL LECTURES.

Dr. M. P. Ravenel, professor of Bacteriology in Wisconsin State Hygiene Laboratory, spoke in Chapel last Wednesday night upon "Public health a public duty." This is one of the series of lectures being given under the auspices of the American Medical association. It was largely attended by people specially interested in the subject, including many members of the medical profession.

Y. M. C. A. ELECTS OFFICERS.

The annual business meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last Wednesday night and the officers for the ensuing year were chosen. Seiforde Stellwagen, the crack tennis man, was chosen president; Carl Painter, winner of the Freshman Oratorical contest and associate editor of the Daily, was made vice-president and Harry Nord, junior in the school of mines and former member of the sophomore track team, will be secretary.

PAUL AND VIRGINIA.

The Weekly has just received a reprint of "A dual auto-biography" of the twins—Paul and Virginia Benton, children of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Benton of this city. Mr. Benton, who was a former student at the University, is assistant city clerk of this city.

The twins have revealed, telepathically, their feelings, to their parents who have transcribed them for the delectation of friends. The book contains half tones of ten photographs of the children and one full page cartoon by Rawson. The book is dedicated to all twins—including Minneapolis and St. Paul. The whole constitutes a fascinating booklet which will be prized by friends of the family and which will be of interest to everyone who loves children.

IV.

SOCIAL FORCES.

A. Forces Inherent in Social Structure.

The next step in our discussion is the discovery of the forces operative in human life of which we may avail ourselves in our struggle for social betterment. While our problem is a spiritual one, not all

social forces are spiritual. Many factors there are which enter into the common life of the world to modify the conditions of existence and to afford the background for spiritual development. In turn, spiritual influences enter into the political and economic struggle and play their part in the working out of the human problem. A thorough understanding of this inter-play of social forces is essential to any intelligent activity in the social field.

When we seek to analyze the social problem from this point of view, we discover that there are agencies which, if we have the wisdom or the skill, we may employ to effect certain results; but their place in the world's life is conditioned upon the use we make of them. There are other forces at work which are inherent in the social structure, and their operation is dependent of our will. In the human body there are voluntary and involuntary activities. Whether we shall walk or sit, raise our hand or lower it, speak or be silent, sing or pray, depends upon our will; but whether our heart shall beat or stop, whether our nerves shall give pleasure or pain, whether our digestive processes shall go forward or cease, is entirely beyond our control. No man by taking thought can add one cubit to his stature or make one hair white or black. These functions of life are, so far as we are concerned, self-operative. The most we can do is to obey the general laws of health and let nature in all these matters do the rest.

The same analogy holds in the body politic. There are social laws whose operation is beyond our control. There are social forces which work while we sleep. We may by understanding them learn certain general laws of social hygiene, obedience to which will go far to insure the health of the social body and enhance the effective working of these resident forces; but beyond this we can do little. But there are other factors in human life which are directly under our control and which we may employ to modify social conditions, as a man may use his muscular power to build a house or weave a blanket and so modify the conditions of his physical comfort.

It is worth while to look rather particularly at these self-operative factors in social development—forces which have brought humanity thus far on its upward path, and which will continue to work for its well-being to the end of time. For we must rely upon them, in larger measure than we sometimes realize, for the working out of our problem.

The first of these is the pressure of economic need. The economic interpretation of history may be too exclusively emphasized, but it must not be overlooked. Food,



First Convention of Alumni Secretaries—Columbus, Ohio, February 22, 1913

Photograph of those in attendance at the first meeting of alumni secretaries held at Columbus, Ohio, February 21 and 22, 1913. Reading from left to right there appear in the picture the following named persons—

W. V. Hedrick, East Lansing, Mich., teacher of Economics.

H. S. Warwick, Ohio State University, Columbus, O., Secretary.

A. T. Prescott, La. State University, Alumni Secretary.

F. C. Blake (Colorado) Ohio State University, Columbus, O., Teacher of Physics.

George M. Jones, Secretary, Oberlin College, Oberlin, O.

E. B. Johnson, University of Minnesota, Secretary of the General Alumni Association.

B. S. Bartlow, Miami University, Alumni and Field secretary.

George B. Compton, Columbia University, Secretary of Alumni Council.

Rev. Mr. Isaacs.

Wilfred B. Shaw, Alumni Memorial Hall, Ann Arbor, Mich., Secretary.

Albert H. Tuttle, University of Virginia, Professor Biology.

Rev. Mr. McCormack.

F. M. Kendall (Cornell) Columbus, Ohio, Manager Ginn & Co.

Edward L. Rice, Ohio Wesleyan University, Assistant Secretary Alumni Council.

Alexander Silverman (Pittsburg '02, Cornell '05) Pittsburgh, Pa., acting director chemistry.

Mr. Pontius, Y. M. C. A. secretary.

D. C. Mathews, Western Reserve University, Executive secretary.

Wm. B. Field, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Secretary.

clothing and shelter are essential to human life, and the effort to provide these things has had a most far-reaching effect upon social conditions. Civilization developed in the fertile valleys of the Euphrates and the Nile, centuries before the denizens of the desert and forest emerged from savagery, because here the favorable conditions of life afforded a line of least resistance along which the inward pressure of economic need impelled the race. The great migrations of history, which from time to time have overthrown empires and changed the map of the world, have been due chiefly to the same pressure. Need of food drove the Teutonic hordes from the forests of northern Europe down upon the fertile borders of the Mediterranean. Need of an outlet for her teeming millions impelled Japan to resist the encroachment of Russia in Manchuria, while the need for a winter harbor as an avenue for her commerce actuated Russia in her turn. It is economic need that causes Germany to seek colonies in Africa or spheres of influence in China. It is economic need that builds tariff walls and creates labor wars. Whether we will or no, men must always strive to make a living or to improve their economic condition, and the outcome of that strife is continual modification of the social structure.

To this primordial factor in social development a second must be added, namely, the increase of knowledge. This may seem at first thought to be one of those secondary forces which are directly under our control, but it is so only in part. The mind of man is forever restlessly

at work seeking to penetrate the secrets of nature. You can no more prevent him from acquiring knowledge than King Canute could command the tide to cease its resistless advance. But every step in the advance of knowledge means new mastery over the conditions of existence. When the first cave man man tied a thong to a stone and used this weapon to secure his food, he had added that much to the length of his arm and the power of his blow, and was so much advantaged in the struggle for life. The vast reaches of our modern science are but the development of these first steps in the knowledge of the world in which we live, and the progress of civilization is nothing but the return of that increased knowledge upon life to the mastery of its conditions. Of course, as we shall presently see, when once a great body of knowledge has been stored up through the centuries, it becomes within our power purposely to learn and to teach this body of truth and to set ourselves to increase it; and this educational and scientific purpose becomes a direct factor in social betterment. But behind it all there lies the sleepless desire of man to know the mystery of the world with which he is surrounded; and this knowledge, applied experimentally and almost instinctively to the satisfaction of his economic necessities, works unceasingly for social progress. The great majority of our modern problems did not exist a half-century ago, because the conditions under which they have arisen are the product of the advancement of science.

The third factor inherent in the very

structure of mankind is the gregarious instinct. Man is a social, Aristotle called him a political animal. That is to say, he is incapable of solitary and isolated existence and he has a native faculty for organization. He not only craves the society of his fellows, but he has an instinct for working together with them, with a common purpose, toward a common end.

The notion that governments are a necessary evil, to be reduced to a minimum so far as their power is concerned, is one of the fallacies of the Contrat Social. Akin to it is Jefferson's dictum, that they derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Governments are simply another name for the organized life of society, and they derive their just powers from the necessity for organization. The working out of political theory is necessarily slow. Many experiments must be tried. The changing conditions of life are continually modifying the structure of political systems. When Montesquieu wrote "The Spirit of the Laws," he was justified in limiting democracies to small and homogenous states, because the conditions of communication and transportation forbade the extension of the democratic form of government to larger and more complex units. But the railroad and the telegraph have broken down the barriers which existed in Montesquieu's time, and democracies today govern empires.

Our conscious political activity is mainly directed to securing better adjustments of particular conditions or the reform of specific abuses. Meanwhile the underlying

political forces work on unchecked, and in the end bring about the destruction of ancient tyrannies and the political uplift of the race.

Added to these three, there is a fourth factor, which we may designate the call of the ideal—the spirit that is forever seeking better economic conditions, deeper knowledge, more perfect social organization, and which finds also a world of spiritual values beyond and above these primary conditions of existence. Man has never been content with mere physical satisfactions. He has not stopped even with social enjoyment, but he has constructed for himself a world of ideal values, of esthetic satisfaction of moral endeavor and spiritual communion, and these in turn react upon all the lower orders of his life to soften and sweeten it.

Here, once more, we may busy ourselves with particular movements, with advocating specific doctrines or promoting favorite ideals. But behind and beneath all our activity lie the sleepless energies of the divine spirit in man the power not ourselves that makes for righteousness. No most degraded tribe of Bushmen has ever been beyond the reach of its disquieting impulses. No most advanced religious leader is anything more than the exponent of its hidden power.

These four factors are as powerful today, when human life finds expression in the vast complexities of the modern world, as when Adam delved and Eve span; and it is, after all, upon the unabated working of these factors that our hope of the future of mankind depends.

Now we may say that the task of the social reformer is to set to work directly to improve the conditions of life in these four directions. He must solve the great economic problem of the race by inventing a more efficient, more scientific industrial system. He must increase the body of knowledge by his institutions for research, and must extend its influence among men through his systems of education. He must improve the political machinery until the perfect state has been devised. He must cultivate the moral and spiritual intuitions until the ideals which men seek shall become embodied in actual life. All this accomplished, the task of society will be finished and the universal problem will have been solved.

Exactly so! All the specific problems with which the reformer has to deal lie in these four fields. All the particular forces which are available for the working out of these problems fall into these general orders. But the first thing to see is that in the large view these vast primordial forces in human nature work their way with infinite slowness, and that all our busyness does not avail greatly to hurry them. They work together; they interpen-

trate; they exert vast influence upon each other. They do not work at any uniform rate. There are periods when great forward strides are taken in a few decades. There are other reactionary periods when the clock of history seems to have been turned back. There are yet other long periods of apparent stagnation, when a nation or a continent, if not the world, seems to stand still. Asia, for example, and particularly China, for many hundred years seemed fixed in stolid stagnation. On the other hand the period of the Renaissance in Europe or the brief period covered by the scientific advance of our time, have been seasons of springtide growth in the progress of civilization. But neither the stagnation of Asia nor the progress of Europe was due to the immediate purpose, the direct activity, of any man or group of men. We live forward, we understand backward, as said. Looking back upon the centuries, we can tell the factors that entered into the historic movements. But we cannot fail to see at the same time that the actors in the historical drama have been moved by forces and according to laws beyond their own ken, and that the real agent of progress has been the "Power not Ourselves."

Moreover the actions of particular men, conceived with a view to some purposed end, are seen in the long run to have contributed to a vastly different result of which no man could dream. The Crusades, inspired by religious fanaticism and exploited by the Popes for the strengthening of their authority in Church and State, in the end resulted in such broadening of experience and quickening of mind and will on the part of European nations as laid the foundation for revival of learning, for the overthrow of Papal authority, for the rise of modern democracy.

We are bringing these facts to mind, not as a deterrent to social activity, but as a counsel of patience, and as a reminder that the real scope of our problem is co-extension with the Kingdom of God. The particular activities of our shallow purpose and blind striving may play their part in the working out of the larger scheme. We ought therefore to struggle on making what gain we may out of each day's life. Nevertheless there is vast strength in the consciousness that we are but parts of a larger movement, and that no matter what our immediate difficulty or failure, the stars in their courses fight on our side.

B. Specific Factors in Social Reform.

Let us turn now to the secondary forces in human life upon which we may consciously lay hold in the interest of social progress. These fall, as we have seen, under the same general classification as the more universal factors which work in

humanity at large. We will consider them, however, under three orders,—political forces, which have to do with the organization of men for the general welfare; economic forces which find expression in the industrial and commercial organization; and social forces, which bear upon the common life without regard to its organic forms. In this analysis we include the religious factor with the social forces, mainly because it is in this field that the religious spirit finds its legitimate expression. The economic factor might perhaps be included under the political, inasmuch as the modern state exists largely for economic ends; but the average man distinguishes between business and politics, and for convenience' sake we may preserve the distinction.

Note that in each case we have to do with what may seem to be nothing more than specifications under the more general divisions of historic influences which we have been considering. It might be said, therefore, that if our activities can modify these particular factors, then we are in fact bringing about the more universal modification and hence the generalization in which we have been indulging is purely verbal and abstract.

But the point is that the general forces, though they find expression in every generation in particular forms, are continually at work. We may by setting ourselves to some specific task modify the immediate situation. But that modification is taken up into the whole historic movement, and combined, without any volition of our own, with other modifications brought about by other men with other ideals and other hobbies. So that when the final result is reached it may be far other than what we or they desired.

Take to begin with, the political field. Behind the political activities of men lies, of course, that fundamental instinct for organization which we have seen to be inherent in human nature. But in the field where this instinct finds expression there are several subordinate factors which are under our control and which we may use in the interest of social betterment. There is, first of all, the political organization of mankind into nations and governments. These have undergone profound modifications in modern times, and may be still better adapted to the needs of men. Two tendencies at least in modern national life are worthy of note, and should be seized upon by the social reformer as destined to bring largest benefit to the human kind. These are the tendency to increased democracy, a larger share of the individual in the management of his own political affairs and a larger responsibility laid upon him for the general welfare; and the tendency to increasing friendliness and co-operation among the nations of the earth.

The first means, perforce, a higher standard of citizenship. Men grow by having responsibility thrust upon them. That is the underlying philosophy of De Tocqueville's remark that the cure for the evils of democracy is more democracy. While the tyranny of majorities may be as oppressive as that of autocrats, and it is by no means certain that the voice of the people will always be the voice of God, yet experience abundantly shows that in the main and in the long run the common instincts of men may be trusted. Chesterton somewhere says that democracy rests upon the principle that the things which are common to all men are more important and fundamental than the things that are peculiar to any man, however superior. Whatever may be our opinion of any particular proposal in the political field, there can be no doubt that in the main the tendency to increased democracy is a thing to be earnestly encouraged by every well-wisher of his kind. The second tendency, namely, to international comity and mutual understanding, is the most significant feature of modern life! Tennyson's dream may still be distant:

"When the war-drum throbs no longer
and the battle-flags are furled,

In the parliament of men, the federation
of the world."

The rapid increase of modern armaments does not look like the immediate abolition of war; yet undoubtedly that day is nearer than men have dared to hope, and it cannot be many decades until this intolerable burden is forever lifted from the shoulders of the race.

Within the field of each nation's own life, there are two things which are essential to the betterment of social conditions. The first is better laws, and the second is the enforcement of law. I do not speak now of those laws which affect the economic organization of society, but particularly of those which bear upon men's social conditions. While we are waiting for a perfect adjustment of economic forces and a more efficient industrial organization, there are many ways in which the state may step in to prevent abuses, to promote the efficiency of the individual and check the evil impulses of men. The prohibition of child labor, need not wait upon a scientific tariff or the dissolution of the trust. Housing ordinances, which will prevent the herding of men together like pigs in a sty, will increase their industrial efficiency and stop the ravages of disease and vice. Laws for the abatement of the evils of drunkenness and its allied vices will go far to stop the waste of manhood and of wealth. Such laws as these are a prime necessity and need only the application of ordinary good sense and moral earnestness to our political problems.

No less is there needed, especially in this country today, a resolute policy of law enforcement. We have been prone to assume that when a law has been placed upon the statute books our duty is done. Public officials, owing their positions largely to the political activity of those whose interests are affected by the law, and left by public sentiment to the influences of self-interest, have administered the laws in as easy-going fashion as possible, hoping thereby to perpetuate their own political position. It is time we awakened to the recognition of the fact that laws can be enforced; and that, while men cannot be made good by law, abuses may be checked, the weak and the innocent protected, and the foundation laid for higher standards for succeeding generations. The hideous abuses of the white slave traffic for example are a blot upon our civilization, and the first step in their eradication is the patient and resolute enforcement of the laws intended to restrain the vices of men. Other equally flagrant wrongs need immediate redress.

In the economic field there can be little doubt of the need for more efficient organization. The problems in this field are great, but the lines along which solutions may be found are beginning to trace themselves. As we have already seen, the modifications in the industrial and commercial world, resulting from the application of modern methods of productions and transportation, have amounted to a revolution. The problem today is not so much the problem of regulating business in the interests of the people, as it is the problem of securing a more scientific organization of industry and commerce, to prevent economic waste, to increase industrial efficiency, and secure a juster distribution of wealth, the product of toil. The progressive movement in politics, the socialist and labor movements in industry, together with the centralizing tendency of modern commerce, indicate the forces at work and the methods by which we shall someday secure their mastery and solve our problems. Great social changes have already resulted from economic progress. The modern city is the offspring of the industrial revolution. The modern state exists mainly for economic ends. The working out of the problem of economic re-organization in which we are engaged is fraught with vast results for the social well-being of mankind.

Apart from these forces, and yet interpenetrating them and closely related to their working out, lie those factors in life which are purely social in their character, which are the expression of the social spirit and are aimed at elevating the whole plane of human life. The first of these factors is the philanthropic impulse, in obedience to which the strong endeavor

to bear the burdens of the weak, the more fortunate seek to share their blessings with their less fortunate neighbors, and to relieve the necessities which have grown out of the lack of economic adjustment or of moral evils, and which cannot wait for the solution of the larger problem. Charitable organizations, social settlements and many other like expressions of the spirit of brotherhood there are, by means of which we are not only relieving the immediate necessities of the unfortunate, but are coming better to understand their cause and their cure.

A second order of social influences is to be summed up under the term education. The idea of education is essentially that the treasured results of the world's experience and study may be put at the disposal of youth, or brought by those to whom they have become familiar within the reach of the less favored multitude, to the end that all may share in the increased mastery of the conditions of life which such knowledge affords. It is in obedience to the feeling that the best interests of humanity demand the widest possible sharing of this accumulated fund of wisdom that the civilized world has embarked upon the modern plan of public education. From the kindergarten to the post graduate and the professional schools, modern nations make the pathway of the humblest citizen as open as possible. Our theories fluctuate between the purpose to train the powers of the pupil and the purpose to impart information; between an exclusive emphasis upon the cultural value of ancient classics and the practical desire for technical instruction, be it in law or agriculture, in medicine or carpentry. But the real purpose which lies behind all theory is to give everyone the advantage of accumulated experience and information, and the end must inevitably be enlargement of individual character and a higher standard of social life.

A further purpose in modern education is the development and training of the expert, that society may have the benefit of his services. The field of knowledge has become so vast that specialization is absolutely essential. New professions come into existence every day, to meet some new demand for expert knowledge and skill. Nevertheless the expert must forever remain the occasional mountain peak thrust up above the level of the plain. For the mass of mankind the general culture which we commonly have in mind when we speak of education is the only type of culture demanded.

We are coming to see that education is a much larger affair than the life of the schools. It involves not merely the imparting of information, whether through the class-room or the lecture platform or the popular text book. It includes a culture of the esthetic and no less of the

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moral ideals, and such a culture is brought about through all the channels by which the accumulated experience and wisdom of the world may be brought in to contact with the individual life. The athletic field may be as important a part in the education of a boy as the laboratory. The recreations of men, no less than their avocations, bear a part in their moral and spiritual development. The educational value, therefore, of the theater, of the art gallery, of the playground and even of the hours of social relaxation is just beginning to be appreciated and must be taken into account by all who desire the social progress of mankind. That is the meaning of the Drama League, of the movement for social centers, of all the activities which are beginning to make themselves felt in our modern life, by means of which it is sought to bring all human ideals to bear upon the lives of all mankind.

It remains now to say that all human ideals of the religious are the most powerful. Religious sanctions, whether they be of fear or of hope, of hate or of love, have from the beginning been the most powerful influences in the world. Religious wars have been more relentless, religious bigotry more unyielding, religious prejudices more blind, than any other, as the sacrifices made for humanity in religion's name have been most unhesitating and the expressions of religious love and devotion most sublime. Religion is



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more than social force, but it is a social-force—the most powerful and far-reaching of all social forces. The organized church has for nineteen hundred years been the most significant single factor in the social organization of Christendom; and the spirit of religion, inspired by the example of Christ and by the lofty Christian teaching of the Fatherhood of God and the law of self-sacrifice, has not been confined to the church, and is today the most powerful influence that can be brought to bear upon individuals and upon nations for the well-being of mankind.)

These are the tools that lie to our hand in our struggle for human betterment. It is to the mastery of these tools that we must address ourselves. If we shall use them with skill and give ourselves with all diligence to the task, there is no limit to the accomplishment we may achieve.

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE COMMENCEMENT.

25th Anniversary Program.

March 20th, Annual reception in honor of the graduating class, Dean and Mrs. Woods.

March 21st, Class night exercises.

March 23rd, Commencement sermon, "The rural church," by Dr. Henry Wallace, of Des Moines, Ia.

March 25th, Alumni banquet.

March 26th, Commencement with address by President Vincent.

March 27th, Final celebration—Dean Woods presiding. It is expected that Dr. and Mrs. Brewster and Dr. D. L. Kiehle will be present for the week's celebration.

MEET IN LOS ANGELES.

The Minnesota alumni living in Los Angeles, met last Saturday night at Mount Washington. More than one hundred, including leading business and society folks of Los Angeles, were present at the dinner and dance. A brief business meeting was held and officers were elected as follows: President, H. C. James, Eng '11. Vice-president, J. H. Pengilly, Eng '11; Secretary-treasurer, Mrs. J. H. Pengilly (Caroline Curtiss, '11).

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE AT THE UNIVERSITY.

The joint sub-committee on appropriations, of house and senate, met at the University last Saturday. The forenoon was spent looking over the buildings and the afternoon in listening to a presentation of the University's case as presented by the department directly interested in special requests for appropriations.

LEGISLATURE TO VISIT UNIVERSITY.

The legislature will probably visit the University March 28th. The plan of the

day will be substantially that followed four years ago, which proved so enjoyable. The regular work of the day will go along as usual, save that the 4th hour will be off so that the students can gather in the Armory to meet the legislature.

JUDGE TAYLOR APPOINTED.

Judge M. D. Taylor, '78, has just been appointed supreme court commissioner by Governor Eberhart. The court commissioners have the rank, salary and duties of the regular justices, in short, everything except the title. The bill providing for their appointment was passed because of the great amount of work before the supreme court and the impossibility of appointing more judges until after the passage of an amendment to the constitution providing for more justices.

Judge Taylor was admitted to the practice of law in 1881. He was city attorney of St. Cloud for twelve years and register of the land office for eight years. He has been district judge since 1906.

GIVES UP CITY SERVICE.

Dr. J. Frank Corbett, Med '96, has resigned his position as city bacteriologist and will leave the city's service July 1st. Dr. Corbett has been city bacteriologist for many years and enjoys a well deserved reputation as an energetic and able official. He gives up his position to devote himself to the duties of his new position in the college of medicine and surgery. Dr. Corbett will be associate professor in experimental surgery.

ATTENDS DEANS CONFERENCE.

Dean John F. Downey attended a conference of deans of liberal arts colleges, held at Iowa City last week.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

The Scandinavians have Shevlin Hall for a party tonight and will celebrate not St. Patrick's day, but a general Scandinavian get-together at a banquet.

Dr. H. P. Dewey spoke in chapel at the Vesper service yesterday, upon, "The centennial of David Livingstone."

Engineers defeated the medics in the final inter-college game of basketball, last Friday, by a score of 16 to 11.

The freshman basketball team won the women's tournament at the Armory last Friday night, defeating the seniors by a score of 13 to 11. The junior and sophomore teams which had previously been defeated, played a game which the juniors won, 8 to 2.

Miss Margaret Nachtrieb, a senior, won the women's swimming tournament held in the Armory Thursday evening.

Dr. Richard Burton is giving a course of weekly lectures upon the Modern Drama at the Leamington.

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FOURTH ANNUAL MEET.

The fourth annual meet of the North-western Gymnastic association was held at the University Armory last Saturday evening. The full report is not out at the time of this writing, but it is known that the University captured all the points in class A.

The inter-college contest which took place the same afternoon was won by the laws with forty points; the department of agriculture came second with twenty four points; the academics were third with twenty two and the engineers fourth with twenty points. Mullumby, law, made the highest individual score of fifteen points.

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No. 24

ALUMNI BANQUETS.

Law.

The law alumni will hold their annual banquet at the West Hotel on the evening of April 1st at 6:30 o'clock. A fine program has been arranged and an interesting time is assured. This is on the evening of the day of the opening of the spring term of the supreme court and all members of the bar are invited. The general topic for discussion is reform in legal procedure. In addition to the regular set program of speeches there will be music and gridiron stunts galore. Unless all signs fail this will be the greatest get-together that the law alumni have ever held. Plan to be present.

Engineering.

The alumni and former students of the college of engineering will hold their annual banquet in the New Engineering building on the evening of April 3d at six o'clock. President Vincent and members of the engineering faculty will be present and a chance will be given to inspect the new buildings of the college. Any alumnus of the college who has not been through these buildings should take this occasion to inspect them. The program has not been announced but it is sure to be an interesting occasion. Don't forget the date and tell your friends you want to meet them at this meeting.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

Alumni have asked for information concerning the extension work of the University. We have attempted to set forth, in the following article, a fair idea of what the University is doing for the people of the state, outside the regularly recognized lines of service to those who are able to attend courses at the University or some of its regularly established branches.

Experiment Stations.

Under the direction of the regents of the University, experiment stations are maintained as follows:—

The main station at St. Anthony Park consists of 419 acres, of which over 300

acres are used for experimental purposes.

The station at Crookston contains 480 acres and that at Grand Rapids 455 acres. There are stations at Morris containing 290 acres, at Waseca 246 acres, at Duluth 240 acres, and fruit experiment stations at Owatonna, 5 acres, and Minnetonka 80 acres. All these stations are carrying on agricultural experiments of interest to all the people of the state, each station specializing in lines of special interest to that part of the state. The bulletins issued to report the results of these experiments are furnished free and 42,000 of these bulletins are circulated among the farmers of the state.

University Weeks.

During the first three weeks of June, 1912, the University organized a series of what is called "University weeks," which were given in eighteen towns of the state, a one week's program of lectures, conferences and entertainments being offered in each of these towns.

In presenting these programs the University was assisted by the co-operation of The federated women's clubs, The art society, The department of public instruction, The state library commission, The state board of health, The state department of labor, The normal schools at Duluth, Mankato, and Winona, Unity house of Minneapolis, The University glee club, The University dramatic club, and the Minneapolis school of music. Seventy persons took part in these programs. Fourteen contributed their services without any compensation, forty-six received their expenses only, and ten received expenses and a small fee. The total distance covered in the three circuits was 1724 miles. Seventeen different counties were reached and it is estimated that 12,600 people attended the sessions. Nine farm-boys' camps were organized with a total enrollment of 270 boys.

The program for the week in each place was organized in a way to give each day a special character. The programs for the six days were arranged as follows: "Farmers' day," "Business men's day," "Art and literature day," "Town and country day," "Public health day," "Home Welfare day." In

each of the towns reached a trained nurse spent an entire week giving two lectures daily on Home nursing, Dietetics, Care of children, Sex hygiene, and other important topics.

The reports from the towns visited indicate almost without exception that the programs were an unqualified success. Each of the eighteen towns reached in the first course have applied for a University week for 1913.

The total cost of these weeks was \$7,878.75. The receipts were \$5,476.18, leaving a balance of \$2,402.57 to be made up from the University extension fund.

1913 University Weeks.

The coming June two companies will be sent out for two weeks. Twenty-four towns will be visited and each town will have a full week's program. Each of the two companies will be divided into six units, each unit responsible for a day's program and each unit will give its program at each of six different towns on consecutive days. Southern, western, northwestern and northeastern Minnesota will be visited.

The faculty members in the various groups will devote the mornings to meeting the people of the town informally and to learning what they can about local affairs. Business men's luncheons will be arranged for two days each week and the afternoon and evenings will be devoted to the formal programs and entertainments. One hour will be spent upon each subject taken up at the afternoon session. The evening entertainments will be given by the University glee club, two dramatic clubs, and contests between two University debating teams. The lines of work offered, include—

Women's club work, Domestic science, Reading hours, Music recitals, Educational ideals, Educational innovations, Agricultural education, Home literature, How to keep well, Neighborliness, The changing home, Personal hygiene, Library extension, Play for children, The artistic home.

Entertainment features will be motion pictures showing "The art of flying," lantern slides on the relation of germ life to disease, illustrated lectures on the Panama canal, Mexico and "The making of the stars," an original drama on farm life, and the comedy, "A pair of spectacles." The debating teams will discuss woman's suffrage or socialism, as each town may prefer.

Economics, Political Science and Education.

During the past year evening courses in the department of economics and political science were offered in elementary economics, three courses in business law, three courses in accounting systems, banking practice, money and credit. There was a total registration of 274 students in the first semester. In the second semester courses

were offered in advertising and salesmanship, practical economic problems, funding institutions and investments. The registration for the second semester was 192.

Similar courses have been offered during the current year and in addition courses are offered in elementary electricity, and in co-operation with the St. Paul Institute of arts and letters, a number of University professors are offering evening courses in St. Paul.

The college of education has used the extension fund available to establish a teachers' agency for the benefit of Minnesota schools, to follow up the work of University graduates now teaching, to assist them in making a success of their work and to continue on a moderate scale the work of correspondence study, to send representatives to meetings of teachers and school officers throughout the state (82 addresses to an aggregate of 8,500 people have been made) and to assist schools with suggestions, loan of libraries and lantern slides.

A beginning has been made in correspondence work in connection with the departments of agriculture, education and economics. Seventy-seven different communities in the state have been reached with these courses and special University extension lectures have been offered at fifteen different places. Academic lectures and other entertainments provided by the University have been given to the number of fifty-two in various parts of the state.

Agricultural Extension.

During the year ending July 31st, 1912, fourteen different people were employed by the extension division of the department of agriculture; ten of these for full time, one for half time and three for quarter time. This is in addition to the office and editorial work. Twenty-one Farmers' Institute lecturers were employed the greater portion of the Institute season from December 1st, 1911, to April 1st, 1912. During June and July, 1912, a number of special home economics instructors were employed for from one to four weeks each, in teaching home economics and agriculture in the county training schools. At twenty-four of these schools instruction in agriculture was given for from three to six days. At twenty of these schools instruction in home economics was given for one week. The total number of teachers reached in this way, counting the total attendance at each session, was 18,697. All of the Extension force did more or less special extension work, such as attending farmers' club meetings, addressing county fairs and special farmers' meetings such as creamery meetings, school officers' meetings, teachers' meetings and rural school meetings. One thousand fifty of these meetings were held, with a total attendance of 84,890.



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

Short Courses.

During the year, twenty week short courses in agriculture were given, eleven week short courses in home economics and fifteen week short courses combining agriculture and home economics. At these courses there was a total attendance of 25,800, counting those in attendance at all sessions.

Special Educational Train.

Two special educational trains were run; one over the Duluth & Iron Range Railway and Duluth, Mesabe & Northern Railway in St. Louis county, and one over the Northern Pacific and Minnesota & International Railways in the timbered section of the state. These trains were out for twenty-two days, sixty-one stops were made, and 17,970 people reached. Both trains were equipped with stock, machinery and other demonstration materials.

Demonstration Farms.

Three men have devoted practically their entire time to demonstration work on the twenty-one farms under University supervision. These men have under their supervision the entire farm business of each of the farms. Each farm was visited at least twice each month. At the demonstration farm at Pipestone, a special public demonstration in stock judging was given. At the demonstration farm at Osakis a public demonstration in the spraying of mustard was given.

The Industrial Contest.

Two men have devoted the greater part of the year to the rural school work. One of the many features of this work has been the industrial contests which have been conducted in at least forty counties. About fifteen thousand boys and girls have taken part. This contest includes sewing, baking, manual training, and the production of grain, corn and vegetables. An Acre Yield Corn Contest has been conducted with about 1300 competitors. In co-operation with the St. Paul Dispatch an Acre Yield Potato Contest has been conducted in ten counties, with about one thousand boys and girls taking part. In co-operation with the Minneapolis Tribune a Girls' Tomato Growing and Canning Contest has been conducted in eleven communities, and eleven hundred girls have taken part in this work.

One important addition to the industrial contest work has been the booklet work, on which prizes are offered for the best booklets prepared in rural schools on seventeen selected agricultural topics.

Warm Lunches in Rural Schools.

During the year one of the ladies in the Extension work inaugurated a plan to provide warm lunches for boys and girls attending rural schools. The plan has been adopted by a number of schools in Douglas, Wilkin, and other counties, with most gratifying results. Several of the schools have been equipped with gas plates which have enabled them to serve all kinds of soups and other warm dishes. Preparing the warm lunches and serving them in the schoolhouses has provided an opportunity for the teachers to give some elementary instruction in domestic science work. Out of twenty or more teachers that have tried this plan in Douglas county, all report satisfactory results. In one school an entertainment was given and funds were raised which enabled the school to buy a fireless cooker. In this school, meats and vegetables are cooked and served, as well as all kinds of soups.

County Fair Work.

In the fall of 1911, demonstration tents were sent to fifteen different county fairs. These demonstration tents were equipped with educational exhibits, and were very much appreciated by farmers and fair boards. Judges were supplied to most county and street fairs in the state. In 1912 judges were furnished for about eighty street and county fairs. These fairs are coming to be more educational each year. In many places opportunity is given for judges to give reasons for placing the various exhibits, which makes the fair much more educational and interesting.

Publications.

During the year twenty-four numbers of University Farm Press News were published and distributed to the papers in Minnesota and adjoining states. Thirty-five



New York Banquet

hundred were published each issue. The following monthly extension bulletins were published:

No. 19, Domestic science in rural schools, Mary L. Bull.

No. 20, Soil tillage, O. M. Olson.

No. 21, The care and management of poultry, C. E. Brown.

No. 22, Establishing an orchard, K. A. Kirkpatrick.

No. 23, Some common insects and their control, F. L. Washburn.

No. 24, Seed testing, W. L. Oswald.

No. 25, Annual pasture, soiling and hay crops, Andrew Boss.

No. 26, Seed grain, Andrew Boss and C. P. Bull.

No. 27, Flax-growing, C. P. Bull.

No. 28, Tuberculosis, C. Easton and C. R. Barns.

KEY TO PICTURE.

This is a flash-light photograph, taken February 24th, on the occasion of the banquet of the Minnesota alumni living in New York and vicinity.

This list gives names of persons in outside row, around the table, reading from left to right.

Mr. F. Amos Johnson, '86,

Mr. W. C. Rowell, '88,

Captain R. C. Dewey, '92,

Mrs. Lee Galloway (Hettie Buchler), '99,

Mrs. Lynn T. Savage,

Mrs. Roy V. Wright,

Mrs. R. T. Wales (Grace Kingsley) '08,

Mr. W. W. Masee, '01,

Mrs. Chas. P. Berkey,

E. B. Johnson, '88,

Dr. Chas. P. Berkey, '92.

Mr. Louis W. Rapeer, '07,

Dr. Reinhard A. Wetzel, '01,

Miss Etta M. Hagar, '07,

Miss Inez Hobart, '08,

Mr. A. R. Rose, Chem '04,

Mr. A. F. Norcross, Eng '07,

Mr. Frank R. Pingry, '04,

Mr. Benj. C. Gruenberg, '96.

This is a list of those in the inside row, reading from left to right around the table.

Mr. J. W. Erf, Eng '93,

Mrs. J. W. Erf,

Mrs. R. C. Dewey,

Mr. Lynn T. Savage, '07,

Mr. Roy V. Wright, Eng '98,

Mr. Rowland T. Wales, Mines '97,

Miss Edith Rockwood, '09,

Mrs. W. W. Masee,

Mrs. L. W. Rapeer,

Mrs. R. A. Wetzel,

Dr. Anna M. Agnew, Med '99,

Miss Leila P. Johnson, '03,

Miss May McDonald, Ag '07,

Mrs. A. F. Norcross,

Chas. S. Demarest, Eng '11,

Emily H. Tupper, '11,

Miss Pingry,

Susan H. Olmstead, '88.

No. 29, The keeping of dairy cow records, A. J. McGuire.

No. 30, Marketing eggs from the farm, N. E. Chapman.

The mailing list for extension bulletins has grown to about 42,000.

During each of the nine school months, a four-page leaflet has been mailed to each of the rural school teachers in the state. This was called "Rural school agriculture." Ten thousand copies of each edition were published.

Farmers' Institutes.

During the year ending July 31st, 1912, 226 Farmers' Institutes were held. Most of these were two-day meetings, but a few lasted but one day. There were 665 sessions held. The total attendance at all sessions was 119,182, or an average of 179 per session. In this work the extension division co-operated with the Farmers' Institutes.

Fifty thousand copies of Farmers' Institute Annual were published. This Annual contained 320 pages of practical farm articles thoroughly illustrated. These Annuals were handed out at the close of each session so that every farmer who attended had an opportunity to get one of the books.

Farmers' Clubs.

During the year the division has continued its co-operation with the Farmers' clubs in the state, and encouraged the organization of new clubs wherever practical. Each month a list of timely topics is sent to each farmers' club on the division's list, which has enabled the local clubs to hold a large number of educational meetings without help from the division. Wherever possible the division has sent speakers to attend some of the meetings of each club. These meetings are usually very well attended, the buildings available for such meetings being ordinarily filled.

We believe the work done in co-operation with these farmers' clubs is one of the best lines of work attempted, as a little effort on the part of the division usually results in a great deal of work and study on the part of the club members.

Surveys and Co-operation.

In connection with departments in the University the Geological and Natural History survey of the state has been made. At the present time the animal biology and botanical surveys are being continued and reports are being published from time to time. The department of geology is studying the natural resources of the state, such as deposits of ores, peat, stone, clay and other minerals. The school of mines is co-operating with the mines experiment station and various departments of the University are frequently called into consultation with various branches of the state government, or, with local county or town boards. Several professors have rendered

noteworthy service in this line—especially to the state tax commission.

The University has been in co-operation with the U. S. Government in establishing county agents to assist the farmers of the various counties of the state which desire to enter into the plan of co-operation. This is a comparatively new field and promises great results.

The rural survey which has been in progress for some time, also promises results well worth while. The work in encouraging rural co-operation in handling farm produce has already shown results and promises greater results in time to come. Thousands of inquiries from all over the state are answered annually by the various departments of the University and the volume of such correspondence is growing rapidly.

Last year, at the special request of the National Civic Federation of New York City, the head of the University department of political science and economics was given a year's leave of absence to take charge of an investigation for that committee, with a view to framing a bill to be prepared to regulate public service corporations. This work has been completed and the findings and recommendations are being published.

The foregoing statements indicate the beginnings that have been made in the line of University extension. The work is barely started and as the people of the state come to realize the possibilities of such work its growth and extension to reach practically every citizen of the state is inevitable.

In a recent address to the alumni President Vincent laid great emphasis upon the University extension work and the possibilities for service to the people of the state which he sees in this work are almost limitless.

COURSE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The special junior course for boys and girls from the farms will be held at the department of agriculture during the week beginning March 31st. In addition to providing lectures on farm and domestic science topics, various excursions to points of interest in the Twin Cities will be arranged for those in attendance. A similar course will be conducted at the same time at the Crookston and Morris branches. The courses are open to children of all ages. Last year one boy ten years of age registered in the course and is said to not only have enjoyed himself but to have received considerable benefit from the course. The cost for the entire week is three dollars. Two dollars is for table board during the course and one dollar for car fare on the afternoon excursions.

During the morning the boys will be given lectures on dairy cattle, beef cattle, corn raising, grains, gardening, horses and poultry. The girls at the same time receive

instruction in sewing, cooking, gardening and poultry. Girls in the sewing class, under 13 years of age, will make a hemmed handkerchief and towel, and those over 13 will fashion a combination undersuit and make buttonholes. Special illustrated lectures, moving pictures, basketball games and athletic contests have been arranged as the evening amusements for the week.

MICHIGAN READY TO COME BACK.

Last Saturday, the athletic board of control of the University of Michigan voted to re-enter the western conference provided, that, the conference will rescind its action boycotting those who have left the conference and will accept her present form of government of athletics as satisfying the demand for faculty control. It is hard to see just what is meant by the first of these requirements, for when Michigan comes back into the conference she will be on the same footing as other members of the conference, there will be no boycott. The second proviso will cause no trouble for the present control of athletics is practically just what we have at Minnesota.

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTORS TO MEET AT UNIVERSITY.

Next Friday and Saturday the instructors in agriculture in the high schools of the State will meet at the department of agriculture for a conference. The formal program is as follows:

Friday:

Report on school farms and gardens, Roy Palmer, Wheaton, Minn.

"Course of Study for Secondary Agricultural Schools," D. D. Mayne, principal state school.

"The Farm as a School Laboratory," Professor Andrew Boss of the farm management department.

Discussion on "The Matter of Conveyance Used in Doing Extension Work," led by E. C. Davis of St. Peter, Minn.

Saturday:

"How to Interest the Farmer," Professor A. V. Storm of University.

Discussion on co-operative organization, led by C. L. McNelly of Willmar and C. S. Cathcart of Owatonna.

Discussion on "Laboratory Methods and Equipment," led by J. P. Sheay of Stewart, Minn.

VOCATIONS OPEN TO COLLEGE WOMEN.

The University has just issued a bulletin upon "Vocations open to college women." It is issued under Extra series, No. 1. The bulletin consists of sixteen papers, each devoted to a special line of work open to women. The following statement taken from the introduction states the purpose of the bulletin:—

"This bulletin assumes no attitude toward

the general question whether women are advancing their own interests and those of the world by going in ever-increasing numbers into business and the professions. It is issued because of a situation in which all colleges where women are educated now find themselves, and which is perhaps especially striking in the state universities. A large proportion of the women who graduate from the course in Liberal Arts desire or are obliged to become self-supporting. That with few exceptions these women become teachers would be in no way deplorable were they attracted to the profession by genuine aptitude or interest. Too often, however, they enter it because it offers easy access and an immediate livelihood, or because they have not realized the possibility of finding other remunerative employment. The result is favorable neither to the efficiency of the school system nor to their own development. The purpose of this bulletin, then, is to suggest to women students a number of lines of work which are open to them, and to outline briefly the nature of each, the rewards it offers, and the preparation which it demands."

The papers which are included in the bulletin are as follows:—

"Work in the associated charities, Miss Florence W. Hutsinpillar, assistant secretary, the associated charities of Minneapolis; Commercial photography, Miss Margaret Sheridan, commercial photographer, Minneapolis; Domestic art, Mrs. Margaret J. Blair, assistant professor of domestic art, university of Minnesota; Domestic science, Miss Juniata L. Shepperd, assistant professor of domestic science, University of Minnesota.

"Institutional management, Miss Elsie P. Leonard, house director of Sanford Hall, University of Minnesota; Interior decoration, Miss Mabel Robinson, interior decorator, Minneapolis; Librarianship, Miss Gratia A. Countryman, librarian, Minneapolis public library; Municipal research, Miss Josephine Schain, head of the municipal reference department, Minneapolis public library.

"Work in newspaper offices, Mr. Leroy P. Boughner, city editor of the Minneapolis Tribune; Nursing, Miss Louise M. Powell, superintendent of nurses, Elliot memorial hospital, University of Minnesota; Portrait photography, Miss Gertrude E. Mann, portrait photographer, Minneapolis, Probation work in the juvenile court, Miss Kate Finkle, probation officer of the juvenile court of Minneapolis.

"Secretarial work, Miss Jessica Louise Marcley, director of stenographic bureau, University of North Dakota; Settlement work, Miss Caroline Crosby, head resident at Unity house, Minneapolis; Vocational art, Mr. Maurice Flagg, director of handicraft guild, school of design, handicraft, and normal art, Minneapolis; direc-

tor of state art society, Minnesota; Work in the Young Women's Christian Association, Mrs. Emma F. Byers, executive secretary for the North Central Territory of the Young Women's Christian Association."

"MINNESOTA WEEDS."

The agricultural experiment station has just issued bulletin No. 129 devoted to Minnesota weeds (series L). The bulletin consists of the descriptions and identifications of Minnesota weeds by W. L. Oswald, assistant botanist, division of plant pathology and botany, and eradication by Andrew Boss, chief of division of agronomy and farm management. The bulletin fills 84 pages and is fully illustrated with line drawings for the purpose of identifying the various weeds discussed. Each weed is discussed under two heads, first, a description showing the characteristics of the plant and its methods of growth, and then under the head Eradication, specific directions for ridding soil of the particular weed under discussion.

ECONOMIC PRIZES.

Tenth Year.

In order to arouse an interest in the study of topics relating to commerce and industry, and to stimulate those who have a college training to consider the problems of a business career, a committee composed of Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, University of Chicago, chairman, Professor J. B. Clark, Columbia University, Professor Henry C. Adams, University of Michigan, Horace White, Esq., New York City, and Professor Edwin F. Gay, Harvard University, has been enabled, through the generosity of Messrs. Hart, Schaffner & Marx, of Chicago, to offer in 1914 four prizes for the best studies in the economic field.

Attention is expressly called to the rule that a competitor is not confined to topics proposed in the announcements of this committee, but any other subject chosen must first be approved by it.

1. The competitive relations of the Suez and Panama Canals.
2. A study of the economic conditions preceding and following the crisis of 1907.
3. Price regulation by governmental authority.
4. A theory of public expenditures.
5. A study of shipping combinations in ocean transportation and their influence on rates.
6. How far has the regulation of freight charges affected the development of railways in the United States?
7. A study on the changes of modern standards of living.

8. A study of the cost to the United States of its possession of the Philippine Islands.

Class B includes only those who, at the time the papers are sent in, are undergraduates of any American college. Class A includes any other Americans without restriction; the possession of a degree is not required of any contestant in this class, nor is any age limit set.

A first prize of one thousand dollars, and a second prize of five hundred dollars are offered to contestants in Class A.

A first prize of three hundred dollars, and a second prize of two hundred dollars are offered to contestants in Class B. The committee reserves to itself the right to award the two prizes of \$1,000 and \$500 of Class A to undergraduates in Class B, if the merits of the papers demand it. The committee also reserves the privilege of dividing the prizes offered, if justice can be best obtained thereby. The winner of a prize shall not receive the amount designated until he has prepared his manuscript for the printer to the satisfaction of the committee.

The ownership of the copyright of successful studies will vest in the donors, and it is expected that, without precluding the use of these papers as theses for higher degrees, they will cause them to be issued in some permanent form.

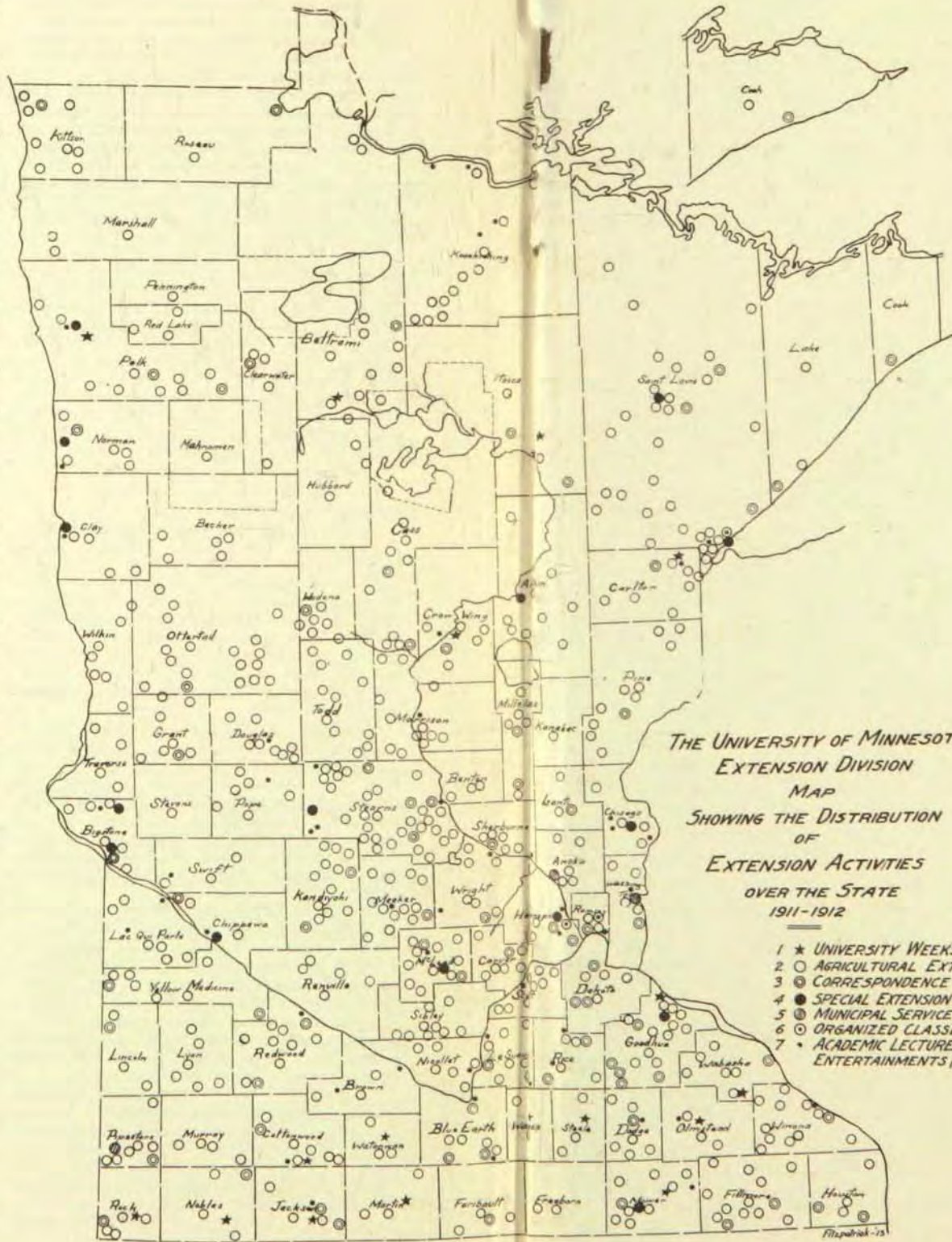
Competitors are advised that the studies should be thorough, expressed in good English, and although not limited as to length, they should not be needlessly expanded. They should be inscribed with an assumed name, the class in which they are presented, and accompanied by a sealed envelope giving the real name and address of the competitor. No paper is eligible which shall have been printed or published in a form to disclose the identity of the author before the award shall have been made. If the competitor is in Class B, the sealed envelope should contain the name of the institution in which he is studying. The papers should be sent on or before June 1, 1914, to J. Laurence Laughlin, Esq. The University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

HIS FORTYNINTH BIRTHDAY.

Last Friday President Vincent celebrated his fortyninth birthday by travelling to Crookston and making an address before a farmers' meeting.

IN HONOR OF DEAN WOODS.

At the last chapel exercise of the year the students of the school of agriculture presented Dean Woods with a beautiful gold headed cane as a token of their good will. The cane had been made to order at the school.



WINS FIRST PRIZE.

Cleora Wheeler, '03, designer and illuminator, was awarded first prize for a design for a child's book-plate. The jury were Lorado Taft, the Chicago sculptor; Ralph Clarkson, Charles Francis Browne, and Miss Bessie Bennett of the Chicago Art Institute. The drawing was listed in the catalog as "Book-plate: Phillip Weyerhaeuser."

LEARY HEADS ASSOCIATION.

Judge William C. Leary, '92, Law '94, was recently chosen president of the Minnesota alumni of the Phi Delta Theta. At the meeting at which the election was held, James Gray, '85, presided. After speeches by several gentlemen, the active chapter of the fraternity staged a regular initiation with some extra frills for the entertainment of the alumni.

QUOTED AS AUTHORITY.

A Congressional committee on revision and codification of patent statutes, when considering one of the many phases of the question, had quoted to them selections from Dr. Lee Galloway's ('96) book upon Modern Business, as authority upon the point in question, the use of "well-advertised goods as leaders." The quotation was introduced into the proceedings by Mr. Ingersoll, maker of the famous dollar watches. On being pressed, Mr. Ingersoll said—"A committee, it seems to me, should not rely upon the haphazard principles of business men. We do not understand these things. We do not understand the philosophy of our own case, looking broadly at it. It is a vital and big subject that ought to be treated by such men as those who are competent."

Dr. Galloway made the commencement address at the Semi-Centennial commencement exercises of the Rochester (N. Y.) Business institute, March 7th, talking upon business organization.

PROFESSOR HUTCHINSON TO LECTURE.

An illustrated lecture under the auspices of the Minneapolis Branch of the Archaeological Institute of America will be given by Professor J. C. Hutchinson at Room 209 Folwell Hall, on Friday afternoon, March 28th, at 4:15 o'clock. The lecture is to be entitled "Ancient Cretan civilization," and is the first of a series of six to be given weekly by members of the Greek and Latin department.

ADDRESSES DRUG CLERKS.

Dr. E. L. Newcomb, of the college of pharmacy, addressed a meeting of drug clerks in this city last Tuesday night upon the opportunities which are open to drug-

gists. Dr. Newcomb insisted that the profession offered a very desirable opening for young men. The company were the guests of the Minneapolis Drug Company and after luncheon, under the direction of Henry Doerr, a tour of the company's plant was made.

LECTURE BY DEAN WULLING.

Dean Wulling delivered a public lecture at the Minneapolis Public Library in the large room on the subject "The medicinal plant garden of the University of Minnesota," on Saturday evening, March 15th. The lecture was one of a series given during the winter under the auspices of the Minnesota Academy of Science, of which Dean Wulling is the presiding officer, and the Public Library.

About a hundred lantern slides illustrating the garden and many individual medicinal plants in bloom were shown. A number of slides of English drug farms were thrown upon the screen and about seventy-five original photographs made by the pharmacy staff were used in illustrating the lecture. There was a large audience.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR WASHBURN.

Professor F. L. Washburn, of the department of entomology, gave the lecture last Wednesday night in the University popular science course, speaking upon "Modern warfare against grasshoppers." The first part of the lecture was devoted to a discussion of the topic announced and the latter part was devoted to the question of protective coloration in insects. Professor Washburn described how various plans for combatting the grasshopper pest had been tried and abandoned and told of successful methods of fighting the grasshopper. In his talk on protective coloration, Professor Washburn discussed the question in a general way as applying to various animals and then took up in detail specific cases among the insects, and how their color and habits protected them from their enemies. In discussing this question Professor Washburn characterized the theory of special creation as entirely inadequate and actually irreverent on the whole and said that he believed in the possibility of these startling likenesses having been brought about through the laws of evolution, through the struggle for existence and natural selection.

COULTER CHOSEN.

Dr. John Lee Coulter, formerly of the University faculty has been named, by President Wilson, a member of the commission to visit Europe and study agriculture and rural credit unions. This

commission was recently authorized by Congress.

OFFERED CHAIR OF HISTORY.

Professor Guy S. Ford, professor of European history in the University of Illinois for the past seven years, has been offered the place made vacant by the resignation of Professor West. Professor Ford has not yet announced his decision.

Professor Ford is a graduate of Wisconsin and Columbia and was formerly professor of history at Yale.

VISITS THE UNIVERSITY.

Dr. C. M. Jackson, dean of the medical college of the University of Missouri, and an anatomist of repute, has been a visitor at the University recently.

Later—It has been formally announced by Dean Westbrook that Dr. Jackson has resigned his position in the University of Missouri and that he will be elected professor of anatomy in the University at the next meeting of the Board of Regents.

CIRCUS PLANS PROGRESSING.

Under the leadership of Dr. L. J. Cooke and E. B. Pierce the plans for the University circus to be held in May are rapidly taking shape. The committees have been appointed and the men are actually at work preparing big features for the All-University circus. It is as yet too early to give any definite information in regard to special features but those who have seen the previous University circuses will look for something unusually interesting this year.

DECLINE GAME WITH WEST POINT.

Minnesota has declined an offer to play West Point November 8th. The faculty refused consent on the ground of the long trip.

WILL PLAY CHINESE TEAM.

The baseball team of the Chinese University of Hawaii will play the University team on Northrop Field May 3rd. The Chinese team will arrive in San Francisco March 26th, and will make its way across the country playing various college teams. Minnesota, Wisconsin, Northwestern and Chicago of the middle states will be met. The trip will conclude about the 21st of June.

It will be remembered when the team from the Japanese University played here, Minnesota won though the contest went on for fifteen innings before the deciding run was made.

ONLY TEN AVAILABLE.

Of the men who have turned out for

base ball practice, after eliminating those weak in scholarship and who can not survive the eligibility rules, there are but ten left available for this year's team. Whether it will be possible to get out enough additional men to insure a really creditable baseball team is a serious question.

SEASON TICKET PLAN ADOPTED.

The Athletic board of control has decided to establish a season ticket to be sold to students of the University. The price for the year will be five dollars and will admit to all athletic events under the direction of the athletic board of control, including football games. The purpose of this innovation is to encourage attendance at the minor sports.

GLEE CLUB TRIP.

The Glee club gave a concert at Howard Lake last Wednesday afternoon and at Litchfield the same evening. They returned to Minneapolis and this afternoon they give a concert at Superior, Wis., and this evening a concert at Duluth. Tomorrow night they will give a concert at Virginia and Wednesday night close their trip with a concert at Hibbing, returning to the University Thursday. They will give the same concert they are giving on the road in the University chapel Saturday evening, March 29th. The concert will be followed by a dance at the Armory.

MICHIGAN GLEE CLUB.

The Michigan Glee club which is to give a concert in this city this week under the auspices of the alumni of Michigan, will sing in chapel Thursday the 27th.

PLANS FOR ERMINIE MATURING.

Under the direction of Professor Carlyle M. Scott preparations for the opera Erminie have been completed and announced. In addition to the principal characters in the play there will be a mixed chorus of sixty voices. Rehearsals are being held and the play will be given some time in April.

DRAMATIC CLUB PLAY.

The University dramatic club will put on a play entitled "The watchers" which will be given in the University chapel Friday evening April 4th. The preparation for the play is under the direction of Professor Charles M. Holt. The play was written by Miss Enza Zeller, and will be the first play written by an undergraduate to be produced by the dramatic club. Tickets will be fifty cents.

PILLSBURY CONTEST SEMI-FINALS.

The semi-finals in the Pillsbury contest were held in the University chapel last Monday afternoon. The following were chosen for the final contest which will be held in chapel at a date to be announced.

O. B. Anderson, "The College Man's mission;" Julia Oredalen, "Poverty;" Lillian Byrnes, "The Significance of the Woman's movement;" Fred Tryon, "The United States and the Philippines;" John Scadberg, "The socialization of our penal institutions;" G. P. Warber, "Rural regeneration."

GIRLS GET EMBLEMS.

Twenty-four women students of the University last Tuesday received emblems from the University for athletic achievement. This is the first time that such recognition has been given the women. The exercises were held in chapel under the direction of Dr. J. Anna Norris. The emblems were conferred by President Vincent. Dr. Norris spoke for a few minutes on the interest among the women in athletics and predicted that in a few years every girl in the institution would be taking part in some sort of athletic sport.

Eleven members of the freshman gymnasium team were given a numeral "16" worked inside a letter "G" on cloth of maroon and gold. Miss Margaret Nachtrieb was awarded two prizes in the form of pins as winner of both the skating and swimming contests. Numeral badges were given members of the basketball team of the freshman class and the senior class team were given watch fobs in addition—a gold fob for the captain and silver fobs for the others.

ENGINEERING NOTES.

Adolph Meyer, a consulting engineer and one of the government experts on the Mississippi river high dam proposition, told the students of the college of engineering, of the benefits to be derived from the high dam, Saturday evening, March 15th. His subject was "The power development at the high dam." The address was given in the auditorium of the main engineering building, and was one of a series given every Saturday night, following a buffet luncheon served the engineers in the building.

Professor G. D. Shepardson read a paper before the Minnesota Electrical association on March 13, 1913. His subject was "The University and the central station." He pointed out to the central station men the value of the University to them and how they and the University might reason together and learn how each might become more useful to the other.

His suggestions regarding co-operation between the electrical industries of the State and the engineering college were very enthusiastically received.

Messrs. A. L. Abbott Eng. 1897, W. T. Ryan Eng. 1905, and A. R. Fairchild Eng. 1907, were recently transferred from the grade of associate member to that of member in the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Of the seven full members in Minnesota, five are graduates of the University of Minnesota.

ATTEND MATHEMATICAL MEETING.

Professors George N. Bauer and H. L. Slobin, of the department of mathematics, attended the annual meeting of the American Mathematical society in Chicago, last week. They presented a joint paper upon "Some transcendental curves and numbers," the results of investigations into the infinite series.

CELEBRATE TWENTY FIFTH YEAR.

The graduating exercises and celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first commencement of the school of agriculture, occupy the attention of the department of agriculture this week. The exercises which began last week will last through Thursday. Large numbers of the alumni are expected back and a very enjoyable program will be presented.

GRADUATE FROM MORRIS AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

President Vincent attended the graduating exercises of the school of agriculture at Morris, last week. In his address before the class, President Vincent argued for making the school the center of community and life and to make it minister to community needs. In the evening of the same day he lectured upon "The larger selfishness."

The graduates numbered twenty-one, as follows:

Lena Andert, Agnes Aaernud, Selma Thompson, Olga Svenning, Mayme Page, Petra Negaard, Ida Olson, Harry Johnson, Fred Hallaway, Gilbert Kleven, Walter Farwell, Elmer Brandt, Arthur Rantum, Earl Isherwood, Joseph Brevig, Ole Brevig, Paul Andert, Charles Eystad, Harry Anderson, Walter Anderson and Edward Gausman.

PRESIDENT NORTHROP TO SPEAK.

Exercises for "Cap and Gown" day at the University, April 3, have been announced. The graduating classes of all the colleges will appear in the formal regalia of seniors and all events will be in their honor. President Northrop will give

Minnesota School LAND SALES

JUNE, 1913

Great Opportunities to Secure Homes

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

	Acres
June 5, 2 P. M., Pine City, Pine Co.	1,700
June 7, 11:30 A. M., Long Prairie, Todd Co. 4,700	
*June 9, 10 A. M., International Falls, Eooehiebing Co. 25,000	
*June 11, 10 A. M., Bemidji, Beltrami Co.	15,000
*June 13, 10 A. M., Walker, Cass Co.	25,000
*June 16, 10 A. M., Grand Rapids, Itasca Co. 40,000	
June 17, 9 A. M., Two Harbors, Lake Co. ...	5,500
*June 18, 10 A. M., Duluth, St. Louis Co.	50,000
June 19, 10 A. M., Carlton, Carlton Co.	700
*June 20, 10 A. M., Aitkin, Aitkin Co.	50,000
June 21, 10 A. M., Brainerd, Crow Wing Co. 13,400	
June 21, 3 P. M., Little Falls, Morrison Co. 5,000	
*June 23, 2 P. M., Roseau, Roseau Co.	20,000
June 25, 11 A. M., Hallock, Kittson Co.	7,000
June 26, 10 A. M., Warren, Marshall Co.	11,000
June 27, 9 A. M., Fergus Falls, Otter Tail Co. 2,000	

*Monthly Sales are held in these counties from April to November, on dates fixed by law.

TERMS OF SALE: These lands will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder: Fifteen per cent of the purchase price must be paid at the time of sale. The balance may run 40 years at 4 per cent annual interest if desired. The title to all state land is perfect. Not more than 320 acres can be sold to one purchaser. Agents acting for purchasers must furnish affidavit of authority. Appraisers' reports, showing quality and kind of soil, are on file in this office. Map showing location of lands offered, also list of legal descriptions may be obtained from this office free of charge.

SAMUEL G. IVERSON

STATE AUDITOR

ST. PAUL, MINN.

the invocation at the chapel session at noon and Edgar Zelle, president of the all-senior organization, will present the class. President Vincent will acknowledge the presentation. The Glee club and senior chorus will sing Kipling's "Recessional." Membership awards to the honorary societies Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi will be made known.

TRAINING OF COLLEGE STUDENTS ON BOARD BATTLESHIPS.

The contemplated plan of the Navy Department, in cooperation with the presidents of the universities and colleges of the United States, to train a certain number of college students each year on board battleships of the fleet, is set forth in the following orders:

Navy Department,

Washington, D. C., February 27, 1913.
General Order, No. 19.

1. In order to increase the number of

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persons who have had training and experience in the naval service, thus enlarging and improving the personnel reserve available for the Navy in emergency, the Navy Department will arrange with the authorities of educational institutions for a limited number of students to receive instruction and training on board vessels of the fleet during the summer months.

2. Students recommended by the proper authorities of the institutions where they are pursuing courses will be embarked in battleships and armored cruisers in full commission, not more than twenty students to one vessel, for a training period of about two months duration. They must have completed two years or more of the course at a college or technical school and must be not under 18 years of age.

3. One of the senior line officers of the ship will be designated in immediate charge of the students. They will not be enlisted, but each one will be required to bind himself to observe the laws and regulations of the Navy and of the ship and to obey the orders of all persons placed in authority over him.

4. Training will be given in the engineer department, electrical department, gunnery, navigation, and boats, besides general regulations and routine of shipboard life. The training is to be thoroughly practical, embracing every opportunity for actual experience, with the aim to ground each stu-



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dent well in one line of duties rather than give a smattering of several, so that subsequent training in a specialty may be readily developed. As far as practicable, the choice of specialty shall be in line with the student's educational course.

5. All the students in one ship will be messaged together in the general mess, at a cost of about 40 cents a day each. They will berth and mess in a compartment set apart for them. The outfit required to be purchased will consist of a suit of blue dress uniform, one white dress jumper, two suits of white undress, two white hats, two or more undershirts of uniform pattern, one blue flannel shirt, one suit of dungarees, a hammock mattress, and two mattress covers. The cost of all these articles, which must be obtained on board, will amount to about \$22. Blankets, shoes, and articles of underclothing not previously mentioned need not be of uniform pattern.

6. Until funds shall have been appropriated for naval reserve purposes, all expense incident to this naval training of students must be borne by themselves.

7. The Bureau of Navigation is charged with the necessary further communication with the authorities of educational institutions in this matter.

G. v L. Meyer,
Secretary of the Navy.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Sarah C. Comfort, of this city died last Thursday. Mrs. Comfort was the mother of Catherine Comfort, '89, and is survived by seven children.

'89—Mrs. Helen Waters Gates has recently changed her address to U. S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, California. Dr. Gates has been ordered there for duty.

'91—E. B. Gardiner is at present in charge of the copy service, designing and publicity departments of Buxton & Skinner of St. Louis—one of the largest printing, lithographing and stationery concerns in the west. He wants to know how many Minnesota alumni fail to settle in good, old, opulent St. Louis, where both people and climate are mild and agreeable—most of the time.

'00—Julius H. Johnson of Ft. Pierre, S. D., is one of the contestants in a four-cornered fight for Congress in the 3rd district of South Dakota. Though the election is a year and half in the future, politics in the district are red hot and Mr. Johnson will be in at the finish.

'03 Med—Dr. Albert Limberg, formerly of Hunter, N. D., is now located at Bowbells, N. D.

'06 Ag—A. J. Gaumnitz has located at Fessenden, N. D.

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† We have received many letters from the film manufacturers, such as VITAGRAPH, EDISON, ESSANAY, LUBIN, SOLAX, IMP, REX, RELJANCE, CHAMPION, COMET, MELIES, ETC., urging us to send photoplays to them. We want more writers and we'll gladly teach you the secrets of success.

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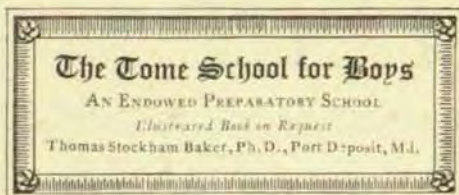
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'07, Med '09—Dr. L. R. Critchfield, formerly of Hunter, N. D., is now located at Galesburg, N. D. A baby girl was born to Dr. and Mrs. Critchfield some two weeks ago.

Eng '08—H. P. Councilman, first lieutenant of the Ordnance department, U. S. A., stationed at Manila, P. I., met with an accident a few months ago in the shop at Manila Ordnance depot, in which he lost half of the first finger and all of the rest of his fingers on his left hand. After leaving the hospital Lieutenant Councilman was given leave of absence for a month and spent the time in China and Japan.

'08—Florence Sly is teaching domestic science in the high school at Park River, N. D., and enjoying her work very much. She has recently been re-elected at an advance in salary, and may decide to continue her work at that place another year.

'08 Eng—R. F. Cox, Lieut. U. S. A., has recently been transferred from the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., to Fort Stevens, Ore., where he is now on duty as constructing quartermaster.

'09—Mrs. W. H. Dryden (Myrtle Bardsley) who has been living in Kansas City, Mo., is now located at 2115 W. 2nd St., Duluth, Minn.

E. E. '09—A. E. Brockway, until February 1st, 1913, with the Westinghouse electric

and manufacturing company in their Minneapolis office, is now a member of the firm of McAlmon & Brockway of 647 Phalon Building, San Francisco, California. This firm is the agent in the coast territory for the Auto-Electric Refrigerator company of Milwaukee and Chicago.

'09 Law, '10—Robert W. Muir, formerly of Hunter, N. D., has recently located in this city for the practice of patent law. Mr. Muir is associated with Frank A. Whiteley, (Ex-'94) who was a student at the University many years ago, and afterwards examiner in the U. S. patent office at Washington, D. C. They have an office at 210 Northwestern bank building in this city, and are making a specialty of patent and trade-mark practice. Mr. Muir will be remembered as a prominent athlete in his day in college.

'10 Mines—A. F. Johnson who has been at Rochester, Minn. for some time past, is now located in this city. His address is 736 Superior St. S. E.

'10—B. L. Sheppard has recently removed from Portland, Ore., to Orange, N. J. His address is care of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Sheppard is with the Edison Storage Battery Co.

'12 Eng—Albert P. Dorrance is with Merritt J. Osborn of St. Paul, who is the distributor for White Gas cars and trucks. Mr. Dorrance is salesman and transportation engineer for the sales force.

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Vol. XII

March 31, 1913

No. 25

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The executive committee of the Board of Regents held a meeting in the office of the President, Tuesday, March 25th, at 10:30 A. M.

There were present Regents Nelson, Butler, Schulz, Williams, J. G., Williams, M. M. and Vincent.

The resignation of O. M. Olson as demonstrator in farm work was received but action was deferred.

The resignation of assistant professor H. A. Bellows, of the department of rhetoric to take effect July 31st, was accepted.

The resignation of H. R. Danielson as farm foreman at Crookston was accepted to take effect May 1st.

The resignation of S. I. Snortum as accountant at the West central school of agriculture was accepted to become effective August 1st.

The following appointments were recommended:—

Dr. C. M. Jackson as professor of anatomy and director of the department beginning August 1st, 1913, at a salary of \$5,000 a year.

Roscoe W. Thatcher as professor agricultural chemistry, chemist of the experiment station, and chief of the division of chemistry beginning May 1st at a salary of \$3,500 a year.

Miss Josephine T. Berry as professor of nutrition and head of the department of home economics at a salary of \$3,000 a year beginning August 1st, 1913.

George A. Works as assistant professor agricultural education beginning August 1st, 1913, at a salary of \$3,000 a year.

E. C. Davis as instructor in agricultural education for one year beginning August 1st, 1913, at a salary of \$2,000 a year.

Dr. A. B. Cates as acting head of the department of obstetrics from February 1st to July 31st, 1913, at the rate of \$2,000 a year.

Mrs. Addie Clark as instructor in the University high school for the remainder

of the present academic year in place of Miss Margaret West at the same salary.

Dr. Norman as instructor in operative dentistry from March 1st to May 1st, three half-days weekly at \$31.25 a month.

Dr. Moses Barron to the position held by Dr. W. G. Thorne at a salary of \$800 per annum from the University beginning March 10th.

Miss Pearl Hamilton as technician beginning April 1st, 1913, at a salary of \$55.00 a month.

Miss R. E. Babcock as nurse in Sanford Hall for three months from Monday, March 17th, at a salary of \$60 a month with room and board in Sanford Hall.

Two service men in Physiology and Pharmacology beginning April 1st, 1913, at a salary of not to exceed \$50 a month.

Dr. A. C. Potter as assistant in the out-patient laboratory beginning March 7th, 1913, at the rate of \$300 a year.

Emil Lindstrom as assistant in the post office at \$50 a month.

Archibald Wagner as scholar in the department of economics and political science for the second semester at \$25 a month.

T. B. McCulloch as demonstration farm expert beginning April 1st, 1913, at a salary of \$125 a month.

George J. Baker as demonstration farm expert at a salary of \$2200 per year.

Davis Priesterbach as assistant analyst in the division of chemistry and soils for a period not to exceed two months beginning at once at a salary of \$70 per month.

N. E. Chapman as poultryman from April 1st to July 31st, 1913, at a salary of \$150 a month.

A. B. Hostetter as county agent for three months beginning April 1st at a salary of \$100 a month.

Charles H. Sipes as clerk in the department of chemistry and soils at \$55 per month.

Lillie A. Lindstrom as clerk in the business office for four months beginning April 1st, 1913, at \$60 a month.

Minnie J. Anderson as clerk for four

months beginning March 17th at a salary of \$60 a month.

W. L. Cavert as assistant in survey work for three months beginning April 1st, at a salary of \$100 a month.

F. A. Cornica as assistant in survey work for two months beginning May 1st, at a salary of \$100 a month.

Four field men for the month of June at not to exceed \$65 a month.

John N. Nelin as assistant on the quack grass farm for three months beginning July 1st, at \$56 a month.

Wilcox G. Thorne, of the staff of the department of pathology and bacteriology, was dropped from the University rolls.

Voted to approve the following increases in salary:

Richard Lundquist, technician, from \$90 to \$100 a month for four months beginning April 1st, 1913, on account of increased duties and responsibilities.

Homer Hanson, assistant in pathology and bacteriology, from \$25 to \$30 a month beginning April 1st, on account of increased service.

Voted to grant the following leaves of absence:

A. E. Jenks for sabbatical leave for the second semester of the academic year 1913-14.

Hardin Craig for leave of absence on half pay for the second semester of the academic year 1913-14. Period of service three years, six months; but in view of statements made when negotiating for Professors Craig's services, an exception is made to the four year service requirement.

Frederic E. Clements for sabbatical leave for one year on half pay beginning August 1st, 1913.

Voted to approve the following trips:

John T. Stewart to attend the National Drainage Congress at St. Louis, April 10th, 11th and 12th, expenses not to exceed \$50.

C. W. Thompson to attend the first national conference on marketing and farm credits at Chicago, April 8, 9, and 10, expenses not to exceed \$35.

Request of Dean Owre for permission to attend the dental association meeting in April.

F. H. Swift to attend the meeting of the north central association of colleges and secondary schools in Chicago, March 20-22.

E. V. Robinson to attend the meeting of the north central association of colleges and secondary schools in Chicago, March 20-22.

Geo. D. Shepardson to go to Madison, Milwaukee and Chicago to get information about evening extension work in engineering, expenses not to exceed \$35.00.

Frank M. Anderson to Urbana, Ill., expenses not to exceed \$40.

W. R. Vance to Madison, Wis., expenses not to exceed \$25.

Voted that the rank of associate professor be attached to the positions of physical director for men and physical director for women.

Voted to approve a general authorization for extension trips in neighboring states by extension men.

Voted to amend the rule regulating resident classification to students to include as resident students all applicants twenty-one years of age or over who shall, upon investigation by the registrar and report to the president, have been found to be self-supporting.

Voted to approve the recommendation of the deans that graduate assistants be required to pay full fees and to receive for their services \$250 per annum.

Voted to approve the recommendation of the executive faculty of the college of medicine and surgery for establishing the office of secretary of the medical school.

Voted tentatively to approve the plan for enlarging the Campus club. Details and propositions to be submitted later for final action.

Voted to appropriate from reserve \$100 for a student assistant in the medical library.

Voted to restrict the borrowing of equipment by departments to requisitions and purchasing agent's order.

Voted to require of students who take military drill an additional deposit of \$15 to cover cost of military uniform and to instruct the comptroller to advertise for bids and contract for uniforms.

Voted to approve the recommendation of the dean of the college of engineering for the sale of a surveyor's transit.

A large number of items of routine business such as the transfer of items from one budget to another, were transacted.

GRADUATE CLUB TO GIVE FREE STEREOPTICON LECTURE.

Professor J. C. Hutchinson will give a stereopticon lecture, under the auspices of the Graduate club, in chapel, on Tuesday evening, April 8th, at eight o'clock. The slides presented will be selected from the several hundred views of Greece which Professor Hutchinson snapped with his own camera during his travels in the Hellenes last year. His knowledge of the conditions, and his intimacy with Grecian art have enabled him to make an exceptionally excellent collection of slides.

Through the co-operation of President Vincent and Professor Hutchinson, the Graduate club is able to invite the public. The Graduate club hopes to make a public lecture of this nature, and the reception to the seniors, an annual custom at Minnesota.



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

COMING EVENTS.

Monday—Junior short course begins.

Tuesday—Lecture (8 P. M.) People's re-
sponsibility for dealing with public health
problems—Dr. Bracken. 6:30—West Ho-
tel—Law Alumni Banquet.

Wednesday—12 M. University of Michi-
gan Glee Club. 7:30—Annual meeting of the
Beta Kappa. 8:00—Lecture—Recent de-
velopment in the study of the nervous
system—Dr. J. B. Johnston. 8:00—Pills-
bury oratorical contest.

Thursday—Cap and gown day. 6:30—En-
gineering alumni banquet in the new en-
gineering building.

Friday—Lecture—Professor J. B. Pike—
"Apuleius and the ancient short story."

Saturday—Chapel—address by Edward H.
Hume, of Changsha province, China.

COMING—CIRCUS.

"GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH"
MAY 9 & 10.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION FINANCES.

Feb., 15, 1912, to Feb. 15, 1913.

Football: Receipts \$32,390.41*, Disburse-
ments \$18,980.81, Cr. Bal. \$13,409.60.

Basketball: Receipts \$2,688.56, Disburse-
ments \$5,239.58**, Dr. Bal. \$2,551.02,

Baseball: Receipts 0***, Disbursements
\$1,352.43, Dr. Bal. \$1,352.43

Track: Receipts \$830.75, Disbursements
\$4,911.80**, Dr. Bal. \$4,081.05,

Tennis: Receipts 0, Disbursements
\$487.23, Dr. Bal. \$487.23.

Gymnasium: Receipts 0, Disbursements
\$339.86, Dr. Bal. \$339.86,

Miscellaneous: Receipts 0, Disbursements
\$1,834.61, Dr. Bal. \$1,834.61,

Total: Receipts \$35,909.72, Disbursements
\$33,146.32, Dr. Bal. \$10,646.20, Cr. Bal
\$13,409.60.

Total in the treasury, Feb. 15, 1912,
\$43,664.89.

Profit on year's athletics, \$2,763.40.

Interest on invested funds, \$1,117.08.

Total in treasury Feb. 15, 1913, \$47,543.37.

Increase, \$3,880.48.

*Minnesota's share of receipts from foot-
ball games.

**Includes guarantee paid to visiting teams.

***No baseball team in 1912. Intramural
baseball substituted.

Unfortunately these figures do not con-
stitute a sufficient basis for intelligent
comment. If a statement could be made
showing the items that enter into the fig-
ures given in the disbursements column,
it would furnish a basis for intelligent
criticism and comparison with previous
records. It is claimed, however, that this
is impossible. However, it is to be noted
that the total expense at athletics has in-
creased \$4,363.55 during the past two years,
that is, about 14%. The net amount turned
into the permanent fund two years ago
was \$8,751.88—more than three times the
net income of the past year.

Another matter of interest, which does
not appear in these statistics is the fact
that there is contained in the \$32,390.41,
only \$3,000 paid by the whole student body.
As the price paid by the students is 50
cents a game, this means that the attend-
ance at the seasons games by students
was less than 6,000—that is, less than the
total enrollment for last year. Practically
half of this number attended the Wis-
consin game, so this means that the av-
erage student attendance at the remain-
ing six games of the year, was about 500
per game. It is, of course, impossible to
figure with absolute accuracy the percent-
ages of attendance—but, a conservative
estimate, based upon the figures obtain-
able, indicate that the student body fur-
nished about 8% to 10% of the average
crowd in attendance at the year's football
contests.

A most significant state of affairs.

The figures show, further, that less than 25% of the students of college grade, in actual attendance during the football season, attend the games.

These figures are based upon the sale of student tickets—undoubtedly a considerable number of students purchased reserved seats—but the number making such purchases would not materially increase the percentages.

MICHIGAN'S ATTITUDE.

As mentioned in the last previous issue of the *Weekly* the athletic board of control of the University of Michigan recently took action committing itself to seek re-admission to the Conference. Two qualifying conditions were attached to this action of the board.

1. That the Conference should recognize the control of athletics, proposed at Michigan, as satisfying the Conference requirement of faculty control, and, 2nd, provided the Conference would raise the boycott against colleges once members of the Conference who afterwards severed their membership.

As was pointed out in the note last week, the first requirement will cause no trouble whatever. Michigan's proposed form of control is substantially what it is at Minnesota.

The second requirement might cause trouble. It is rather difficult to see just what is meant by this, for if Michigan comes back into the Conference there will be no boycott against her or against any other institution, and when in the Conference she will have the same say in regard to all questions that any other college will have.

In this connection, the attitude of the rank and file of Michigan men,—faculty, students and alumni, is perhaps fairly voiced in recent statements that have appeared in the *Michigan Alumnus*. When Michigan withdrew from the Conference the *Alumnus* opposed the action and in a recent number it states—

"There were two reasons for our attitude: (1) we believed that within the Conference Michigan could assist efficiently in the fight for clean athletics among the universities of the West, while after her withdrawal she would lose the stimulus of her sister colleges and as a result her fight, if continued at all, would of necessity be much less effective; and (2) we were convinced that our natural rivals in intercollegiate athletic contests were the teams of the Conference colleges, and that interest in such contests would lag or disappear entirely if we severed our relations with the Conference and sought games with such other colleges as we would then be able to meet."

Six years ago the *Alumnus* prophesied that if Michigan did withdraw from the Conference it would result in a complete severing of athletic relations with Conference colleges and that the eastern games secured in lieu of these games with western colleges, would not be satisfactory. This prophecy has been completely fulfilled. The *Alumnus* goes on to state that it believes that more than a majority of the students are in favor of Michigan's immediate return to the Conference and quotes resolutions, adopted by various local Michigan alumni associations, which with the exception of that located at Milwaukee, favor an immediate return to the Conference.

Commenting on this editorial Henry H. Erland, Law '01, (Michigan) living in Chicago, writes—

"I read with interest your editorial and several articles in the February *Alumnus* with reference to that much mooted question of Michigan's return to the Conference. Yet in my humble judgment none of them seem to hit the direct issue, the barrier which stands in the way and blocks Michigan's resumption of western athletics. All look at the question from merely a Michigan standpoint. Scant consideration is given the Conference colleges as to what their opinions may be on the matter.

"All dwell at length on the statement which certainly must by this time have made everybody weary, that Michigan should return to the Conference by all means provided she can do so 'honorably.'

"How could Michigan return to the Conference otherwise? We all know the situation, Michigan in a pique left the Conference of which she had been one of the most valiant supporters, simply because several rulings of that body at that time seemed a little radical. Since then Michigan although not a member of the Conference has adopted practically all the Conference rulings, the barring of freshmen on Varsity teams, three year rule, etc., etc. Only the matter of faculty control and training table remain.

"The Conference is composed of nine leading universities in the middle west. Several of them are quite as large as Michigan in point of attendance and several her superior in buildings, endowment and equipment.

"In spite of Michigan's departure they have managed to continue their association quite successfully and have passed the several championships that formerly were conceded to Michigan, liberally around among themselves.

"Can Michigan expect them to beg her to return, to offer inducements if you please for her to come back and take away those silken pennants?

"Technically so far as the Conference is

concerned, Michigan is an eastern school and never has been a member, as Michigan withdrew years ago and left the Conference to shift for itself. Does Michigan want to become a member, then, let her file her application in the regular way, submit her qualifications to the registrar and then if she has the required credits, be acted on like a new member of any university, society or other organization.

"Michigan is not in a position to dictate terms. The Conference has proven that it can go alone—Michigan has not. The Conference has its rules. Michigan knows what they are, lives up to most of them and can without loss of dignity or prestige adopt the rest.

"Michigan blundered when she left the Conference and no one knows it better than the Conference itself. The place to correct the ills of an organization is within that organization, and if Michigan did not approve of the ways of some of the Conference members, it was still her duty to remain in the union and attempt to work out her ideas there, even at a sacrifice.

"However, that is all past. Michigan is not a member of the Western Conference Colleges, but desires to become such. All that remains then, is to conform to their present rules and like Ohio State ask to be admitted. There can be no dishonor in that.

"It is the only honorable thing to do and if Michigan does that, the Conference will gladly accept her, for with all her faults they all have admired, respected and revered old Michigan, and realize that she would be a powerful addition to their union, and a truly valuable asset.

"But the time to act is now. Michigan is losing prestige every day she remains outside of the Conference and rapidly making it harder to return.

"I know the alumni desire Michigan's return to the Conference. I am sure the faculty and the student body are likewise in favor of this move and I have not the slightest doubt but that the Conference earnestly desires Michigan's return.

"The whole matter therefore rests with the Athletic management at Ann Arbor and it is up to them to act and do it now."

The foregoing statement undoubtedly represents the sober judgment of Michigan men.

Michigan can accomplish ten times as much for athletic reform inside the Conference as she can outside. If Michigan had been a member of the Conference, at any time during the last three or four years, she would have had the casting of the decisive vote in favor of certain reforms for which Minnesota has consistently stood. With Michigan back in the

Conference it is practically certain that some of these reforms for which Minnesota has so long stood, will be adopted and become effective.

MEETING OF AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE.

The agricultural committee with Regent M. M. Williams presiding and Regent Schulz, Williams and Vincent present, took action as follows:—

Voted to approve the purchase of a Percheron stallion at a price not to exceed \$1000.

Voted to approve the purchase of pictures for the dormitories at the west central school of agriculture.

Voted to approve the organization of the summer courses in the department of agriculture on the same basis as that adopted for the rest of the University, namely—additional salary to instructors who offer summer courses.

Voted to approve the suggested changes in the location of buildings at the north west school of agriculture.

Voted to approve the following appointment:

Frank E. Balmer as district supervisor of the county agricultural agent service beginning April 1st, 1913, at a total salary of \$2800 per year—\$1300 of this to be paid by the University and \$1500 by the United States department.

Voted that the University should do all in its power to co-operate with the Bee-Keepers' association in fostering the bee-keeping industry, with the understanding, however, that the regents deem it unwise that they be entrusted with the exercise of police powers.

Voted to grant Mr. E. G. Cheyney, now in the east, three weeks absence on full pay, while he collects materials for the forestry courses.

NEW APPOINTEES.

Supplementing Regents' Meeting Report.

Dr. C. M. Jackson was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Director of the Department from August 1st 1913. Dr. Jackson is thirty-eight years old. He received the B. S. degree from the University of Missouri in 1898,—the M. S. in 1899, and the M. D. in 1900. He spent a year—1903-4 in study at the Universities of Leipzig and Berlin. He is at present professor of anatomy and dean of the medical school of the University of Missouri. His special studies have dealt with comparative anatomy and the histology of vertebrates, with human topographic anatomy and embryology. He is now engaged in important studies of growth.

Roscoe Wilfred Thatcher, professor of agricultural chemistry, director of the ex-

periment station and chief of the division of chemistry from May 1st, 1913. Professor Thatcher is now director of the experiment station of the state of Washington at Pullman, Washington. He is forty-one years of age. He received the B. S. degree from the University of Nebraska in 1898,—the A. M. in 1901. After teaching in the high school at Beatrice, Nebraska, he was assistant chemist at the Nebraska agricultural experiment station until 1902, when he became connected with the Washington state agricultural experiment station, of which he was made director in 1907. His chief work has dealt with soils, forage plants, composition of insecticides, wheat and flour investigations, plant breeding.

Josephine T. Berry, as professor of nutrition and head of the department of home



JOSEPHINE T. BERRY

Professor of Nutrition and Home Economics

economics from August 1st, 1913. Miss Berry is head of the department of home economics in the State College at Washington, at Pullman, Washington. She received her A. B. degree at the University of Kansas in 1896,—her B. S. from Columbia in 1904,—was a graduate student at the University of Chicago 1904-5,—a research scholar in Columbia University 1909-10,—received her degree of A. M. at

Columbia in 1910. The year 1910-11 she spent as a graduate student at Yale, studying problems of nutrition with Director Chittenden. She was for a time superintendent of schools at Waterville, Kansas, and instructor in the department of household administration in the University of Chicago,—head of the department of domestic science in the Northern Illinois state normal school,—and since 1911 has held her present position in the State Agricultural college of Washington.

George A. Works, as assistant professor of agricultural education in the department of agriculture from August 1st, 1913. Mr. Works graduated from the Little Falls, Wisconsin, Normal School and the University of Wisconsin, specializing in education. He then taught Science in the Menominee high school, later became principal of the high school and afterwards superintendent of the city schools. In order to prepare himself for agricultural education, he is just completing the course of the college of agriculture in the University of Wisconsin. At the same time he is giving instruction in the department of agricultural education and is engaged in the inspection of agricultural work in the Wisconsin high schools.

E. C. Davis, as instructor in agricultural education from August 1st, 1913. Mr. Davis is a graduate of the Iowa State college of agriculture at Ames, Iowa. He is at present instructor in agriculture in the high school at St. Peter, Minnesota. His work has been unusually efficient not only in the high school but among the farmers of the vicinity.

Miss Babcock, who was appointed nurse for Sanford Hall, will spend her time looking after the young women of the University who are ill and unable to attend their University classes, visiting them in their rooms or in their homes. This is a new departure at this institution and promises to be exceedingly gratifying and helpful to the young women of the University.

AGRICULTURAL BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

The sermon before the graduating class of the school of agriculture was preached last Sunday by Reverend Henry Wallace who took as his theme, "The country church." He said in substance that the young people of today have opportunities that the older generations did not have. The people of the state have a right to demand your services as graduates of this school. It is up to you to teach the farmers how to obey the laws of God operating in the soil, in the plant, in the animal, in the sunshine and in the rain, to teach

him how he can by this obedience almost double his products. The farmers of the state expect this of you, but he will not accept your leadership unless you show yourself fit to lead him. The graduate of a college or university in any community is either a leader or a joke. One of the greatest services which you can render to a community, no matter in what capacity you may be employed, is to take an active interest in education from the rural school up. In no other way can you render such service as by insisting that all teaching shall be conducted with the idea not merely of fitting young people to make a living, but to live. The farm can never rise above the level of the man who tills it.

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE GRADUATING EXERCISES.

The twenty-fourth annual commencement exercises of the school of agriculture were held in the auditorium of the department of agriculture last Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The auditorium was packed to its utmost capacity and on the stage were seated the members of the graduating class, 209 in number; 69 young women and 140 young men.

The exercises were opened by invocation by the Reverend John W. Powell, followed by music by the senior girls' glee club. The orchestra of the school of agriculture furnished the instrumental music for the occasion. Principal Mayne presided and introduced the speakers. Each speech was in the nature of a demonstration of the subject in hand.

Ruth C. Danielson gave a demonstration on the making of cottage cheese. Miss Danielson spoke on the food value of sour milk and the cheese to be made from it, explaining and exhibiting the cheese in its various stages of preparation and also demonstrating various dainty ways in which the cheese could be served.

Following this Edward J. Starch spoke upon "Farm management." By the use of charts he explained and demonstrated how it is possible to so rotate crops as to economize in farm help and the use of horses on the farm, showing that the farm could be managed by proper diversion and with proper rotation of crops, so that two men and three horses could do the necessary work on a farm producing a certain amount each year, at less expense than under the old system—or, lack of system.

Emery R. Eisert followed with a talk upon "The balanced ration." Mr. Eisert demonstrated his talk with samples of the various foods to be used for rations, showing the constituent elements of a pound of each of the various foods and explaining how it was possible, by a proper combina-

tion of these elements, to have a proper ration at decreased expense which will produce increased results.

Islay MacKenzie next gave a delightful demonstration of the setting and care of a table and table manners, and demonstrated many things to be avoided. Miss MacKenzie had her audience with her from the beginning and made a really wonderful presentation of her subject.

Lynn Sheldon, who followed, talked upon "Modern conveniences in farm homes." He presented a cross-section of a model farm house, properly furnished and equipped, showing how it was possible for the farmer to have all the modern city conveniences in his house even though he be not so located as to be able to secure power or electricity from outside sources.

Carl J. Morck closed the program with a talk on "Agricultural education scheme for Minnesota," showing by means of charts what Minnesota has done and is doing for the cause of agricultural education and explaining what this means for the future of the state of Minnesota.

At the close of the regular exercises President Vincent was introduced and gave a short talk, saying that he was not going to follow the usual order of a commencement address and talk upon matters abstract, but that he proposed to put on a demonstration just as the other speakers had. He was going to make his talk exceedingly practical and he offered the graduating class as a demonstration to illustrate what he had to say. In a most delightful way, President Vincent told of the importance of the training which the young men and young women had received at the school and what their training is to mean to the state of Minnesota. He expressed his admiration for the program that had been presented; for the practical, sensible, straightforward talks that had been given and said that he did not look upon these young men and women as missionaries going out to reform the people of the state or to carry to benighted regions the light of superior training, but that he was glad to know that they were looking forward to their life work with a real joy in doing that work.

He then told of a recent visit to a farming community and a half day spent with a party of farmers and their wives, and said, that he had been impressed as never before with the fact that the farming communities of the state are perfectly capable of solving their own problems. He set forth, with a force and vividness peculiarly his own, his feeling that the attitude of a great many urban residents, in trying to solve the problems of the farming communities, if not impertinent are frequently irritating to the farmers themselves; and that the people living in farm-

ing communities have shown remarkable self-control and good sense in not allowing some of these ill-advised efforts to make them completely disgusted with the residents of towns and cities.

THE AGRICULTURAL ALUMNI BANQUET.

The alumni held their banquet on Tuesday evening at 6:30 o'clock in the dining hall. Following the dinner President Vincent was introduced by Professor Bull, the retiring president of the association, as toastmaster. President Vincent was in the happiest sort of mood and introduced the various speakers in a way to delight the audience and frequently to disturb somewhat the one who was to speak.

Dean Woods was introduced to speak on "Woods." In introducing him President Vincent begged the indulgence of the audience for Dean Woods, saying that he would not be able to speak very clearly owing to the fact that he was coming down with a cold and was carrying a copper cent in his mouth to ward off trouble. Dean Woods was followed by A. L. Haecker, '95, who spoke on "Chopped feed." Mr. Haecker, who is a builder of silos, was introduced as "the man behind the cow." Mr. Haecker thanked the president for the free advertising which he had given him and said that he had formerly been connected with the University but that he had reformed from that parasitic life and was earning an honest living by honest toil.

Mrs. H. Krum, '00, spoke upon "Bristles," and made a very clever talk. W. S. Larson, representing the class of '13, spoke for a few minutes upon "Looking into the future," and declared that the class of 1913 was ready to take its part in the life of the state and would try to do its share to further the highest farming interests of the state.

L. B. Bassett, '06, who followed Mr. Larson, spoke upon "Looking into the pasture." Mr. Bassett said that he had long been in doubt as to which was the head end of the institution but that after watching the edibles disappear this evening, he no longer had any doubt as to which was the head end.

Miss Angie Mallett, '04, then delighted the audience with two vocal selections, one, "The Four Leaf Clover," and as an encore "The Gingerbread man."

Thomas Cooper, '02, was to have talked on "Does it pay?" In his absence Mr. Glover, '03, was introduced and made a most delightful talk mixing sense and nonsense in a way to bring down the house. He told a story on A. J. McGuire which caused the toastmaster to insist that Mr.

McGuire sing a song on the "bones not busted but bint." Mr. McGuire declined to display his musical ability but talked for a few moments.

He was followed by Miss Nellie Spencer, '03, who talked upon "Seeing things." Miss Spencer said that, stored away in her mind, she had a picture gallery which brought her a great deal of comfort. By going to this gallery she was able to bring back delightful memories of her school days and of the people who made those days so profitable and enjoyable.

The next speaker, D. C. Mitchell, the godfather of the class of 1913, was introduced to speak upon "No palm without the dust of labor," which the toastmaster interpreted to mean a "horny handed son of toil." Mr. Mitchell represented the class which entered as freshmen 524 strong and was about to graduate 209 members.

Dr. H. W. Brewster, who was to have closed the program, did not arrive in town in time to take part. His place was taken by N. J. Holmberg, who is a member of the present legislature and who has just been elected president of the agricultural alumni association. Mr. Holmberg was recognized by the toastmaster on the ground that he desired to introduce a bill for the consideration of the house. Mr. Holmberg made a delightful talk on the occasion and the future before the alumni of the school.

Mr. Peck was then introduced to award the prizes given as a result of the contests held at the afternoon meeting. Mr. Patterson was given a package of talcum powder in view of the fact that he had been voted the homliest man among the alumni. Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Bailey were awarded the prize for being the longest married of any couple present at the meeting. Mr. Bailey was given a medal and Mrs. Bailey a pair of glasses to help them endure the years that are to come. Mr. and Mrs. Paul White were given the prize for being the youngest married couple present. Mrs. White was given a filing case in the form of a book, the titles of the chapters of the book were read by Mr. Peck and all were considered very appropriate by the crowd. A. L. Haecker was given a mileage book, in view of the fact that he had come the farthest to attend the meeting. Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Donovan were given a basket lunch as being the married couple having come farthest to attend the meeting, and diplomas were conferred upon Mr. Fred White and Mrs. Krum for having passed the best examinations in the afternoon.

GET TOGETHER CLUB MEETS.

The women of the faculty of the department of agriculture have an organization

which they call the Get Together Club which meets each month. The next meeting of the Club will be held at the Ladies' Hall April 5th, at three o'clock in the afternoon when a thimblebee is to be held.

CELEBRATE THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

The school of agriculture has just finished the celebrating of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding. Wednesday night a program was given in the chapel, and tableaux of the early days of the institution were presented. There was to have a moving picture representation, but owing to the fact that the machine was out of order, it was impossible to present this part of the program.

Thursday morning at ten o'clock a meeting was held in the Auditorium of the department of agriculture with Dean Woods presiding. Pictures of various men who had to do with the founding and early days of the school of agriculture, were placed on the stage.

Dean Woods introduced Henry Webb Brewster, '87, first assistant principal of the school and second principal of the school, who talked for about half an hour telling in a most delightful way of the early days of the institution. Dr. Brewster made a remarkable presentation of the story of the early days. Mrs. Brewster, who was on the stage, was liberally cheered when her name was mentioned, as it was frequently and appreciatively, by the speakers.

Dr. Brewster was followed by Mrs. A. L. Bull, chairman of the woman's committee of the grange which had a large part in securing the establishment of co-education as a feature of the school of agriculture. Mrs. Bull spoke for but a few moments, telling of the successful efforts of the committee of which she was chairman, to secure provision for the education of young women at the school of agriculture.

Mrs. Bull was followed by Miss Grace Andrews, a member of the first class to graduate women. Miss Andrews told of the early days of the institution, of securing the girls' right to attend the school.

Miss Andrews was followed by Professor Coates P. Bull, who went into the history of agricultural education and gave a very complete and condensed account of the establishment and early history of the school. Professor Bull has agreed to prepare this paper for publication in an early issue of the *Weekly*. It will be of unusual interest to every alumnus, no matter from what department he may have graduated.

The afternoon program, at which Presi-

dent Vincent presided and where Messrs. Chapman, Gilfillan and Brewster spoke, closed the celebration.

THE AGRARIAN.

The graduating class of the school of agriculture has established a new precedent in the issuing of an annual publication called "The Agrarian." The book is 8 x 10½ inches and nearly one inch thick. It is bound in blue leather with a blue suede leather back. It is gotten up in exceedingly attractive style, each page having a border printed in three colors. The publication is illustrated with a very large number of half tones showing buildings of the department and professors connected with the department, members of the graduating class and groups of the various student organizations; with many pages showing kodak pictures, from five to eight to a page, illustrating student life and student activities and student jokes. Some of the cartoons are exceedingly clever and the whole book, which was gotten out to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the school, is exceedingly creditable to those who are responsible for issuing it and to the institution.

CROOKSTON AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

The graduating exercises of the Crookston school of agriculture took place last Wednesday afternoon. Nineteen young men and one young woman received diplomas. The school has had a prosperous year with a total enrollment in all courses of about 600. Since its organization 76 have received diplomas of the institution. The first class graduated in 1909. One hundred forty-six have been enrolled this year in the regular three-year course and one hundred thirty-two in the farmers' short course. The junior short course opens today, and a summer session will be held as usual beginning in June.

The following named persons made up the graduating class.

David C. Berg, Fosston; Charles W. Brown, Fisher; Syvert Dahl, Bagley; Albert E. Erlandson, Kennedy; Teckla H. S. Erlandson, Kennedy; Frederick Frederickson, Pelen; Orville B. Harrington, Orleans; Martin Landby, Swift; Herman H. Lee, Erskine; Oscar M. Lee, Hendrum; Fred C. Lieberg, Haug; Walter E. Lindquist, Viking; Henry H. Mueller, Gary; Richard Nelson, Jonstad; Nils P. Pederson, Flaming; John A. Rud, Radium; Lionel M. Skibness, Battle Lake; Melkar Solberg, Bagley; William William Therkelson, Fosston; Iver J. Westad, Flaming.

RENDERING NOTEWORTHY SERVICE.

Professor E. V. Robinson, professor of economics and director of the department of research and statistics of the Minnesota State Tax Commission, has written chapter 15, of the third biennial report of the said commission, which has just been presented to the state legislature.

This chapter, which fills 350 pages, is devoted to a study of the cost of government in Minnesota. After an introduction in which Dr. Robinson sets forth the scope and methods of the investigations embodied in this report, he takes up a discussion of the financial relations of the different civil units included in the discussion and then the cost of government in the various units, including local and county government, state government, federal government, and follows this with a comparison of all grades of government, with a special comparison for the costs of 1910 and 1911.

Then Dr. Robinson takes up the scope and methods of municipal investigation, showing the cost of government in cities of various classes and how such cost varies with the size of the municipality, and then sets forth his conclusions. A large portion of the report is made up of schedules on which the study is based. The various tables are analyzed, each in connection with the department to which it relates. Various diagrams to assist in making the various points clearer, are included. The whole constitutes an exceedingly valuable report and is deserving of serious study, giving as it does information of such vast importance to every citizen who pays taxes.

The same report contains a chapter by Professor Robinson, upon "Railroad taxation in Minnesota." The report is in the nature of an analysis of the Gross earnings tax. This report fills sixty pages and includes a discussion of methods of taxation in general; the development of railroad taxation in the United States; valuation by a state board of assessors; the experience of Michigan and Wisconsin; taxation on the basis of capitalization and gross earnings; reports of official investigations; and, comparison under ad valorem and gross earnings system in Minnesota.

The conclusion which Dr. Robinson reaches, is, that, "a tax of 5 per cent. on the gross earnings of railroads in Minnesota would be fair and reasonable by comparison with the burden of taxation resting on other property."

V.

"ANTI-SOCIAL FORCES."

As we have seen, life forces are at work in the social body which make for health and growth, and contributing factors there are in life, on which we may lay hold to further the development. But this is not

all the truth, for there are disease germs as well which attack the body politic in its undoing, and these also we must understand that we may guard ourselves against them or overcome them where they have found lodgment. Not only are there social forces which make for progress, but there are anti-social forces continually at work, which limit our power and thwart our purposes.

From the point of view of the theologian, all these untoward factors in human life are but the manifold outward expression of the evil will or morbid taint in human nature, which the creeds call original sin and which modern science knows as the brute inheritance—the ape and tiger, which must die out of human nature before the race can attain its goal. This is the mystery of iniquity which doth work in the world and against which the Kingdom of God must wage unceasing warfare.

It is at this point that the essential weakness of all schemes of social betterment on the basis of economic adjustment becomes manifest. No program for social progress which does not take account of this native twist in human character can be permanently successful. It is like trying to cure typhoid fever or appendicitis by means of nourishing food, fresh air and vigorous exercise. These things, which will bring the healthy man to a high state of physical vigor and efficiency, can do little to cure acute disease; and they may make it worse.

It is apparent that in this consideration we have touched upon the profoundest reason for the calling the problem of social progress a spiritual problem. As we saw at the beginning, the most essential task of the social reformer—and the most difficult—is that of making bad men good, and it is upon this that the success of all programs of reforms must wait. We need not insist further upon this, for it carries us over into the field of religious, as distinguished from social effort; and while we maintain that the religious factor is most fundamental, we are concerned now with the social elements of the problem of progress. We call attention to this matter only that we may not lose sight of the still deeper problems which underlie.

Without going further, therefore, into the essential nature of evil or the means by which it is to be eradicated from humanity, it is our present task to see the different forms in which the spirit of evil manifests itself, to the hindrance of human development. All sin is anti-social, and we are seeking now to trace the characteristic ways by which the anti-social spirit operates in our modern world. The disorganizing and anti-social forces with which we have to contend may be considered under three orders. There are, first of all, the vicious tendencies in humanity, which find expression in drunkenness, lust and

crime. Then there are those factors in organized society which thrive by the exploitation of these vices. Finally, there are the anti-social elements in the political and economic organism, through which the spirit of human selfishness continually manifests itself and against which the reformer must always contend.

It is against the first class of evils, namely, the degrading vices and brutal crimes which all men recognize to be wrong, that the efforts at moral reform have been chiefly directed. These evils are sins against the better self of those who indulge in them, no less than against humanity, and they have been attacked mainly from the individual, rather than from the social standpoint. For our purpose, however, we have to do with them mainly as hindrances to social progress. It is because drunkenness involves enormous economic waste; because vice weakens the physical stamina and spreads disease; because crimes of violence and dishonesty lay so many heavy burdens upon society, that they must be taken into consideration by the man who desires social betterment.

Any thorough-going discussion of these evils must take account of the fact that they are in some measure the product, as well as the cause, of social conditions. The relation, for example, between poverty and drunkenness is a very intimate one, but the causal feature works both ways. Bad food, sordid surroundings, overwork, and the discouragement arising from poverty, are undoubtedly at the root of much of the drunkenness with which the working classes are charged. This does not, however, discount the effect of alcoholic indulgence in enhancing these same evils. Again, the low wages and monotonous conditions under which so many young girls are employed in our great cities have no small bearing upon the problem of the social evil, nevertheless the unrestrained passions of men, if not to some extent at least of women, are its real cause. The work of the social reformer is to counteract in every practicable way the vicious tendencies of humanity, as well as to alleviate as far as possible the conditions economic and social, which make for vice, by securing for the humble toilers better wages and more wholesome conditions of living, by providing parks and playgrounds and other opportunities for healthful recreation. He must seek to remove the conditions which weaken the resistance of men and women to temptation, and he should also endeavor by every means within his power to remove the temptations and pitfalls which await the unwary.

One will not go far in this direction, however, before he comes upon the fact that the problem of moral reform is a much larger affair than the uplifting and regeneration of the individual. For not only are vicious tendencies everywhere present in human nature, but there exist in the world

a very large number of people who live by exploiting the vices of men. It is not alone the appetite for drink, nor the uncontrolled animal impulses of mankind with which we have to do. It is, in our day, the commercialization of vice which affords the greatest menace to the progress of the race.

Hundreds of millions of dollars, for example, are invested in the breweries and distilleries of this country. The internal revenue from this source is so small a factor in the income of the government. The cities receive thousands of dollars annually from liquor licenses. The city and the nation, no less than the manufacturer, therefore, are directly interested in the volume of the liquor traffic. Beer and whiskey are made to be sold. The amount that is consumed by the American people determines the profits which are made upon this enormous investment. Moreover, these profits in turn are invested in the other industrial and commercial enterprises of the country. The alliance brought about through the revenue and license system between the government and the traffic introduces a powerful political factor in the problem of reform. All these things have brought it to pass that a blow at the liquor traffic touches the whole complex web of the commercial system. The self-interest of many thousands of people is directly, and that of hundreds of thousands more indirectly involved. This is in some respects the most serious feature in the problem of temperance reform. Let us remind ourselves that we are concerned here, not with the temperance problem as a factor in the moral welfare of the individual, but we are concerned with it as a brake upon the wheels of social progress. Alcoholic beverages at best are a luxury. What they are at worst, it is not necessary to say. Every dollar spent, therefore, for alcoholic drinks is a dollar taken from the productive industry of mankind and must be charged to economic waste. Add to the billion and a half dollars expended annually in America for this indulgence the loss in economic efficiency by reason of befuddled brains and shaken nerves, the loss through fires, railroad wrecks and other disasters directly due to drunkenness, and then multiply the whole sum by two, because every dollar wasted is also a dollar not productively employed, and you have the measure of the purely economic burden thus laid upon the shoulders of the people. To this economic burden must be added the social burden marked by unsanitary homes, sordid surroundings, impoverished childhood and wrecked family life; This is the price we pay for self-indulgence; and it is the investment tied up in this business, whose profit depends upon its continuance and expansion, which is the most difficult feature of the problem.

In like manner, it is the commercialization of the social evil that is the most discouraging obstacle in the way of the reformer. The property owner who gets enormous rentals, the panderer who squeezes his ill-gotten gains from the souls and bodies of his unfortunate victims, and the business interests of the community whose goods are bought by the denizens of the under-world and who fear the loss of their pitiful custom, all unite in vigorous protest against any movement which looks to the eradication of this hideous blot upon our civilization.

Not only the vices, but even the recreations, of the people are commercialized, and the self-interest of those whose money is invested thwarts every endeavor to provide more wholesome and uplifting amusements for the people. Because vicious impulses are present in most men, and are only held in check by the restraints of society or the sanctions of the moral ideal, there is a constant tendency for these evil impulses to find expression in the hours of recreation, when the tension of the moral will and the vigilance of the conscience are somewhat relaxed. This is the reason why the amusements of men have always shown a tendency to degenerate and become the avenues of vicious indulgence. When these amusements become commercialized, the greed of men whose money is invested in these things joins itself to this natural downward impulse in an unholy alliance, which makes gain of human weakness. Hence, it comes about that the theater and the dance hall, which need always to be guarded in the name of the better influences of human society, become the allies of the forces of disorder. Just as the liquor traffic and the social evil are natural confederates and are universally found in co-operation, so the dance hall and the cheap theater tend to become additional members of this alliance, and the power and wealth which we have seen to be behind the one are enlisted against every attempt to restrain or uplift the other. Even our best theaters have fallen under the unwholesome power of the commercial spirit. No matter how well-intentioned the theater manager may be, he is compelled by the necessity of protecting his investment to cater to those elements in the community which will spend their money most readily. Thrift is a characteristic of the virtuous. It is the "good fellow"—whose moral standards seldom stand in the way of his impulses—whose money flows most freely, and whose taste accordingly tends to fix the standard of the playhouse. In his wake follow the unthinking, who are caught by cheap fun and shallow sentiment. So long as the theater is in the hands of private capital, just so long will it be necessary to make the uplifting drama pay, and

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JUNE, 1913

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*June 11, 10 A. M., Bemidji, Beltrami Co.	15,000
*June 13, 10 A. M., Walker, Cass Co.	25,000
*June 16, 10 A. M., Grand Rapids, Itasca Co.	40,000
June 17, 9 A. M., Two Harbors, Lake Co.	5,500
*June 18, 10 A. M., Duluth, St. Louis Co.	50,000
June 19, 10 A. M., Carlton, Carlton Co.	700
*June 20, 10 A. M., Aitkin, Aitkin Co.	50,000
June 21, 10 A. M., Brainerd, Crow Wing Co.	13,400
June 21, 3 P. M., Little Falls, Morrison Co.	5,000
*June 23, 2 P. M., Roseau, Roseau Co.	20,000
June 25, 11 A. M., Hallock, Kittson Co.	7,000
June 26, 10 A. M., Warren, Marshall Co.	11,000
June 27, 9 A. M., Fergus Falls, Otter Tail Co.	2,000

*Monthly Sales are held in these counties from April to November, on dates fixed by law.

TERMS OF SALE: These lands will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder: Fifteen per cent of the purchase price must be paid at the time of sale. The balance may run 40 years at 4 per cent annual interest if desired. The title to all state land is perfect. Not more than 320 acres can be sold to one purchaser. Agents acting for purchasers must furnish affidavit of authority. Appraisers' reports, showing quality and kind of soil, are on file in this office. Map showing location of lands offered, also list of legal descriptions may be obtained from this office free of charge.

SAMUEL G. IVERSON

STATE AUDITOR

ST. PAUL, MINN.

in addition to do everything in our power to hold in restraint the unwholesome tendencies that find their expression through the stage, if the drama is to be made what it is capable of being—one of the most powerful educational influences in the world. Eventually, I have no doubt that the matter of recreation in the theater and in the dance hall, as well as in the playground, will of necessity be brought under public control and removed from the field of commercial enterprise, in order that the desire for gain may be eliminated and this complicity between the unwholesome impulses of humanity and the greed of men may be broken up.

It is not alone, however, in the commercialization of vice or of the evil impulses of the race that the anti-social nature of the commercial spirit is manifested. For throughout the whole fabric of the industrial and commercial world there run the paralyzing influences of human selfishness and greed to check every movement

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for the equalization of opportunity and the equitable adjustment of economic forces. Indeed, traditional political economy is based upon selfishness, on the theory that the only thing to be done in the economic field is to give the selfishness of men free play, in the hope that the strain resulting from the balance of conflicting interests will hold society in equilibrium, as the conflict between the centrifugal force of inertia and the centripetal power of gravitation holds the earth in its orbit round the sun. On this view, we are told that the law of competition will settle the number of grocery stores that can exist in any community and the prices that they must charge for their products; that the tariff is a local issue, that allowing each section of the country to have what it desires in the matter of protection will, by encouraging the prosperity of each, effect the well-being of all; that wages mean simply the price of the commodity called labor, and are determined purely by the law of supply and demand, so that if a reduction of wages is found necessary in Lawrence, the laborer ought to be satisfied because there are high wages in Alaska or Panama. As an economic theory, this doctrine of Laissez Faire has long since been outgrown, for it was a closet theory founded on abstractions and workable only in a vacuum.

Labor may be a commodity, but laborers are not. We are living in a world of men and women who have souls as well as bodies, minds and hearts as well as hands, whose interests are not confined to economic necessity. We are living in a world of profound inequality of capacity and opportunity, in which, if left to themselves, the strong will inevitably exploit the weak; in which the anti-social impulses of self-interest are forever at war with the softening and humanizing impulses of love and service. In such a world we have the bad trust, the inhuman landlord, the self-seeking politician, the unscrupulous labor leader. These are anti-social influences to be held in restraint and eliminated as rapidly as possible by the progress of po-



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litical and industrial organization. These are the enemies with whom we have to deal. These are the forces at work in the world today which it is necessary for us to understand and whose power must not be under-estimated. It is because of these forces that the progress of mankind is so slow. It is because behind them lie the undeveloped impulses, the evil tendencies and the distorted and self-destructing vices of human nature, that our problem forever overflows the purely economic and social field and becomes a matter of the spiritual regeneration of the race.

The weapons with which our warfare

against these influences is to be conducted are those of political enlightenment, of economic re-adjustment, of education, of religious culture. It is between the social forces of human brotherhood and mutual service and our loftiest moral and spiritual ideals on the one hand, and the anti-social forces of vice and sin, of human selfishness and greed, on the other, that undying warfare must be waged. That the outcome of the struggle is assured gives us ground for unflinching courage and resolute faith, but it is no excuse for easy-going indifference to the struggle or idle waiting upon the unseen workings of the Spirit of God. It is a bitter warfare in which we are engaged, and the strife demands the utmost devotion, the largest sacrifice, the deepest manhood and womanhood, of which we are capable.

HELP COLONEL LUCE TO CELEBRATE.

Last Monday night, at the Minneapolis commercial club, Colonel Earl D. Luce, Law '07, gave a dinner to five hundred business men of Minneapolis and from towns along the route of his new electric line. Colonel Luce, who is at the head of the Electric Short Line railway, has recently completed the purchase of 157 acres of

land leading down into the heart of the city, for terminal facilities for all suburban electric lines coming into the city. The terminals were purchased to give his own road proper terminal facilities, but in enlarging his plans so as to provide for similar facilities for other suburban lines, Colonel Luce has shown himself far-sighted and patriotic.

E. P. Burch, Eng '92, consulting engineer, made one of the principal addresses of the occasion.

CLEMENTS IN PUBLIC LECTURE.

Professor Clements, of the department of botany, gave the last of a series of lectures at the public library of this city, Saturday, March 22nd, upon "Plants and the high cost of living."

Professor Clements placed the responsibility for the high cost of living upon "watered" stocks and the increase in gold supply. He showed that, with the exception of corn, the producer is receiving a lower price for his products than forty years ago.

Dr. Clements predicted that, within a generation, improved methods of farming and increased knowledge of the laws of plant life, would reduce materially the cost of plant food.

Dr. Clements pointed out the vast annual loss through the consumption of liquor—

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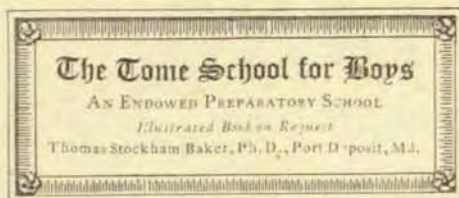
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which diverts over \$2,000,000,000 annually from legitimate and productive pursuits, to say nothing of the loss of efficiency caused by its consumption and the cost of keeping up institutions to care for the defective produced by its consumption.

Tobacco was charged with an annual loss of \$500,000,000. The economic loss and waste caused by mushrooms, loco, larkspur, and pathogenic bacteria—the cause of many of the most destructive diseases, were all noted and their significance pointed out. Plant diseases and their part in raising the cost of production came in for treatment. Weeds and the economic waste caused by them was pointed out. Adulteration of products also is a factor of vast importance in the consideration of the cost of living, and is responsible for an immense loss.

The most reasonable and direct method of bringing about a reduction in the cost of living is to raise the efficiency of the producer of food—the farmer.

IS EXHIBITING PICTURE.

Professor Chas. E. Skinner, of the department of rhetoric, has a landscape, "In the forest" on exhibition at the Minnesota State Art exhibition in this city. Mr. Skinner does considerable in the line of landscapes and marines, most of the pictures being scenes, as this picture is, located near Mackinac Island.

GOOD WORDS FOR PROFESSOR HAYNES.

The January number of the Minnesota Engineer has a three page article by Dean F. C. Shenchon entitled, "An appreciation of Arthur Edwin Haynes." Dean Shenchon reviews briefly the career of Professor Haynes at this institution and speaks of him in the highest terms of appreciation.

GOOD OPENING FOR A DENTIST.

There is said to be an excellent opening for a dentist to start practice at Redcliff, Alta., Canada. Any one who is interested can secure further information by addressing Howard H. Freeman, '10, Redcliff, Alta., Canada.

PERSONALS.

'11—Huldah L. Winsted has recently changed her address from San Diego, Calif., to East San Diego, Calif.

DEATH OF MR. AYERS.

Fred H. Ayres, Law '93, of this city died last Thursday after five days illness with pneumonia. At the time of his death Mr. Ayres was associated with J. T. Hutchinson in the defense of a man named Smith who is on trial for murder. Mr. Ayres was prominent in the councils of the democratic party of this city.

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CONRAD G. SELVIG, ED. '07
Superintendent of the Crookston Station
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Vol. XII

April 7

No. 26

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April 7, 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.

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

COMING EVENTS.

This week.

Tuesday—8 P. M. Illustrated lecture in
chapel—auspices of Graduate club.

Wednesday—8:15 P. M. The special
child, lecture by Professor J. B. Miner.

Friday—4:15 P. M. Illustrated lecture
on Greek Architecture by Professor Sav-
age. 8:00 P. M. Mercer prize debate, law
building. 8:00 P. M. All-University wres-
tling meet.

Saturday—Chapel, Nursing as a profes-
sion for women, by Dr. S. Lillian Clay-
ton. 8:00 P. M. The Watchers, by Enza
Zeller, University chapel, by the dramati-
c club.

Later events.

University Circus, May 9th and 10th.

Commencement week.

Sunday, June 8th, Baccalaureate sermon
by President Emeritus Northrop.

Tuesday, June 10th, Class reunions—
classes of 1888 and 1893 have announced
programs—how about 1873, 1878, 1883, 1898,
1903 and 1908? Send in your announce-
ments soon.

Wednesday, June 11th, Alumni day—pro-
gram to be announced.

Thursday, June 12th, Commencement
day.

LOOKS VERY HOPEFUL.

The committee on appropriations could
not care for, in the regular budget, all the
items which the members felt should be
provided for at this session of the leg-
islature, so the committee introduced a
bill which provides for the issuing of cer-
tificates of indebtedness, a plan devised
by Senator Elwell, and used in providing
money for the acquiring of land for the
University campus. The bill which has
practically the unanimous backing of the
committee, provides for the issuing of
certificates of indebtedness, by the state
board of control, to the total amount of
\$700,000—\$500,000 of this amount to be
used to provide for the following items
for the University and \$200,000 to be used
to provide new buildings for the state
normal schools. The University items are
—Home economics building, \$75,000; boys'
dormitory, Crookston, \$40,000; improve-
ments and repairs, Crookston, \$10,000; bi-
ology building, \$200,000; hospital service
building, \$50,000; woman's gymnasium,
\$125,000. The normal school items include
\$100,000 for a library and school building
at Moorhead and \$100,000 for a model
school building at Winona.

The other University items asked are
included in the omnibus bill which is soon
to be reported out by the committee.

CHICAGO ALUMNI ENTERTAIN PRESIDENT VINCENT.

About forty of the Chicago Alumni en-
tertained President Vincent at dinner at
the Union League Club Saturday evening,
March 20. George R. Horton, president of
the local association, presided. President
Vincent talked in his usual happy vein and
the Chicago Alumni feel proud of the prog-
ress which the University is making.

LEGISLATURE VISITS THE UNIVER- SITY.

Last Thursday the House members and
some members of the Senate visited the
University. About one hundred and twenty
left the Capitol in special cars and
were met at 15th avenue southeast by the
University cadets, who formed in double
line, from the car line to the Armory,
between which the members marched. The
legislators were seated on the stage.
Thursday was also cap and gown day and
the seniors appeared in caps and gowns
for the first time this year. The seniors
formed outside and also marched between
the lines of cadets and were seated in
the central part of the Armory. The
cadets were given first seats in the bal-

cony. After singing the Commencement Pledge, which follows:

Campus halls, campus friends, farewell,
On we pass with the great dim throng.
We have come to ask a last God-speed,
From the ones we have loved so long.
For the happy fleeting day 'round the
campus knoll,

All must vanish as we forward aim,
Square of shoulder, clear of eye.
Keeping safe the vision high.
For we'll not forget thee, Minnesota,
Loyalty we pledge thee, Minnesota,
Fair the trust thou givest, Alma Mater,
High our trust,—the dear old college
name.

Edgar Zelle, president of the consolidated senior class, presented the class, pledging loyalty to Minnesota, both the State and the University. President Vincent responded and explained the significance of cap and gown day and announced the elections to honorary societies, which are given in another place in this issue of the Weekly.

The glee club then sang the Recessional.

Regent Nelson welcomed the members of the legislature on behalf of the board. Dean A. F. Woods, on behalf of the faculty, welcomed the legislature, also. Governor Eberhart spoke for the state and voiced the pride of the people of the state in the University. Senator Frank Clague, spoke for the senate and expressed his deep interest in the University and his regret that he had never had the opportunity to enjoy the privileges of college instruction, having received his education in the school of hard knocks. He pledged the granting of every cent asked for current expense and definitely pledged the gymnasium for the women and the building for the men—which announcement was wildly cheered. President Vincent remarked that there was much to be said in favor of the college of hard knocks.

W. I. Nolan, represented the speaker of the House, who was not able to be present, and spoke for the House. Mr. Nolan made a characteristic speech which delighted the students and expressed his belief that the University had a great future before it.

The exercises in chapel were followed by a short review of the cadets and then the legislators marched to Shevlin hall and were given a good dinner. After dinner, they were broken up into small parties and, under the leadership of competent guides, were taken about the campus and shown the buildings and things of special interest in the various buildings.

The day was a complete success and the members of the legislature were apparently well satisfied with the royal reception which was given them on every hand.

WOULD ABOLISH FRATERNITIES.

Senator F. J. Thoe of Dodge county has introduced a bill into the Senate abolishing University Greek letter societies and clubs in the nature of a fraternity.

PHI BETA KAPPA ELECTIONS.

This is the list announced:

William Anderson, Corinne Bliss, Ray H. Brown, H. J. Burgstahler, Helen M. Cates, Mary W. Edgar, L. F. Fagerstrom, Margaret R. Greer, Rose S. Guinn, Franc C. Hockenberger, Sophia A. Hubman, Mary B. Kolars, Colice M. Lee, Ruth E. Marshall, Ruth Mohl, Marjorie Mortland, Margaret Nachtrieb, Jessie R. Partridge, Lucia Lauritzen, William Hodson, Dorothy Plant, Jeannette W. Rutledge, Justina Leavitt Wilson, Edgar Zelle.

DELTA SIGMA RHO ELECTIONS.

O. B. Anderson, H. J. Burgstahler, Vernon Stenerson, Donald Pomeroy, William Hodson.

TAU BETA PI ELECTIONS.

Maurice Hewett (civil) Alexander Laagaard (electrical) Harry Lovering (civil) Lowe Ravicz (mining) Melvin Ovestrud (mechanical).

PLAN CONSOLIDATION OF GOVERNING BODIES.

The young women of the University are planning to consolidate the Woman's League, Woman's Council, and Student's Self Government association.

Every woman in the University will become a member of the new association by virtue of her registration. It is thought that the proposed consolidation will bring about greater efficiency.

PILLSBURY ORATORICAL CONTEST.

The twenty-fifth contest held in competition for the Pillsbury prizes took place in the University chapel last Wednesday night. Lillian Byrnes, a senior, took first place with an oration upon The significance of the woman movement. Three judges gave Miss Byrnes first place and the other two gave her second place. Fred Tryon discussed the independence of the Philippines in a way to win him second place and Gustav P. Warber, a senior agricultural student, took third place with an oration upon Rural regeneration. O. B. Anderson spoke upon the Mission of the college man; John Skadberg, a junior law student, spoke upon the Socialization of our penal institution and Julia Oredal-

en, a senior academic, spoke upon Poverty.

The contest was a good one and Miss Byrnes, who will represent the University in the Northern Oratorical association contest, will be a worthy representative of the University. Those who were present at the contest last Wednesday night and heard Miss Byrnes, look to see her win a good place in that contest; she was perfectly at her ease and spoke in a convincing manner as one who thoroughly believed in her message.

The daily press has hailed Miss Byrnes as the first woman to win this prize. The facts are that Estelle Sinsheimer won first place in 1893; Laura Frankenfield, second place in 1894; in 1905, Lucile Way won first and Fanny Fligelman, third place; and in 1906, Vivian Colgrove won first place.

BOOK ON PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Howard S. Abbott, '85, standing Master in Chancery, has just issued, through Callaghan & Company of Chicago, a volume upon "Modern law of public securities," which includes rights and remedies by the courts and statutes of the United States, with forms and directions. The book is an authoritative presentation of the laws of the field covered and presents clearly the substantive law of public securities and shows how a public corporation may issue and control its securities and the limitations placed thereon.

This is said to be the only modern and strictly up-to-date work upon the subject and constitutes the most valuable contribution to the literature of the subject issued.

DEMONSTRATION TRAIN.

The University starts another demonstration train on a trip through the northern part of the state, beginning April 16th. This train will be known as the "farm school and home special." The towns will be divided into groups of three, a group to be visited each day, the first from 9 to 11 a. m., the second from 11:30 a. m. to 1:30 p. m., and the third from 2 to 4 p. m. Two cars will be devoted to educational exhibits, two to domestic science and sewing exhibits, and two to home features of interest to farmers. The remainder of the train will be devoted to stock and farm exhibits. The instructors in the department of home economics and the extension division, members of the state library commission and a trained nurse to lecture on the care of the home, together with agricultural experts from the University demonstration farms in the northern part of the state, will make up the train crew. Dean Woods will accompany the train during a part

of its trip and will be accompanied by Professor A. V. Storm, head of the department of agricultural education.

The towns to be visited: Two Harbors, Brimson, Fairbanks, Ely, Tower, Embarrass, Aurora, Biwabik, Chisholm, Iron Junction, Forbes, Meadowlands, Adolph, Saginaw, Burnett, Alborn, Kelsey, Zim, Gheen, Cook, Angora, Nashwauk, Eveleth, Virginia, Hibbing, Coleraine, Grand Rapids, Floodwood, Brookston and Cloquet.

MICHIGAN GLEE CLUB IN CHAPEL.

Last Wednesday noon, the Michigan glee club sang in the University chapel. They were given an enthusiastic reception and delighted the students who cheered the club liberally.

When this club, which is on a western trip, returns April 15th, it is planned to have them join with the Minnesota glee club and give a concert, in the University Armory. This will be a big musical event and will surely draw an immense crowd.

LAW ALUMNI BANQUET.

Last Tuesday evening, at the West Hotel, the graduates of the school of law of the University held their annual banquet. This date was fixed on account of its being the opening day of the spring term of the Supreme court when many lawyers outside the Twin Cities were in the city.

After the banquet the retiring president, George H. Selover, Law '01, announced the results of the recent election as follows:—

Hiram D. Frankel, Law '05, president; Constant Larson, '03, Law '04, vice-president, E. St. J. Condon, Law '07, treasurer; Hugh V. Mercer, Law '04, representative to the General Alumni association. Hugh E. Willis, Law '01, being the permanent secretary of the association, there was no election.

The president also announced that the list of law alumni proposed at the last previous meeting of the association would be issued in the course of the next month.

The program of the evening was "Reform in judicial procedure." Dean William R. Vance was introduced as the first speaker. Dean Vance said that he knew more about the law school than he did about judicial procedure, and that he wanted, in the first place, to talk for a few moments about the school.

He discussed first the proposed change for admission to the bar, that is, all graduates of the law school, as well as others, will hereafter be required to take the state bar examinations. He said that the University law school had been criticised for approving this proposition, but said that the law school did not want any priv-

ileges which others did not have. That this plan is in line with the very best practice all over the country. Only eight states retain Minnesota's present practice. The American bar association has put itself on record as against such practice and has declared it vicious. He said that we propose to prepare our graduates so that the examination shall have no terror for them; if our graduates cannot pass these examinations then we should know it. The examination has a tonic effect upon the students themselves and upon instruction in law. The law course should be a progressive educational review. The new law, when it is passed, will go into effect July, 1914. It will not effect the students now in the University.

Dean Vance then talked for a few moments urging the raising of a loan fund to be used in helping deserving students through their college course, the money to be repaid with a reasonable rate of interest. A paper was passed around and \$545 was pledged in a few moments. It is eventually hoped to make this sum \$10,000.

Dean Vance then took up a discussion of the subject of judicial reform and said that the clamor for reform is nothing new. The first case known to history, is that of Cain, who was not satisfied with the judgment of the Supreme Judge. Every litigation is bound to be unsatisfactory to both parties. The one who loses will be dissatisfied with his loss and the other man will be dissatisfied that he did not win earlier. Cause for dissatisfaction is inherent in legal procedure. At best reform is difficult. The principal object of all reform proposed is to do away with delay which is the chief objection. But delay has its advantages. Any kind of investigation into truth requires time. No matter in what field we seek truth, time is necessary to search thoroughly and well. We never can administer justice out of hand and have it remain justice. Delay often gives the litigants opportunity to cool off and results many times in compromises and settlements outside the court. Another element in the case is the attitude of the members of the bar itself. The great leaders of the bar, throughout all time, have been against changes and reforms.

Dean Vance then reviewed the old plan (1215) of the settlement of disputes by contest and described how this contest degenerated into the hiring of prize fighters to fight for the principals. These substitutes were obliged to swear that the cause of their principal was just, and when it was found that this oath could not be taken by these substitutes, instead of abolishing the practice, the oath was

changed to read, "to the best of my knowledge and belief."

He then cited attempts to reform Chancery courts and described the opposition of the ablest lawyers of the times. He told of Jefferson's reform bill of 1878 and how it was opposed by lawyers who were much abler, as lawyers, than Jefferson himself. Nevertheless, the reforms proposed by Jefferson did away with some of the most startling barbarities of practice as it then existed. To some extent this state of affairs is true today. The ablest lawyers are those most strenuously opposed to changes in procedure, though the opposition is not as pronounced as it was in the earlier days. The reason for this is found in the fact that the great lawyers understand methods of procedure and practice so well, that to them these methods seem clear and reasonable. They do not appreciate how cumbersome such methods of procedure may be to those not so well versed in the law, and how the rights of the client are likely to suffer under the unskillful management of less able lawyers than themselves. Reforms in legal procedure are gaining every day, but to be lasting they must come gradually.

The Glee Club then sang a song.

Governor Eberhart was then introduced and spoke for a few moments, upon attempts at reform in judicial practice in this state, telling of the beginnings years ago, when he was a member of the legislature. He cited a striking case of the injustice of methods of legal procedure and told how when he had attempted to secure the passage of a bill to do away with such burdensome methods, that practically every lawyer on the committee raised his voice against the change, though today every lawyer of any standing whatever, stands for the changes then advocated, and which have since been adopted. The governor told how he came to appoint the commission to recommend changes in legal procedure and complimented their able report.

John G. Williams, recently appointed regent, president of the state bar association, was introduced as the representative of the state bar association. He called upon the alumni to do everything in their power to further the spread of the influence of the state bar association, and urged the formation of local bar associations, one at least, in every judicial district in the state. He then stated briefly and clearly what was being attempted and what had been accomplished in the way of reform of judicial procedure as a result of the appointment of the commission to consider this matter. Minnesota law is very simple, much simpler than practice in other states not under statutory law. There are two things to be sought, the elimina-

tion of delay and expense in legal procedure, in order that there may be a basis for prompt and certain action. He pointed out, that, as a result of the report of the committee on the reform of legal procedure, the legislature had enacted, or was about to enact, laws providing for a verdict in civil cases by five-sixths of the jury; a change in the use of a peremptory challenge; a change in the practice of impaneling juries; the abolishing of demurrer to reply; changes in appeals to the supreme court in order to prevent delay; changes to relieve the supreme court so that it can do its business more promptly; the transmission of the original records of the trial court to the supreme court in order to avoid expense, and told of the changes made in the rules of the supreme court itself, adopted to secure promptness in the hearing of cases whenever possible. He said that he approved the plan, proposed by Mr. Wickersham, for the creation of a permanent body, connected with the law school, and using the resources of that school to study and report upon desirable reforms in judicial procedure.

Charles W. Farnham, Law '95, president of the St. Paul bar association, spoke for a few moments, saying that these so-called "heresies" which the people are demanding are responsible for the substantial reforms in legal procedure that are being brought about. He then read an article by Peter F. Dunne (Mr. Dooley) upon the difference in legal practice in England and the United States, which kept the audience in an uproar throughout the reading.

Mr. Farnham was followed by Price Wickersham, Law '00, who expressed his appreciation of the action of the supreme court in changing its rules in order to expedite business and said that in his mind the subject naturally fell into three divisions—statutory reform, court procedure reform, and the individual trial judge. In this state, the possibilities of reforms to be instituted by the trial judge, are quite as important as either of the other two. He cited the difference of the procedure in the Thaw and Becker trials, under practically the same law, but under judges who had different ideas of their duties in expediting the administration of justice. He cited the difference in practice between St. Paul and Minneapolis, in the impanelling of juries, showing how much time was saved by the Ramsey county courts by placing eighteen men in the jury box and eliminating six, and then pointed out how much time was lost to the courts and lawyers in Ramsey county through their clumsy methods of setting cases. He then argued for the establishment of a permanent body, to which could be re-

ferred all ideas suggested by anybody for reform in judicial procedure. This permanent body should be in some way connected with the law school of the state, and all ideas referred to this commission should be carefully studied and considered and reported upon. The law school should exist not to train men to make a living, but to furnish the state with a body of men trained in law to look after the legal business of the state, and it should have a large hand in securing legal reforms. He closed by stating, that, unless the lawyers who are trained in law take this matter in hand and bring about desired reforms, the layman with unpracticed hands will bring about reforms by means that may be far less desirable.

Mr. Wickersham was followed by A. L. Guesmer, Law '02, who, after a humorous introduction, got down to business and pointed out various causes for delay which exist—principally in the uncertainty in regard to legal procedure, and said that there was no reason why legal procedure should not be definite, systematic and complete. It is possible for us to make our own rules; and the chief consideration in making these rules should be to secure these three necessary qualities—definiteness, system, and completeness. This would allow the lawyer to save a large portion of time which he now puts on cases, and allow him to devote his best energies, not to mere methods of procedure, but to the real merits of the case in his hands.

The flash light picture which appears in this issue of the Weekly was taken at the opening of the banquet.

ENGINEERING ALUMNI BANQUET.

The alumni of the college of engineering met in the new engineering building, at the University, last Thursday night. The banquet was held in the large room as the south end of the building on the third floor. In the absence of the president, Mr. J. B. Gilman, Mr. T. L. Daniels, presided. There were sixty-five present. Committee reports were read and discussed during the progress of the dinner.

George Andrews reported for the advisory committee, saying that the committee had not been active during the year. The committee was reappointed for another year.

W. I. Gray, for the high dam committee, reported concerning progress being made in the construction of the dam and the causes which had operated to cause the government to delay settlement of the policy of dealing with the surplus power. The dam is being built as a river improvement and the power is merely a by-product, the question of the disposal of

this by-product awaits the settlement of the government's general policy of dealing with the problem. Mr. E. P. Burch, sub-committee, reported as follows:

The electrical energy to be developed at the Government dam should be utilized in an efficient way. About 11,000 kilowatts, of 15,000 horsepower capacity will be installed. The minimum output in winter will reach 3000 h. p., or 20 per cent of the maximum output, and the average output will approximate 9000 h. p. or 60 per cent of the installed capacity. The range of power available during the two seasons, winter and summer, is wide. One of the great problems involved is to utilize all of the water power, all of the time.

The characteristic load for ordinary city electric lighting shows a high peak from 4 to 6 p. m.; and the ratio of average to the maximum load is about 25 per cent, and so the energy available should not be used for electric lighting because 75 per cent of the maximum water power required for lighting would be wasted, that is, would go over the dam, or would not be used during the off-peak lighting load. Factory load, usually for 10 hours, or 40 per cent load factor would be better. Street railway load is advantageous and has a 50 per cent use of a 50 per cent load factor. There is, however, a well-defined local policy to let the cities and the government use the power, and not to sell it to private factories or to public service corporations. Pumping of city water is an ideal and steady load, but the total requirements of the Twin Cities are less than 2500 h. p.

Fort Snelling, the city streets, the parks, and the University use electricity for light or motors to a limited extent. In general, the electric lighting of the public buildings and streets of both cities can be carried more economically by steam power than by water power; further, the high dam will not be capable of furnishing sufficient electricity for lighting and pumping during the winter season of low water. Fortunately, each of the interested institutions—the government, the cities and the University, has a steam heating plant which can be used to supply the electricity, using the exhaust steam as a by-product for the heating of buildings.

In summer with 15,000 h. p. available, the lighting and pumping loads will be small, and during the long day-light hours it will not exceed 3000 h. p. It is estimated that 50 to 60 per cent of all of the water would go over the dam during summer months.

Some load is needed to use this 50 to 60 per cent of the entire kilowatt hours available, and an earnest effort has been made to find a suitable load. What is wanted is: First, a load that can be thrown

on or off without financial loss, in blocks or units of 1500 h. p., by simply pushing an on-or-off button, and thus to be able to use 100 per cent of the water every hour of the day and night, in summer when it is plentiful and in winter when it is precious.

The one industry which can use a large amount of surplus power in this way to advantage is that of the production of nitrogen. This is the recently developed air-nitrogen, or nitrogen-fixation process, for the production of nitrogen fertilizers. About 300,000 h. p. is now used for this process in Sweden alone. Other plants are installed in Norway, Switzerland, Austria, France, etc., where cheap water power or waste power are available.

Nitrogen in some form is the great fertilizer used to replenish the needs of the soil, or to enrich an impoverished soil. Artificial nitrogen as a fertilizer, in general, doubles the productivity of the soil. Germany and Denmark and also Sweden use soil fertilizers to a great extent to keep their poor sandy soils and rocky soils in excellent productive condition. Minnesota could advantageously use such fertilizers on its sandy and rocky land. Minnesota could use more than that which could be supplied by all the Mississippi River water powers in the state.

The manufacture of nitrogen for fertilizer is by many schemes, but a simple one now recommended is that used by the large plants in Sweden. An electric arc is formed in a refractory brick-lined furnace. The arc is 10 to 12 feet long and from 2 to 8 feet in diameter, with temperatures of 3000 degrees C., and in this arc, spiral currents of heated air are blown. The hydrogen and oxygen are consumed and the nitrogen in the form of nitric oxide, N_2O , is sucked from the furnace by pumps. The gas may be forced thru water and nitric acid HNO_3 , or nitrous acid may be formed; or the gases or acids may be united with limestone dust, calcium carbonate, etc., to get nitrate of calcium, potash, etc., in any portable form. Each arc requires about 1,500 h. p. Few men are needed to operate the high-voltage circuits, and to handle, store, and ship the product—a land fertilizer. The load can be turned off or on at will without materially destroying the efficiency of the process or the value of the fertilizer.

Every water power in Minnesota has waste power during the summer, and at other seasons, and such power can be used for the production of land fertilizer in competition with the Chili salt-peter, or with guano. Minnesota can, thru pioneer and progressive work, show how this fertilizer can be made in efficient ways and in new, cheaper, and better ways. Research in this utilitarian direction would be worth as much as in other directions.

to maintain the agricultural supremacy of Minnesota.

The available data from the two American plants has been collected, also from the many plants in Europe. Experienced Scandinavian engineers should be employed to help in designing the plant and in experimental work. The cost of the installation is about \$10,000 for each 1500 h. p. electric furnace. The plant would be more than self-supporting and the legislature would not be burdened. An example should be set forth, in order that the undeveloped water powers of Minnesota, particularly those on the Northern and Eastern side of the state may be developed with profit to the capitalists and to the farmers of the state. The installation could be advantageously located on the N. P. R. R. siding near the electric substation on the campus where the high voltage electrical energy from the government dam will be sent to the main switchboards for control, protection and metering, and redistribution to the city, the University, and the Agricultural School.

It is recommended that plans and thesis studies, and experimental furnaces of 1500 h. p. capacity be built in 1913 and 1914 to bring out the salient facts, needs, and designs. Waste power can be obtained in 1913 for night work in summer, gratis, from St. Anthony Falls. The matter is presented in hope that the present opportunity and the direct benefit to be derived by the State may appeal to the engineering department of the University.

Mr. A. L. Abbott, for the electrical building committee, made full report of the activities of that committee and why the committee had not been able to secure the inclusion of an item for such a building in the legislative budget. The report was very full and complete. The report was accepted and the committee was continued with instructions to continue its work along the same line with the unanimous backing of the whole engineering alumni body.

W. I. Gray, chairman of the committee on nominations, reported as follows: For president, Harry E. Gerrish, '05; for vice-president, T. Lester Daniel, '00; for secretary, W. T. Ryan, '05; for treasurer, Albert Graber, '88. These men were elected.

At this point Professor Otto S. Zelner sang a solo, and responded to an encore. President Vincent was introduced to speak, before the close of the dinner, as he was obliged to leave early to attend another meeting at which he had agreed to speak. He expressed his delight at being present at the meeting, told the alumni that he was convinced, as were all the regents, of the need of a new electrical

building and that the regents would undoubtedly plan to place such a building in an early budget. He expressed his admiration for the engineering profession and the satisfaction which it must be to be able to see definite results as a reward for faithful labor and humorously said that he almost regretted that he had not gone into the engineering profession in his early days. The president then told the alumni that he appreciated the spirit which the college of engineering and the alumni of that college had shown through all the negotiations to secure a new electrical building. Following this he explained how the college had taken an active part in the work of University extension and had nearly two hundred students in evening classes this year. He explained plans, in the making, for establishing extension courses over the state in engineering centers, the plan being to get some engineering graduate to co-operate with the University at the various points to be reached; the University to send around a man to lead the work who would visit each point in the circuit once each week. He told of a recent experience, when at Schenectady, N. Y., where he spoke. Just as he arose to speak, about twenty men got up over in a corner of the room and gave the "Varsity yell."

"You cannot imagine how delighted I was," said President Vincent, "to receive such a welcome and unexpected greeting. And after the talk I hunted the men up and found them a lot of engineering graduates who are with the Western Electric company branch located at that place, a fine wide-awake, loyal bunch of men."

He closed with a plea for a continuance of the spirit of co-operation on the part of the engineering college and alumni.

Professor Newkirk then followed with a demonstration of the new moving picture machine of the college. The pictures were thoroughly enjoyed. The machine is one of the best and the pictures unusually clear and steady.

Mr. A. M. Burch, '06, opened the formal after dinner speeches, with a plea for more culture for the engineers. He told how he had lived under [a handicap all his professional life from the fact that he so frequently has to bear the sins of his namesake "E. P." Mr. Burch kept the alumni in high good spirits and his numerous sallies were greeted with a laughter that gave the lie to the claim that the engineer has no sense of humor. Mr. Burch argued for more time to be spent upon subjects which will take the student outside the specialty of his own college and give him an all-round training and fit him, the engineer, to take his place in society with other professional men as an equal in every respect. The engineer needs, just as much as other

professional men, a power to say what he wants to say with force and directness and above all with absolute clearness. He said that engineering societies can do much, technical schools can do more and the faculty can do most, to bring about the desired results. The fact that a man is an engineer is no excuse for his being a rough-neck, the terms are not and should never be allowed to become synonymous. The engineer has a profession of which he has a right to be proud and he should be trained so as to place the profession on its proper plane.

The secretary of the General Alumni association was then called upon to talk for a few minutes upon his recent trip and the work of the association, in general.

Dean Shenehon likewise gave a short talk and invited the association to hold its banquet next year in the newly equipped electrical laboratory.

URGE APPOINTMENT OF ANDRIST.

Congressman Hammond, of this state, saw Mr. Bryan, secretary of state, last Saturday and urged the appointment of Professor Charles M. Andrist, '94, for appointment as minister to Switzerland. Professor Andrist, who is of Swiss descent, has been endorsed by many Swiss societies and individuals. In speaking of the matter, Congressman Hammond said—"I hope he will be appointed and I think his chances are excellent."

It is definitely known that Mr. Bryan holds Mr. Andrist in very high regard and considered him an exceedingly desirable man for almost any position of public trust.

CARL WALLACE IMPROVING.

Senator Carl Wallace, Law '97, who has been very low with pneumonia, for the past week, is said to be improving with

fair chances of complete recovery. There have been several times during the past week when no hope was held out for his recovery.

ENGINEERING NOTES.

Mr. W. M. Skiff, manager of the National Electric Lamp association, Cleveland, Ohio, addressed the students of the college of engineering on March 26th. His subject was Factory organization. He offered positions to several of the post-senior electricals.

Mr. Balyeat, representing the Westinghouse Electric company of Pittsburg, Pa., talked to the post-senior electrical and mechanical engineers on March 27th. The Westinghouse company employs each year about 300 college trained men, a large percentage of whom eventually enter their engineering, sales and other commercial departments. Mr. Balyeat offered positions to a number of the post-seniors.

Mr. R. P. Pack, general manager of the

Minneapolis General Electric company wants twenty electrical engineering students to engage in electrical work in Minneapolis during odd hours from April to June, with the prospect of full time during the summer months and permanent employment after graduation.

J. J. Rezab, Eng. '07, has accepted a position with the Public Service company of Northern Illinois. He is located at Evanston, Ill.

Dr. Geo. D. Shepardson, chairman of the engineering committee on extension work made a trip to Milwaukee and other towns in Wisconsin during the Easter vacation period, in order to find out just what Wisconsin is doing in the line of extension work along engineering lines.

Dr. G. D. Shepardson and three of the senior electricals made a number of tests at the State Capitol building in St. Paul in order to determine what changes are required to make a number of desired improvements in the lighting of the building.

W. C. Beckjord, Eng. '09, and Professor



LAW ALUMNI BANQUET AT THE RESTAURANT, APRIL 1st, 1913

LAW ALUMNI BANQUET

W. T. Ryan, Eng. '05, are two of the three members of the technical committee of the Minnesota Electrical association. The duties of this committee as provided in the by-laws are to answer as far as possible all questions concerning central station operation which may be put to them by the members of the association. They also shall have charge of the question box.

CIRCUS COMING—MAY 9th and 10th.

The young women of the registrar's office have a pet alligator which is in training for this great event of the year. This is only one of the features of the show. The wild man who escaped on the campus last week is getting every day more ferocious; he is being fed on live serpents and his appearance by circus day is promised to be something really horrible.

REMEMBER THE DAY AND DATE.
EXHIBITED ONLY ON THE
UNIVERSITY CAMPUS.

ADDRESS BY DR. YOUNG.

Dr. J. S. Young, of the department of political science and economics of the University, gave the commencement address before the graduating class of the Crookston school of agriculture, taking as his topic, "Education for the times."

Dr. Young pointed out briefly the great changes that have taken place in every line during the past century and said that education should keep step with this wonderful development. That in order to do this it should be made available for all. That it should be for industrial, utilitarian, and social ends and should adapt itself to its environment so as to serve the highest interests of all the people. Any system of education to be complete must emphasize the physical as well as the intellectual, the industrial as well as social and ethical ideals. "It is not what you know but what you are, that counts. Character is a man's chief asset. An education for the times should teach a right attitude toward environment, toward self, and toward the future.

BURTON LECTURES BEFORE WOMAN'S CLUB.

Last Tuesday, Dr. Richard Burton lectured before the Woman's club of this city upon "Poetry in modern life." Dr. Burton combatted the idea that modern life has little use for poetry. The space which newspapers devote to poetry is in response to the demand for it. The newspapers and magazines have largely supplied the demand, however, so that there is comparatively little demand for volumes of verse. The most popular poets of the day do not

sell as well as the average poets of years gone by.

"The fact remains, however, that poets today are translating science, the evolution of man and the great commercial activities into poetry, and it is work that will live, for it has a direct appeal to the heart as well as to the mind. Poetry is an ethical barometer that seldom fails to indicate the trend of popular demand."

CADY TAKES GARDENING.

Professor Leroy Cady, of the department of horticulture, lectured last week before the Garden Club of Minneapolis upon how to start spring gardening.

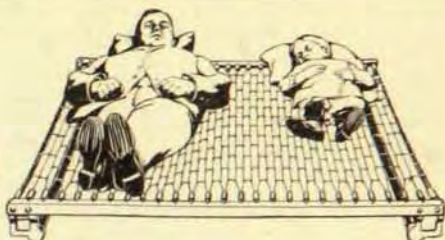
NEWS FROM PROFESSOR JOSEPHINE TILDEN.

The following extracts from a recent letter from Dr. Tilden, written from Flinders, Victoria, Australia, Feb. 20th, will be of interest to readers of the *Weekly*.

"Leaving Wellington at night we were four days on the Tasman sea going over to Sydney, Australia. It was a rough nasty passage—September is the worst month of the year to cross. During the two weeks between Tahiti and Wellington I ate nothing but three small ham sandwiches with little sour pickles to flavor them. I thought of this little plan myself and the stewardess made them for me. They were good. On the Tasman sea trip I ate nothing at all save one small apple. I staid in bed and the old boat never ceased lurching, groaning, heaving, tearing, bounding, pitching, tossing. I hated myself and the berth and the captain and most of all the boat. It gets exceedingly tiresome when one never has a moment of rest. If one could lie calmly and think it would not be so bad. But that was not for me. The best thing to do is to have pillows packed all around one so tightly that one is but part of the berth. Once only I dragged myself to the deck, got paper and pencil, gathered the boys and one seasick German gentleman around me and made them help me draw a diagram of the motion of the boat. There are really three distinct motions and they can be represented as a diagram. Mr. King went away out to the end of the boat to make sure of the third motion. He came back green and SURE. When the diagram was completed I gave a deeper groan than usual and went below for good. This piece of scientific work was done expressly for Professor B. of the Botanical department. He is very much interested in the subject when on land but always loses his interest the moment he is in a position to study it personally." * * *

"After a weary search we found it impossible to get rooms in the city [Sydney] as the races were coming on and the city

THE "WAY SAGLESS!" SPRING



OCCUPANTS, though of greatly varying weights, do not roll towards the center.

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IT has Shields, protecting the sharp ends of all angles, thereby making it Impossible to Cut or Tear the Bedding.

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was full of people on pleasure bent. That afternoon I managed to find a small hotel at Bondi Bay, a suburb, and there we staid five days collecting land plants and seaweeds. It was very cold, 47-54 degrees F. It rained every day and the wind blew. The people at the hotel were very kind. When they found how we felt the cold they kept a fire in the grate every day for my mother. The wind blew such a gale all the time that the tide did not get very low so it was very difficult to get many seaweeds. However there was no dearth of interesting land plants. The blossoms were lovely and of all colors and shapes, some very queer indeed. The Waratah is a big handsome thing something like a peony only much prettier. We began to hear much of wattle blossoms, gum trees and she oaks. With the wind and rain it was rather hard to keep the driers dry, but we got along after a fashion."

ADDRESSES WANTED.

The following named persons who were formerly located in Chicago have moved from the address given in the latest alumni directory. Anyone who can tell us where any of these persons are now located will confer a favor upon us by doing so.

James H. Burgan, Med. '99.
 John Hedlund, Hom. '93.
 L. J. Mosness, Law '92.
 John E. Rostad, Law '03.
 John A. Walgren, Law '91.

GOPHERS FALL TO THIRD PLACE.

The Gopher rifle team, a strong contender for first honors, earlier in the season, has fallen to third place in the national intercollegiate rifle contest. Iowa is first with West Virginia second.

VI. "THE SOCIAL LAW."

We have traced thus far the essentially spiritual character of the social problem and the forces, helpful or otherwise, which are at work in the social body. In all this we have been seeking to know exactly what our problem is. It is necessary now to turn our thought to the social organism as a whole and ask what is its essential nature and law.

Modern thought looks upon reality in all its manifestations, not under the static form of a substance which, itself unchanging, is merely reflected under varying conditions; but rather under the dynamic form of a progressive movement, endlessly finding itself in the eternal advance of its self-realization. Even the atoms, in recent physical theory, are less the irreducible minima of material substance than primary manifestations of energy. Much less can the complex forms of existence which make up the world be regarded as permanent or essentially other than modes of energizing. Hence, the modern man does not ask the

nature of a thing. He asks, rather, the law of its progressive movement. Facts are not hard and fast realities existing in mutual isolation, and bounded by the sharply defined limits of their essential nature; but facts themselves, whether of nature or of history, are but the momentary expression of the "infinite and eternal energy from which all things proceed," and hang together in accordance with some fundamental principle of order. From this point of view, science does not consist in cataloging facts, but in discovering their inner law; and it is this discovery which affords us mastery over nature. History in like manner, from the modern point of view, does not consist in names and dates, but in an understanding of the forces which have shaped the course of progress and of the laws which govern human relationships. The next question, therefore, which confronts the student of social progress concerns the structural law of the social organism. Knowing this, we have the touchstone by which social facts and forces are to be judged, as well as the guiding principle by which all efforts for social betterment must be controlled.

To speak of society as an organism is misleading, unless the metaphorical character of the expression is kept in mind. For by an organism we commonly mean a self-enclosed system of facts and forces, having within itself the power of adaptation to the demands of its environment, and passing through a pre-determined cycle of birth, growth and death. All these terms may, with a certain fitness, be applied to the social body, but they do not express the whole fact. A tree is an organism, a watch is not; for the tree bears within itself the forces which govern its progressive existence, while the watch is an expression of forces outside itself. In that sense, society is an organism. A man is an organism, bearing within himself the forces of life and the seeds of decay; and there are many things in the analogy between the life of the individual and the history of nations which are instructive, no less than suggestive. Nevertheless the attempt to enforce the analogy at every point breaks down. We may speak of the childhood of the race, and of the world as growing old; but we do well to remember that these are, after all, only figures of speech. The Egyptian race is apparently in a state of senile decay; the Chinese race flourishes in full vigor. The history of both is measured by milleniums. The Latin races of Europe seem to have lost the mental and physical vigor of their former days, and the scepter of the world has passed into the hands of the Anglo-Saxon. Yet to imagine that these things are due to any process in the life of nations analogous to the life history of a man as he passes through adolescence to maturity and then into the waning life of old age, would be altogether to misunderstand the nature of society. Nations

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are made up of individuals. The conditions of the common life effect the well-being of all. As the result of social and political conditions the men and women who constitute the state may become less intelligent, less vigorous and the life of the nation decays. Then we may speak of it as growing old. But let influences be brought to bear upon the common life which have power to stimulate the moral and intellectual vigor of the citizens, and at once the state is rejuvenated and begins to flourish. The metaphor of the social body, therefore, stands simply for those relations between men and those conditions which effect their common lot whereby a community becomes something more than the sum of the individuals who constitute it. It expresses their mutual obligation and responsibility.

This, then, is what we mean when we speak of society as an organism. We mean simply that, like an organism, its fundamental law is the law of mutual relationship and dependence, the law of solidarity. "The eye cannot say unto the hand, I have no need of thee, nor can the head to the feet, I have no need of you." In like manner in the social body, we are every one

members one of another. "If one member suffer, all the members suffer with it; or if one member be honored, all the members rejoice with it." The king on his throne cannot be truly prosperous while the meanest of his subjects is in distress. The elevation of the rich at the cost of the poor marks the beginning of national decay. Only those things are good for mankind which are good for all men, and no social order can permanently endure which does not seek the welfare of all its members.

The solidarity of mankind has become increasingly evident as the progress of human invention has brought the ends of the earth nearer together. The destruction of the cotton industry of the Southern States by the Civil War brought untold suffering to the operators in the mills of Lancashire. The first blow for the liberation of Cuba from Spanish tyranny was struck in Manila Bay. The rainfall in India determines the price of wheat in Dakota, and a revolution in China may affect the destiny of an American child. But the principle of solidarity does not depend on modern methods of communication and transportation, nor find its most important application in the

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international field. It governs the inner life of every community and of every nation, and affects every side of human affairs. As a single case of diphtheria or smallpox, occurring in the poorest hovel, may, if not quarantined, affect the health of a whole city, so the habits of thought, the dress, the manners, the ideals of every individual bear upon the life and character of an entire commonwealth. If it is hard to realize the extension of the principle to these matters of personal opinion and custom, it is easy to see that in the practical affairs of every day we are largely in our brother's keeping. The health of our children depends on the milkman, the landlord, the ice company, the Coal Trust and the Pure Food Law. Our personal safety depends on the policeman, the motorman and the chauffeur. The education of the young is in the hands of young Normal School graduates working for sixty-five dollars a month, and their spiritual instruction is too frequently entrusted to misses of sixteen. And while all these particular specifications which we have cited are subject to modification as society grows wiser and is better organized, the principle of inter-relation, of solidarity, upon which they rest, is unchanging—the essential condition upon which the life of men in societies and states is possible.

It is by this law of solidarity that the facts and forces of human life must be judged. The discussion of rights has given place to that of duties and responsibilities, because men are coming to see that the abstract rights of the individual are profoundly modified by his obligations to his fellows. Crusoe on his desert island was the center of an unbounded circle of individual rights; but, with the advent of Friday, those rights were subject not only to the limitations imposed by the equal rights

of Friday, but also modified by the mutual obligations of the two. Abstractly, I have a right to dress as I please. Practically, my right is limited by the demands of decency imposed by the presence of the neighbors. Abstractly, it is nobody's business but my own whether I am drunken or sober, whether my ideals be high or low. Practically, my personal habits affect profoundly the lives of others. My indulgence may endanger the lives and health of the community, may entail untold destruction of property. It is no paternalistic interference with the details of my eating and drinking when society ventures to forbid the self-indulgence, but rather an exercise of the paramount right of society to protect itself and to foster the good of the whole. Herein lies the error of those who decry temperance legislation as "sumptuary." Sumptuary laws are attempts to regulate personal habits. Liquor laws are an effort to restrain the criminal folly of men. They are no more sumptuary than the laws restricting the sale of fire-arms or of deadly poisons. The temperance problem, the problem of amusements, the police regulations of a modern city, take their place along with the housing problem and the necessity for sanitary regulations, as expressions of our mutual relationship and responsibility.

This paramount interest of the whole social body in the lives and actions of its individual members cannot be too strongly emphasized, nor too clearly set forth. "No man liveth to himself, and none of us dieth to himself." Our every word and deed become the center of an ever-widening circle of influences which impinge upon the lives and characters of our remotest fellow-beings. It is only as we come to understand this law and adapt ourselves to it that we shall obtain the mastery of the con-

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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ditions of life and achieve our ultimate social ideals.

A further principle is necessary, however, for our thorough understanding of the human problem, namely, that the social organism is not an end in itself, but that as it exists only in and through the individual members who constitute it, so it exists only for them. Society was made for man, not man for society. It is at this point that our social philosophy transcends that of the ancient world, which, as we have seen, held the interest of the State to be paramount and the individual to be in all ways subordinate thereto. While we must insist, no less than Plato, on the duty which every man owes to society, yet the ultimate purpose is that the contribution which all men make to the common weal shall return upon the individual for the enlargement and enrichment of his life. Everything in human life, therefore, is, in the last analysis, to be judged, not merely by its relation to the welfare of the social order, but by the contribution it makes to the lives of men. It is the function of business, not to make profit nor to perpetuate itself, but to serve the needs of men. Under the capitalistic form of industrial organization which we have inherited, it is doubtless necessary for any business to secure a profit as the condi-

tion of its existence. But if at any time the necessity for profits contradicts the imperative of social service, then the capitalistic order must give place to the socialized form of business organization so far as that particular need is concerned. This has been done in the case of the Post Office; and the time may come when the socialization of all commerce and industry will be brought about. This is purely a question of efficiency, of business and social expediency, and can never be determined on abstract theoretical grounds, but only as the result of experience. The distinction between public and private business is fast losing its force. It is less than thirty years since William H. Vanderbilt's emphatic disclaimer of the rights of the public in relation to the railroad. Yet we have come to see that even the grocery and the shoe business are not the private affairs of the men who happen to be engaged therein, but are matters of public interest and must be administered for the public welfare.

In like manner, it is the function of government not to aggrandize the nation at the expense of other nations, nor merely to protect the body politic from the perverse and harmful actions of its rebellious members; not to guarantee the rights of property, nor to promote the successful conduct of business affairs. It is the function of

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government to foster the well-being of the whole community, to repress all actions which tend to lower the tone of the social health, to curb those forces in the world's life which limit the opportunity of men to develop the higher sides of their nature, and therefore dwarf and enslave them; and to promote every factor in the social life of the world which may enrich experience and broaden the outlook of mankind, or in any way make for human development and self-realization.

This fundamental law of solidarity and this governing principle of humanity find expression in a corresponding law of individual life, in which alone every man finds his true well-being, and through which he is brought into right relations with all his fellow-men—the law of service. The end of individual life is self-realization. Every man desires happiness. He knows that to that end he must have opportunity for self-expression, for growth, and also that life must contribute many things to him for his well-being. He desires, therefore, to get from life many things—comfort, prosperity, pleasure. He desires that his fellowmen shall contribute to his happiness. He learns very slowly that this can be brought about only as he in his turn contributes to them. So long, however, as the center of gravity of his thought remains within himself, and he gives to the world only that it may give to him, he

misses the true point, for in truth he exists only in and through the manifold relationships of the social order. He cannot withdraw himself from them and dwell in individual isolation. The true meaning of his own life, therefore, is found only as he throws himself into the service of the world's need. "He that saveth his life shall lose it, and he that loseth his life shall save it." This is the law to which mankind must become obedient before the social ideal can be attained. This is the spiritual regeneration which men must undergo—the transference of the center of gravity of their lives from themselves to their fellowmen. This is that spiritual task which no economic reorganization of the industrial order, no adoption of progressive political programs, no advance in economic prosperity, can bring about. Though the world's wealth were to increase a thousandfold and though governments, impartially administered, should distribute this wealth with exactest justice, so long as mankind is made up of men asking how much they shall get out of life and what society can do for them, so long will the social problem exist and the Kingdom of God delay its coming. Not getting, but giving, is the true law of life. Not to be ministered unto, but to minister, is the aim of all human endeavor. The social gospel that this world needs is not the class war, whereby the producers in the industrial world shall

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ENGAGEMENTS AND WEDDINGS.

The engagement of Ava I. Collier, Ag. '12, to William K. Kenety, Ag. '11, has been announced.

The engagement of Miss Frances L. Collier, '10, to Kenneth J. Duncan, Mines '10, of Hibbing, has been announced.

Theodore Utne, '12, and Miss Judith Lindblom of Fergus Falls, Minn., were married March 21st. Mr. Utne is superintendent of the consolidated schools of Norwood and Young America. Mr. and Mrs. Utne will be at home at Norwood after April 20th.

N. F. Soderberg, '04, Law '05, and Miss Lucile Crary, of Northfield, were married last Saturday, at Northfield. Mr. and Mrs. Soderberg will make their home at Madison, Minn., where Mr. Soderberg is county attorney.

Mildred Clark was married February 27th to Mr. E. G. Hoefflin of this city. Mr. and

Mrs. Hoefflin are living at 2501 Clinton Ave. For two years preceding her marriage Mrs. Hoefflin taught English in the South high school.

Winfred G. Bolcom, '09, and Miss Agnes Welton Beach, Ia. '11, were married March 29th at the home of the bride's parents at Fort Dodge, Ia. Mrs. Bolcom was a leader in the University of Iowa, during her student days, and in her senior year was given the distinction of being chosen president of the Octave Thanet literary society. Mr. Bolcom was superintendent of schools at Elbow Lake for two years after graduation and now holds a similar position in the schools of Pipestone where he and Mrs. Bolcom will be at home after May 1st.

BIRTHS.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Rosendahl (Olga Glasoe, '01), a son, Frederick, on March 5th, 1913.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Clovis M. Converse, a daughter, Mary Esther, March 10th. Mr. Converse graduated from the college of engineering in 1909. The family residence as given in the directory is incorrect, it should be 742 Hamline avenue, St. Paul.

Born to Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Blegen of Wahpeton, N. D., on March 20th, a boy, Hallward Martin. Dr. Blegen's class was '09.

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Vol. XII

April 14, 1913

No. 27

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.

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Signed—E. B. Johnson.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 20th day of March, 1913.

Signed—D. W. Sprague, Notary Public.
My commission expires Nov. 28th, 1917.

TO AUTHORIZE THE REGENTS TO EXTEND CREDIT.

There is a bill before the legislature, which, if it becomes a law, will authorize the regents of the University to extend credit for the payment of fees until two years after graduation or after the one who receives the credit leave college. The bill applies only to students attending non-professional colleges of the University and provides also that interest shall be charged on the credit.

Regent Hovland has repeatedly advocated this plan, in talks with friends, though we do not know that it was ever formally brought before the board of regents. While we are not advocates of the plan we should not object to having the plan tried out. Possibly it might prove to be a god-send to many young men and women, certainly little can be lost in making the experiment.

The income of the Gilfillan trust fund has been used frequently to provide just the sort of credit that is proposed in this bill, and it has proved very valuable.

DECLINE CHARTER.

It was announced in the daily papers of this city, last week, that a charter had been granted for a chapter of Theta Nu Epsilon at the University of Minnesota. The fraternity has the reputation of being a

"drinking fraternity" and a chapter, which once existed at this institution was abolished. When the news of the granting of a new charter had been announced, the men who had petitioned for the chapter went to President Vincent and told him that they had not known that the character of the fraternity was objectionable and that they, on learning of its character, had decided to decline the grant and that no chapter would be established at the University.

PROFESSOR FORD ACCEPTS.

Professor Guy Stanton Ford, professor of modern European history at the University of Illinois, has accepted the offer of the University and will take up his duties at this institution with the opening of the next college year. Professor Ford comes to the University as professor of history and head of the department and also as dean of the graduate school. Dr. Ford is a native of Wisconsin; he was born at Salem, May 9th, 1873; B. L. Wisconsin, 1895; Berlin 99-00; Ph. D. Columbia, 1903; taught in public school of Iowa 90-92; superintendent of schools, Grand Rapids, 95-98; instructor in history 1901-06 and assistant professor 1906, Yale; professor of modern European history since 1906, University of Illinois. Member of A. H. A. Author of Hanover and Prussia, 1903. Co-editor of Makers of Modern Germany. Contributor to historical periodicals.

Dr. Ford is decidedly a live wire and his coming to the University is cause for congratulation to the institution.

VAN BARNEVELD RECEIVES OFFER.

Professor Charles E. Van Barneveld, of the school of mines, has been offered an appointment as chief of the department of mines and metallurgy for the Panama-Pacific exposition to be held in 1915. The position will require three years service, beginning very soon and Professor Van Barneveld is holding up the offer for action by the regents granting him a leave of ab-

sence covering that period of time. The offer is a very flattering recognition of Professor Van Barneveld's standing in the profession.

Professor Van Barneveld was born at the Hague, Holland, in 1869. He was educated at the Lysee de Sainte Andre, France, King's College, Windsor, N. S., and McGill University, Montreal, Canada. He had practical experience as mining engineer and metallurgist in Colorado, New Mexico, California, Arizona, Mexico and Central America before coming to this institution in 1898 as associate professor of mining; the following year he was made professor of mining, a position which he has held to this date.

HUGH BLACK COMING.

Hugh Black, author of Friendship and other books of like nature, professor in the Union Theological Seminary, a man of international reputation, will spend three days at the University April 27th to 29th inclusive. Dr. Black will make the address at the vesper service on the afternoon of Sunday, April 27th and will speak in chapel on Tuesday following. While at the University he will give two public addresses which will be announced later.

The opportunity to hear such an eminent speaker is one that should be appreciated and he should be greeted by audiences that will fill the chapel to its capacity.

IN HONOR OF T. P. A. HOWE.

Announcement has been made that the cadet camp of 1913 will be named T. P. A. Howe, in honor of the first student of the University to sacrifice his life in the war against Spain in 1898. Mr. Howe enlisted as first sergeant of company L of the 13th Minnesota and was killed in battle, near Manila, September 16th, 1900.

The cadets will go into camp on the 10th of September and remain there until the 17th. Special exercises will be held on the 16th in honor of Sergeant Howe. The cadets of the school of agriculture will be in camp from October 2nd to 7th inclusive.

CHOSEN EXTENSION DEBATERS.

As the result of a spirited contest the folsbour, Howard L. Hall, Carl Painter, E. T. sity weeks programs that are to be offered this year, June 2nd to 16th; Harvey Ho-Dahlberg, Raymond Ziesmer, Donald Pomeroy, O. B. Anderson and Stanley Gillam and Morse and Warner were chosen alternates. This is the first time such a plan has been tried in Minnesota. These teams are prepared to debate any one of several live topics of the day and the choice of topic will remain with the local audience. The lowing named men have been chosen University extension debaters for the Univermen have gone into this competition with

more earnestness than any similar competition about the University in many years and they are likely to put up a good debate.

DRAMATIC CLUB IN UNIVERSITY WEEKS.

The University dramatic club is holding a competition, open to all University students interested in dramatic productions, for the purpose of choosing two complete casts to produce plays at each place where University week programs are offered. Last year's production was said to have averaged far ahead of the ordinary professional troupe and it is expected that the casts chosen this year will be up to the standard of last year.

'VARSITY WINS FIRST GAME.

The University baseball club won the first game of the season from the Minneapolis Northern league club, at Nicollet park, last Tuesday, by a score of 5 to 1.

SIGMA NUS WIN BOWLING CONTEST.

The team representing the Sigma Nu fraternity won the inter-fraternity bowling series. The victory carries with it a handsome loving cup and A. T. O.'s received a handsome wall blanket for taking second place in the series.

COOKE IN NEW YORK.

Dr. L. J. Cooke, director of the gymnasium, attended the meeting of national rules committee of the Intercollegiate basketball association, recently.

Dr. Cooke denies it but those who know him best believe that his eastern trip had something to do with securing features for the big circus which is to be held at the University May 9th and 10th.

ALL-JUNIOR GET-TOGETHER.

The juniors are planning an all-junior get-together for April 26th. The idea of all-departments class organizations is growing and promises much in the way of unification of University spirit.

MINERS WILL BANQUET.

The students of the school of mines will banquet at the West Hotel April 15th. Representatives of each class will speak; the purpose of the meeting is to encourage a spirit of loyalty and solidarity among the students of the school.

PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES BANQUET.

The professional fraternities held their annual banquet at Donaldson's tea rooms last Thursday night.



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

COMING EVENTS.

The Week.

Tuesday, chapel—Rev. Frank E. Higgins,
"Sky Pilot."

8 P. M.—Michigan-Minnesota glee club
concert, in Armory.

Wednesday, 8:15 P. M.—Dr. H. E. Robert-
son, public lecture upon recent progress
in the study and cure of cancer.

4 P. M.—Y. W. C. A. will give crayon
vaudeville by "Bart" in chapel.

Friday, 4:15—Public lecture by Dr. Gran-
rud upon Roman portrait sculpture.

Saturday, chapel—Address by Mr. Edward
H. Hume upon American university
ideals in the far east.

Sunday, April 20, 4:30 P. M.—Vesper serv-
ice, address, "Him that overcometh," by
Dr. John Walker Powell.

Sunday, April 27, 4:30 P. M.—Vesper serv-
ice, address by Rev. Hugh Black, author
of "Friendship" and other books of simi-
lar nature.

May 9th and 10th.

UNIVERSITY CIRCUS—"A HUMMER."

PASSED UNDER SUSPENSION OF RULES.

Both houses of the legislature, last week,
passed the bill providing for the uniting of
the University campus with the farm by a
trolley line. This means that hereafter
the agricultural department can be as
easily reached as the campus in the city.
Many young women have been kept away
from the University by the necessity of
walking so far to work at the college of
agriculture. The line will be constructed
during the coming summer and be ready
for operation by the opening of the next
college year.

WILL ENTERTAIN SENIORS.

President and Mrs. Vincent will entertain
the senior class at an informal affair on the
16th of April. The hours will be from 3 to
6 and from 8 to 9.

GERRISH ON BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Harry E. Gerrish, '05, was recently elect-
ed by the alumni of the college of engineer-
ing to membership on the board of di-
rectors of the General Alumni association.
Mr. Gerrish takes the place made vacant
by the expiration of the term of J. B. Gil-
man, '94.

HAYS HAS NERVOUS BREAKDOWN.

The daily press reports that Willet M.
Hays, former professor of agriculture in
this University and more recently assistant
secretary of agriculture, has had a nervous
breakdown. He has been taken to a sani-

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The Publishers.

tarium and it is reported that he will be obliged to take a rest of six months or more before he will be able to get back to work again.

CONSOLIDATION PLAN APPROVED.

The women of the University have voted to adopt the constitution of the new organization which is to take the place of the three women's organizations which have hitherto existed. The attendance at the mass meeting called for the adoption of the constitution was large and the enthusiasm shown promises well for the future usefulness of the new organization.

CROOKSTON SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE ANNUAL.

The senior class of the school of agriculture at Crookston has issued an annual which is creditable alike to the school and its board of editors. It is well illustrated with good half tones and makes an excellent souvenir for members of the school and all who are interested in its progress.

MR. OLSON ACQUITTED.

Readers of the *Weekly* will remember that, some time ago, we made mention of the fact that Oscar M. Olson, who has charge of certain farm demonstration work under the direction of the extension division of the department of agriculture, shot and killed a man in St. Paul, claiming as his defense the "unwritten law." At the conclusion of his trial, in which self defense was the plea put forward and defended, the jury acquitted him on the first ballot.

Mr. Olson has never been considered a member of the University faculty, though he has been almost universally spoken of as "professor" in the various accounts of the case which have appeared in the daily press.

Mr. Olson has always been considered a faithful worker and has enjoyed the reputation of being a quiet, capable man. His resignation, which was before the regents at their last meeting, was not acted upon at that time, action on the same being deferred. It will come up when the regents meet again.

FRENCH CLUB TO GIVE PLAY.

The French club will give a play, about May 1st. The play chosen is *La poudre aux yeux*, by Labiche and Martin. Rehearsals are being held and the play will be presented in Shevlin hall.

Mlle. DREYFUS TO READ.

Mademoiselle Dreyfus will give a reading at the University on the evening of April 15th, in room 209, Folwell hall. After the meeting a reception will be held in the faculty parlor. All interested are invited.

ARTICLE BY ALLIN.

The April number of the *University Magazine* contains an article upon "The game of politics" by Professor C. D. Allin, of the department of economics and political science.

DISCUSS RURAL SOCIOLOGICAL CONDITIONS.

Under the leadership of the agricultural extension division of the University, the farmers' clubs of this state, will, during the month of May, discuss Co-operative church enterprise, Relation of religion to everyday enterprises, The district school as a social center and The boy scout movement. The extension division furnishes references to available material upon these topics and will furnish speakers for a nominal charge to cover expenses of travel.

PLAN AN ELECTRICAL SHOW.

The senior electrical engineers are planning an electrical show for some time in May. The talking arc and many other novelties and freaks of electrical phenomenon will be exhibited.

COMMUNICATION.

Editor of the *Alumni Weekly*:—

An interesting question was brought into the foreground by articles appearing in the *Alumni Weekly* of December 16th and 23rd, 1912. Briefly, the question is whether there is equality of opportunity, educationally and otherwise, as between women and men; and through the Editor of the *Weekly*, the discussion has turned upon conditions in this regard at the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Raymond V. Phelan, of the department of political science, in a lecture in St. Paul upon the general subject of equality of opportunity, was reported to have made passing reference to the discrimination against the women students at the University. Forthwith, with more of impetuosity than courtesy, the Editor of the *Weekly* demanded "proof." It seems strange that anyone with any knowledge of the facts and with any degree of fair-mindedness could think proof of so self-evident a condition necessary.

Nowhere in the whole institution—from the Board of Regents down—is woman given a fair and equal opportunity. The more progressive state universities have women representatives on their governing boards. The governing board of the University of Minnesota never has had a woman member. For years this same honorable body, the Board of Regents, has refused to place a woman at the head of any University department. At present, according to official figures furnished by the Registrar since January 1st, 1913, there are in the entire

faculty of the University thirty (30) women and four hundred and twenty (420) men. In the faculty of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts there are twelve (12) women and one hundred and twenty-five (125) men, notwithstanding the fact that the women students in this College outnumber the men students. Last year there were in this College 1,016 women and 742 men; or, in other words the percentage of women students in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts is 57.79, while the percentage of women in its faculty is 8.7. Whenever a woman leaves the University faculty her position is almost invariably given to a man. The new faculty positions—except a very few minor ones—are bestowed upon men. The wonder is that the Board of Regents did not elect a **man** Dean of Women!

If one considers "fair play" from a salary point of view, again he will find marked discrimination against the woman. Let him who doubts this inform himself as to the various positions and then study the University pay-roll.

It is a well-known fact that the general attitude of any governing body, whether the institution is a commercial or educational one, is reflected to a great extent throughout the whole corps of individuals connected with the institution, in whatever capacity they serve. This holds true at the University.

Take the General Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota, which has a great number of women in its membership. The official figures give the total number of living alumni as 8,930; 2,230 women and 6,700 men. According to these figures, if matters are fairly adjusted, we shall find one-third of the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association are women. Do we find this to be the case? There are twenty-six Directors of whom **one** is a woman and she was added during 1912 and is the only one who has ever been a member of that Board. Since that Board is a self-perpetuating, close corporation—in fact, at least, whatever the theory—it is not likely that its membership will contain a fair representation of women in the immediate future.

Again, consider the Minnesota Alpha of Phi Beta Kappa, an organization whose membership is largely women. Not a woman will be found among its present officers and executive committee. In the past some of its offices have been filled by women, but these have been gradually dropped out as Phi Beta Kappa has become infected by the prevailing atmosphere at the University, and man reigns there alone.

Even the classroom is not exempt from this unjust discrimination. One woman graduate of the University writes, "When in College I distinctly remember feeling that in certain classes we girls were side issues. Personally, Dr. —'s classes were

the ones in which I felt an almost [note the qualification] perfect equality of opportunity and I believe he consciously tried for that, but there were others who certainly did not." One member of the faculty does not hesitate to declare that he does not want any women in his classes, that they do not know anything about his subject (politics or economics) and that he passes every woman in his classes and gets rid of them as fast and easily as possible. Sounds fair, do you think? No wonder the University girls complain of this attitude and resent it, feeling it so keenly that some of them, at least, have gone to those in authority about it.

The present policy of the University of Minnesota, as a whole, is consciously, definitely, and positively **anti-woman**, so far as equality of opportunity is concerned.

It is well that the question has come up. The people of the state, to whom the University belongs and to whom it owes its maintenance ought to know the conditions prevailing there. The legislators, the representatives of the people, ought also to know, that they may take measures to secure for the daughters of the state an equal chance with its sons in the institution whose destiny they control.

Lettie M. Crafts, '81.

COMMENT:

If the foregoing communication was going simply to the alumni, who know the real facts, we should be content to let it pass without comment. However, as it may receive wider publicity, we desire to say, by way of caution, lest it should be construed as representing alumni sentiment, that the communication represents simply the feelings of one individual.

Some of the statements made are completely misleading, notably that about the board of directors of the General Alumni association—the board has not the power to perpetuate itself; outside its officers, it cannot dictate its personnel; and it has never attempted to influence the selection of its members.

As to Phi Beta Kappa—the women greatly outnumber the men in this organization; that the women have chosen men for officers of the association is hardly proof that the University is anti-woman.

That there are no women on the board of regents is not significant of opposition to such membership. The demand for such membership has hardly been voiced—certainly not until very recently. It is significant that no voice, representing the official University, has been raised against the proposition.

The statement made concerning the proportion of men and women in the University faculty is absolutely misleading, since it does not take into account the fact that nearly two thirds of the faculty members are in the colleges of engineering, min-

ing, law, medicine, dentistry, and agriculture, where few women (in many cases none) are available as instructors. Nor does it take into account the further well-recognized fact, that fewer women than men prepare themselves for college positions. For every position to be filled, for which women might be considered, there are many times more qualified men than women available.

As to discrimination in the class room—it would be strange, indeed, if, among the many women who have attended the University, there could not be found those who would support the contention of the writer of the communication. Careful inquiry convinces us, however, that such complaints are very rare—certain it is that some of the strongest women students of the present senior class have not experienced such discrimination and have never heard of any other woman student who claimed to have been the object of such discrimination.

It is hard to believe that anyone, at all familiar with the life of this University, could so misjudge conditions as to be willing to sign a statement, that, "The present policy of the University of Minnesota, as a whole, is consciously, definitely, and positively anti-woman, so far as equality of opportunity is concerned," so completely is that statement at variance with the facts.—Ed.

TWO NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The H. W. Wilson company (H. W. Wilson, Ex '03, the dominant spirit) has recently added two new publications to its already comprehensive list of indexes. Beginning with March, the company issues a supplement to its Readers Guide to Periodical Literature, edited by Anna L. Guthrie, '92. This publication will be issued five times each year and will cover a list of periodicals found only in the larger libraries and will also include an index to certain books of a composite nature.

In February the company started a new index known as the Industrial Arts Index, covering a new field. This index will also be published five times each year with fully cumulated annual number. The list of magazines to be indexed is as yet tentative but will include all technical magazines of national standing. This index will prove invaluable to engineering libraries, technical schools and all public libraries where there is demand for technical literature. This publication is edited by Marion E. Potter, '97.

The company has practically the whole field of periodical indexes, except the weekly index field, now held by the Publishers Weekly, which confines itself exclusively to its particular field and which has given up the whole field of cumulated numbers to the Wilson publications.

Mr. Wilson has brought great credit, not only to himself, but to the University as

well, by building up a line of publishing that is recognized as the best in its field in the world. While building up a prosperous business for himself he has rendered a real public service to the reading public of the whole country by his ingenious development of the cumulative index idea and his determination to publish indexes that must be recognized as absolutely reliable.

Mr. Wilson has surrounded himself with a corps of editors who are enthusiastically



H. W. WILSON

seconding his efforts to turn out the best indexes of the world; most of the workers in his editorial rooms are alumni or former students. The eastern representative of the firm is also an alumnus, W. C. Rowell, '88.

The alumni have still another reason to take special interest in the work of Mr. Wilson, for his company has, from the first issue, down to the present time, been a constant supporter of the Minnesota Alumni Weekly. The yearly advertising contracts which this company has given, without haggling or question of any kind, have had not a little to do with the financial success of the Weekly.

SPIRITUAL FACTORS OF SOCIAL PROGRESS.

This is the final address in the series of chapel addresses delivered by Dr. John W. Powell, '93, religious work director at the University.—Ed.

VII. The Social Spirit.

It is at this point, when we have completed the analysis of the social problem, have seen the various forces at work in the

world for good or ill, and have discovered the fundamental law through which the whole social order hangs together, that we must begin to ask what motive power is sufficient to keep the social machinery in operation. Self-interest may avail to keep men at work in the economic field, but it leads to conflicting purposes and an unending struggle. It is powerless to solve the problems it creates. A general sentiment of good nature leads men to desire the righting of the most obvious and obnoxious social wrongs, but such a gentle glow of good feeling is by no means equal to the task of overcoming the greed of powerful and selfish social classes, or of enlisting men in the long and painful service of their fellow-men. For such a task a resolute purpose grounded in a large and generous enthusiasm is alone sufficient. Probably most men today would agree in general to our analysis of the social problem. Most men would admit a very large element of mutual obligation among the members of society—just as virtually all men are agreed as to the fundamental requirements of the moral law, honesty and sobriety and justice. Nevertheless the standards of moral observance in general are by no means high, and the social obligations are to a large degree ignored. The moral ideals of men have indeed advanced through the centuries. Despite eddies and contrary currents, the main stream of human history has marked a steady progress in the character of the race. But the problem of getting men to live up to their ideals, to practice what they preach, is always with us. Truth is still upon the scaffold, wrong is still upon the throne. Men still build the sepulchres of the prophets, and stone the messengers of God to their own generation. In Browning's phrase,

"'Tis one thing to know, but another to practice."

We cannot leave the discussion of the problems of progress, therefore, without seeking to discover the motive power which shall shift the center of gravity of human life from self-interest to the common weal. If the law of the social organism is the law of mutual obligation and responsibility, what is the spirit which shall enable men to obey this law, to live together successfully in society; and how shall that spirit be awakened in the earth?

Surely at this point we have come upon a spiritual factor par excellence. There can be no doubt that the motives which impel men to forego the pursuit of personal gain that they may devote themselves to the service of the common good pertain to character. Scrooge after the visit of Marley's ghost is the same man as before, yet a better man. He has the same mentality, the same heredity and environment, the same facts are open to his ken, the same experience of life forms the background of his judgments. The only thing that has changed is his spirit, his attitude toward

life. Yet the difference in the resulting impact of Scrooge upon his neighbors is incalculable. It is easy to sneer at all this sentiment, but it is not so easy to get rid of the enormous influence of just this sort of sentiment in softening and regenerating mankind.

If we might be permitted to characterize the essential social spirit, we should say it is just the Christmas spirit—that desire to give rather than to get, that delight in the joy of others, that intent to spread peace and good-will among all men, which marks the Christmas season. Scrooge the skinflint, hard, cold-hearted, selfish—oppressing his servants, driving hard bargains with his neighbors, snarling at the children, grinding the faces of the poor, and trampling his own soul in the dust in the likeness of a money-bag—is an enemy of society. Scrooge sleek, unctuous, well-fed, riding to church in his limousine to put a thousand-dollar check upon the collection plate, but still driving hard bargains, buying courts and law-makers, putting up the price of coal and meat, adulterating food-stuffs and sweating garment-workers, is no less an enemy of society. Nay, but Scrooge common-place, well-meaning, vaguely wishing well to his fellows and hoping the world may become better, the while he is too absorbed in the trivial round, the common task, to lift a finger to right social wrongs or support great spiritual movements, is still an enemy to his kind. "He that is not with me is against me, and he that gathereth not scattereth abroad." The sodden indifference of the masses of men to the call of great ideals is the most heart-breaking thing with which the saviors of society have to contend. It was not the scribes and pharisees who crucified the Son of Man, but the careless, thoughtless Jerusalem mob and the staid, contented Galilean peasantry, intent upon loaves and fishes and saying of Him, "He is beside himself."

But at Christmas-time a new spirit comes for a little while over the busy race of men. A new impulse of peace and good-will, of genuine interest in his employees and his neighbors, of genuine if transient devotion to the welfare of his fellow-men, takes possession of Scrooge, softens his heart and enlarges his soul, and makes him for a time at least a real contributor to the progress of the race. What then if this spirit of good-will should continue to guide the impulses of Scrooge throughout the year? Is not this precisely what is needed to impel men to obedience to the social law? Would not this go far to removing the ills of human society? What is this but the spirit of Christian love of which the New Testament speaks—that love that worketh no ill to his neighbor, that seeketh not her own, that never faileth until the day break and the shadows flee away? How is this spirit to be quickened and made permanent in human life?

There are three sources out of which this

quickened interest in humanity and devotion to its needs may grow. The first is knowledge of the conditions under which men live, of the sufferings they bear, the wrongs they endure. There is enough good will in most folks to want to relieve the distress they can see. The trouble is, one half of the world **doesn't** know how the other half lives. Let a Jacob Riis let in the light upon the slums of New York, and the ramshackle tenement is abolished and playground take the place of Mulberry Bend. Let a Harriet Beecher Stowe depict the sufferings of Uncle Tom, and the awakened sympathies of a nation sweep slavery to oblivion. One great source of the abuses of the present era is the distance between the wrong-doer and his victim. The careless dairyman doesn't see the babies who die of summer complaint. The charming young heiress, traveling in Europe, doesn't know of the terrible over-crowding of the tenements from which she draws her income. The stockholder in the mining company knows nothing of the maimed and crippled and murdered laborers, Slav or Syrian, whom the costly safety device might have saved—he reckons only of dividends or the quotations on the Boston curb. The first need of the world therefore is knowledge. Let the minister and the missionary tell the tale of ignorance and filth and disease and suffering in China or India or the heart of Africa. Let the stereopticon and moving picture show make us familiar with the sweat shops of the East Side or the child-operated factories of Carolina. Let a flood of light be poured in upon the daily life of the poor and oppressed of earth until no man shall have the excuse upon his lips, "I did not know."

But alas for human nature, two obstacles stand in the way of this method of awakening the interest of mankind in the social problem. The first is the absorption of men in their own affairs, whereby it becomes all but impossible to secure their attention. They stay at home when the missionary sermon is announced. They go to the moving picture show to be amused, not instructed. They flee from the reformer as from the plague. The second is the law that familiarity breeds indifference, if not contempt. The soldier becomes calloused to wounds and pain. The medical student loses his sensitiveness to the horrible sights of the dissecting and the operating room. Those who have grown up in daily contact with poverty and degradation are most often unconscious of them. If we could succeed, therefore, in pressing the knowledge of social abuses home upon all men, the ultimate result would be as likely to be the blunting of their sensibilities as the quickening of their conscience. In other words, while knowledge of "how the other half lives" may be the starting point for a quickened social conscience some deeper motive must be brought into play before

any lasting devotion to human welfare can be secured.

The second source of human interest to which we turn, therefore, is found in a profound conviction of the dignity and worth of humanity, and of the destiny of the human soul. As a matter of fact, more men have been aroused by their interest in human welfare to seek to know the conditions under which their neighbor lived that they might improve them, than have ever been brought by the knowledge of such conditions to take an interest in their neighbor. It is the men who have a profound sense of justice, and who have felt that all men have a right to life under proper conditions, to liberty for development and culture, to the pursuit of the largest and most enduring happiness, who have sacrificed most for the common good. These convictions have not always taken the religious form. Of this we shall speak presently. But an enduring enthusiasm for humanity has always grown, must always grow, out of some tremendous convictions of truth regarding man and his rights in the earth.

A very hot fire can be built in a short time with shavings and excelsior, but it subsides as suddenly as it flared up. A steady, glowing heat which can be depended upon to fuse refractory metals and to last while one is absent from the room is to be found only in sound-hearted hard wood or anthracite coal. So a sudden blaze of enthusiasm can be created by a political spell-binder or a popular evangelist, with a few touching anecdotes and a whirlwind burst of rhetoric. But the steady white heat of a great passion for righteousness and justice and truth is born of deep convictions rooted in the soul through long hours of meditation and patient brooding upon the meaning of life. It is a characteristic of the present time that it holds very few real convictions. Was it Matthew Arnold of whom some one remarked that he woke up every morning with the conviction that everything is an open question? One might hesitate to accept such a characterization of a man as dogmatic as Arnold, but it is certainly true of many modern minds. The penetrating scepticism of recent science has cut the nerve of high faiths. An age to which humanity is a by-product of evolutionary processes is not likely to hold any very profound convictions as to human worth and destiny. Somewhere I have seen a remark of Huxley's, that he was so discouraged over the spectacle of human life that he would welcome the advent of some kindly comet which should sweep the whole affair into oblivion. Such pessimistic moods do not quicken an energetic devotion to the service of one's kind.

It is true that the socialist movement has been marked on the one hand by the general acceptance of scientific materialism, and on the other by a tremendous enthusiasm

for the cause, and a readiness to sacrifice for its advancement akin to the spirit of the Christian martyrs. But it should be remembered that the atheism of the socialist is largely an intense reaction against the apathy and smug selfishness of a worldly and degenerate Christianity from which the spirit of its Master has departed; and further, that the conviction of the truth of science and the place of justice among the elemental laws of nature has with these men taken the place of the religious convictions of the Sixteenth Century. It is true that socialism appeals to the selfish desire to share material good; that its sanctions are so largely materialistic that the universal spread of orthodox socialistic teaching would inevitably undermine its own ideals. But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that socialism has in spite of this become a religion with many passionate souls, and that it has appealed to them with such power as to lead to vast sacrifices for humanity's sake. And the ground of its power has been not its negations but its affirmations. If it has denied man's kinship to God, it has ringingly affirmed his brotherhood with his neighbor. If often its challenge to the world has been too much like "You are my brother! If you don't give me my share of your wealth I shall blow you up with dynamite!" still it has been an insistence upon essential brotherhood, and this one thing in which men could believe and believe profoundly and intensely has taken a tremendous grip upon those who found nothing else in which they dared to believe. The very completeness of religious agnosticism has reacted to intensify the enthusiasm of faith in humanity.

Socialism therefore is an illustration of our contention that a great enthusiasm must rest upon deep and intense convictions. The weakness of socialism is that its convictions and enthusiasms are not consistent. It is right in believing in the right of humanity to justice. It is right in insisting upon human brotherhood. It is right in calling upon men to sacrifice themselves for humanity's sake. But if its materialistic philosophy is true, then the actions of men are necessitated and there is no ground for appeal, and moreover, humanity being a mere temporary by-product of the evolutionary process, there is nothing in humanity worth getting excited over or sacrificing for. Socialism is in fact a splendid example of the power of men to run on for a considerable time on the strength of ideals and enthusiasm which are the fruit of convictions they have cast aside. Socialistic enthusiasm for humanity is the fruit of the very Christianity which the socialist leaders have so hated and fought. But to return to a figure which we have used before, this is mere storage battery energy, bound sooner or later to be exhausted. The car is bound to become

stalled on the steep grades of human selfishness and greed unless it can be brought into contact with the living sources of power.

And here we return to the remark that the present age is marked by a very feeble and vacillating hold on any important convictions. It is not sure whether it dare believe in God, or whether, if God exists, he can actually influence the progress of the race or care at all for individual men. It is not sure whether humanity has any other than a temporal and phenomenal existence, bounded by the grave and persisting only in the brief influence of its good deeds and the memory of the succeeding generation. It is not sure whether right and wrong are anything more than conventional notions which have grown out of tribal customs, or whether they have any higher sanction than immediate expediency. This is not the place to argue concerning these notions. We are simply pointing out that an age which holds so few deep convictions concerning life and destiny is not likely to be marked by any very generous enthusiasm for the race. Sudden flashes of benevolent impulse there may be, sudden bursts of energy, spasmodic movements toward reform. We have seen repeated spurts of such effort directed to the cleaning up of municipal administration. Mr. Dooley once remarked that the Americans are the greatest crusaders on earth "on the quarter-mile track." We elect a reform mayor or pass a few drastic ordinances or send a few police officers to jail, and then we settle down once more to the business of making money, nursing the comfortable feeling that we have done a good deed and have accomplished a great reform. But the spirit that shall inspire men to work steadily and without discouragement at the great task of uplifting the human race, to subordinate their own welfare to the common good, to devote their lives to the service of their kind—such a spirit has its root only in profound convictions regarding the worth and meaning of life.

The third source of such spiritual enthusiasm is found in the spirit of loyalty to a great cause, and particularly to a great leader. Such loyalty is founded indeed in the conviction that the cause is worth while, that the leader is a man to be followed. But the spirit of loyalty is a thing by itself, an intense, personal impulsion, often unreasoning, kindling men to a white heat of passionate devotion. So men have struggled for liberty, as in the history of Greece, of Switzerland, of England and Scotland and America. So men followed Napoleon and Prince Charlie. The cause of humanity has challenged the devotion of many men. Loyalty to human needs, to human welfare, enthusiasm for the cause of the poor and oppressed, stirred the heart of Amos and Isaiah, of St. Francis and Savonarola, of Wilberforce and Howard

and Shaftesbury and Florence Nightingale. But in the great majority of these instances devotion to the cause of humanity was centered upon the person of the supreme Leader of humanity. It is the secret of the abiding power of Christianity that it not only gives men great and worth-while convictions regarding life and destiny, but that it affords also the immeasurable incentive of personal devotion. The martyrs died, not for the truth, but for Jesus Christ. St. Francis embraced My Lady Poverty because of his passion for Christ. And not only the great leaders of the world's spiritual movements Paul and Augustine and Luther and Wesley and Livingstone and Judson and the rest, who lifted the world to higher levels of life and truth, but the uncounted thousands of private soldiers of truth who have fought in the ranks of the age-long warfare against degradation and sorrow and sin—all have found the deepest source of their power to do and to endure, not merely in the great faiths they have held concerning God and His purposes for men, but still more in the spirit of loyalty and devotion to Jesus Christ. The Christian Church may be pardoned, therefore, if in the face of the great social movements of our time, and of the vast human needs of the present world she still makes it the first end of her endeavor to arouse in men the conviction of the truth of her spiritual message, and to awaken in them devotion to Jesus Christ as their Master and Lord; well knowing that in such conviction and in such loyalty are to be found the most powerful motives for social service. It is no light task to teach men to live together in society, to win them to obedience to the law of sacrifice, to inspire them with the spirit of love and service. All the specific demands for moral reform, all the specific abuses of social order, all the specific problems of human life must be met not only by practical efforts to remedy the actual conditions but by earnest endeavor to inspire men with these deeper motives and purposes, these loftier ideals. Nothing short of the Kingdom of God and its righteousness can add to human life the many other worthy and needful things for which men seek.

THE MINNESOTA LAW SCHOOL ALUMNI OF DULUTH.

This is for the most part a catalogue of the different specimens that have been turned out by our Minnesota law school, and were tempted by the climate and the scenery of the city of Duluth, to come here to make their fortunes. It is perhaps needless to say that the Minnesota men constitute not only the bulk, but also the cream, of the bar of this city. Undoubtedly a part of the younger members who are now classified as bulk will work their way to the top and become part of the cream. The

order of classification here is based upon age, beauty and the order of graduation.

The first class represented in this city is the class of 1890, and the representative is Arcadis L. Agatin. The official catalogue describes him as A. L. Agatin, Ex., 1890. Presumably the abbreviation "Ex" is used to denote the fact that he is examiner of titles of St. Louis county. Mr. Agatin is considered one of the best men on real estate in the state, and stands very high in his profession.

The class of 1891 is represented by G. G. Dickerman and H. G. Gearhart. Mr. Dickerman abandoned the paths of glory (practice of law) for the more remunerative real estate business. Mr. Gearhart is the son of former Judge N. A. Gearhart of this city, and it might be mentioned, as one of his many attributes, that he still remains unmarried.

John Brown, H. B. Freyberger and Lane McGregor are all members of the class of 1892. Mr. Brown is at present candidate for special municipal judge. Mr. Fryberger is the head of the firm of Fryberger, Fulton & Spear. With all credit to the others mentioned in this paper, it might truthfully be said that Mr. Fryberger has been one of the most successful members of our bar, and as a trial lawyer has few equals. Mr. McGregor is another one of those who also deemed the opportunities of the real estate business better than those of the practice of law, and his name is a prominent one in real estate and insurance circles here.

At present the only member of the class of 1893 is S. H. Eckman. There were others of that class who located here, but the stern rule of the "survival of the fittest" has eliminated all but Mr. Eckman.

Heber L. Hartley, 1895, has accumulated large gobs of the filthy lucre in the land business, and does not need to worry about the "rule in Shelly's case" any more. He is not engaged in the practice of law.

George H. Spear and E. S. Oakley received their diplomas in 1898. They both put for the "tall and uncut." Oakley was receiver of the land office at Cass Lake for a number of years, and Spear was located at Grand Rapids, Minn., but they have both read the signs of the times, and Oakley is now assistant United States district attorney in this city, and Spear has recently affiliated himself with the firm of Fryberger, Fulton & Spear.

John E. Samuelson, 1899, has made a great success of the personal injury practice.

C. E. Adams, C. B. Miller and E. G. Gridley were the last of products of the old century. Mr. Adams is at present special counsel for St. Louis county, and Mr. Miller has been a member of congress for a number of years from this district. Before his election he had his shingle out in this city, and still calls this his residence. Gridley practiced law for several years, but

is now engaged entirely in the real estate business.

John R. Heino is from the class of 1901. He has made a specialty of personal injury cases, and if the new "Working men's compensation act" is passed, "he should worry."

John Heitman graduated with the class of 1902, has a pleasant smile and is bald headed.

H. J. McClearn, 1903, who made a name for himself as a debater while at the University, still rends the atmosphere of our court rooms at frequent intervals.

O. S. Andresen, H. S. Clapp, and H. B. Haroldson represent the class of 1904, generally conceded to have been the best and brightest class that ever graduated from the law school. Mr. Andresen was the assistant city attorney for a number of years. Mr. Clapp was in partnership with Congressman Miller before he went to congress, and the state of Minnesota reposing especial trust and confidence in the prudence, integrity and ability of H. B. Haroldson, has made him a notary public.

H. A. Courtney, J. L. Ervin and Victor H. Gram, all of 1905, are engaged in active practice here. Mr. Ervin has the distinction of being the only colored member of our bar.

Richard Funck, David Freimuth, W. H. Prior, E. L. Kimball and John Swinland made their debut in 1906. Funck was county attorney of Cass County for several years and has just recently located here. Freimuth has given up the practice of law and has associated himself with his father in the mercantile business. Prior is assistant manager for the Union Abstract company and Kimball and Swinland are doing well in the practice of law.

W. G. Amundson, E. F. Blu, David Davis and John A. Sinclair were thrust upon the unsuspecting public in 1907. Amundson practiced law for a couple of years, but has now charge of the bonding department of the Manley-McLennan agency. Blu is a member of the firm of Crassweller, Crassweller & Blu. The chief reason for his admission into the firm being the shortness of his name. Mr. Crassweller says that he is very good at cleaning cuspidors and sweeping out the office. Sinclair, commonly known as "The long one," has a good berth with our largest firm, Washburn, Bailey, Mitchell & Gillette. David Davis is associated with his father T. J. Davis.

From the class of 1908 we have Walter F. Dacey, F. T. Everhard, W. H. Gurnee, John Saari and J. A. P. Neal. Mr. Dacey was the assistant city attorney under Mayor Cullum, and is called the King of the Democrats, his official title being chairman of the county democrat committee. Gurnee is at present candidate for assistant municipal judge, and spends most of his time in the court rooms trying to absorb judicial dignity, and is studying the expressions of the older judges. He has a client. The

other members of this class are engaged in the legitimate practice of law.

The class of 1909 sent a flock of five to our already over crowded city. Mason M. Forbes immediately got into politics and became so popular that after having been appointed assistant city attorney he had to resign to fill the position of assistant county attorney, which he now holds. The newspapers say that he succeeded in convicting a criminal the other day. Frank E. Randall is our one best bet as a "Ballyhoo" artist. His line of talk is as incomparable as it is inexhaustible. He is associated with Harvey S. Clapp. Charles V. McCoy and Thorwald Hansen have formed a partnership and devote their time exclusively to the welfare of their clients irrespective of compensation.

E. L. Fogerty, George Gilbert, Walter Gonska, George B. Sjoselius, A. E. Parker, Thomas Joyce and A. Mac C. Washburn are all 1911 men. Fogerty and Gonska are in partnership. Gilbert is associated with Abbott, Merrill & Lewis, Sjoselius is with Andrew Nelson, Parker is with Rolló N. Chaffee, Joyce is with C. W. Stilson and Washburn is with the firm of Washburn, Bailey & Mitchell, of which his father is the senior member, and all are a credit to the Minnesota law school.

From the class of 1912 we have with us Kenneth Cant, son of Judge Cant, Reynolds Suffell, who is with H. J. McClearn, and Ray M. Hughes of the firm of Carmichael & Hughes. These men have already made a good start and are well thought of in the profession. Robert Jaques and Harold Cant, Ex '12, finished their course at the Michigan law school, but are doing well in spite of that fact.

In addition to those here named, we have a number of legal lights of great magnitude who took their literary course at Minnesota but took their law elsewhere.

H. B. Haroldson, '04.

WORD FROM TAYLOR.

An uncle of Wm. L. Taylor, Mines '12, P. W. Donovan of Brainerd, Minn., has received a letter from Mr. Taylor telling of the experiences of himself and Mr. Bjorge in jungles in the interior of Venezuela. He says:

"That eventful Monday the guide, one man, Bjorge and I left camp as usual at 7:30 and started on a trail west on a two-day trip to the river Tarra. The men had been working on a trail and had it cut about four kilós from the camp. When they got to the end of it they left our packs containing blankets and grub, and began cutting ahead. Guy and I worked along behind them looking for outcrops. I got to the packs first as Guy was feeling ill. I built a fire and started down a dry canyon looking for water. I had gone about 200 yards when I saw ahead of me a large heap



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ST. PAUL, MINN.

119a

Panama-Pacific International
Exposition, San Francisco, 1915

of monkeys on the ground, some of them dead. What first attracted my attention was one, waving an arm in the air. Naturally I began to take notice, and saw ahead of me five Indians at a waterhold in the canyon.

"They were about sixty feet away and immediately began shooting at me; but they had only bows and arrows, so I had a bit of advantage and made good use of my heels. However, they soon got closer than was comfortable and when an arrow lifted my hat, I began using my Colt. I shot the nearest one—about fifteen feet away, and the others stopped long enough to enable me to get to the packs where I had left the Winchester.

"I began yelling for Guy and for Adolph and Manuel who were cutting the trail ahead unarmed, as I was afraid the rest of the band might get them. When the Indians saw our fire and heard the yelling, they evidently thought there were many men in the vicinity and being much afraid of guns, especially repeaters, they stopped. Needless to say we did not waste any time getting to camp where we grabbed our maps and notes and beat it for town. We had to sleep (?) in the woods one night, and arrived to El Guyabo yesterday, safe and sound. I am going to Encoutrados to send cablegrams, but no more Indian country for either of us."

PERSONALS.

'96—Blanche Seeley, formerly with the John Crerar library of Chicago, is now located at the Pillsbury branch of the public library in this city.

'07—Etta M. Hagar has changed her permanent address to Morris high school, 106th street and Boston road, New York City. Her temporary address, until the close of the college year is 414 West 119th street.

'00 Law—Thomas Germs is located at Post Falls, Idaho.

'00 Eng.—E. M. Grime, engineer for the Northern Pacific road, formerly located at Glendive, Mont., is now located at Dilworth, Minn. He is still with the N. P. road.

'00—W. F. Odell has changed his address from Arlington to Henderson, Minn.

'02 Eng.—Ralph G. Taylor is efficiency engineer with the American Car & Foundry Co. His home address is 907 Margate Terrace, Chicago, Ill.

'03—Samuel Chernauek, formerly of Montgomery, Minn., has recently moved to Dickinson, N. D.

'04 Eng.—B. M. Bouman has been transferred from Hawthorn, Ill. to the New York office of the A. T. & T. Co., engineering department. His new address is 15 Dey street, New York City.

The Security National Bank

Invites Checking Accounts

'04—Mrs. F. L. Kleeberger (Helen Aldrich) has recently changed her address to Berkeley, Calif. Mr. Kleeberger has recently been appointed assistant professor of physical culture in the University of California. A little daughter, Ruth Mary, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Kleeberger November 17th, 1912.

'06—Mrs. William C. Deering (Hattie Van Bergen) recently won a prize of \$10 for suggesting the best name for a newly established newspaper of her home town, Crosby, Minn. More than four hundred fifty names were suggested but "The Crosby Crucible," suggested by Mrs. Deering took the prize money.

'06—Mrs. F. N. Edmonds (Irene Radcliffe) has recently changed her address to 2119 South Girard avenue.

Eng. '07—J. J. Rezac is working for the Public Service Co., of Northern Illinois. His address is 1401 Elmwood Ave., Evanston, Ill.

'07—Adele F. Walker is teaching science and mathematics in the high school at Pine City, Minn.

'09 Ag—D. W. Frear has been appointed state leader, for Colorado, of farm management, field studies and demonstration, conducted in cooperation with the office of farm management of the U. S. Department of agriculture. After the first of next July Mr. Frear will give up his position as associate professor of agronomy of the Colorado agricultural college and devote his whole time to the work of farm management.

'09—Mr. and Mrs. Zenas L. Potter (Marion Clark) have recently changed their address to 31 Union square, New York City. Mr. Potter is engaged at present as director of a social survey of the city of Newburg, N. Y., which is being made by the department of surveys and exhibits of the Russell Sage foundation. The survey is being made in cooperation with committees of the citizens of Newburg.

'09—Sears Thompson, recently of Stanley, N. D., has changed his address to 2555 Bryant avenue, Minneapolis.

'09 Eng.—J. A. Fitts has recently changed his address from Chicago to 929 Jefferson Bldg., Peoria, Ill.

'09—Mira M. Southworth is principal of the high school at Pine City, Minn. She also has special charge of the department of English.

'10 Eng.—George Lister Nason who is a first year graduate student at Harvard, was recently awarded the Topiarian trophy for work in drawing. The subject for competition was the design of an estate of about five acres on the shore of a lake. Competitors were furnished with a topographic map of the location, together with photographs and were given a general idea of what was desired. The competition was open to all students pursuing courses in landscape architecture. Mr. Nason will have his name engraved on the trophy and have charge of it for a year, or, until it is won in another competition.

Eng. '10—P. L. Dahlquist has recently changed his Chicago address to 7623 Rogers Ave.

'10—Howard H. Freeman has located at Redcliffe, Alta., Canada. Redcliffe is a boom town on the main line of the C. P. railway, six miles west of Medicine Hat. The town is developing very rapidly into an industrial center due to the discovery of natural gas in great quantity and purity, and under high pressure.

In a recent letter, Mr. Freeman says that he has met many alumni in his travels through northern and western Canada and finds them the best ever.

The following named alumni and former students are living in Redcliffe—B. A. Meixener, Eng '10; Claude S. Morton, Ex '12; Mont Woodcock, Ex '12; W. Earle Saxe, Ex Med '15.

Ag. '11—C. Winthrop Bowen has recently changed his address to 1837 Diamond Ave., South Pasadena, Calif.

Eng. '11—P. W. Forsberg has recently changed his address from this city to 448 McClellan St., Schenectady, N. Y.

Eng. '11—R. J. O'Brien has accepted a position with Gibbs & Hill, consulting engineers in New York City. His address is 672 Delamere Place, Brooklyn.

Med. '11—Dr. Thomas Ziskin has opened an office at the corner of 26th & Emerson avenues north. Dr. Ziskin is doing well in his private practice and he has an appointment as assistant city physician.

'12—Alice Anderson, general secretary of the University Y. W. C. A., has gone to Richmond, Va., as delegate to the biennial convention of the Y. W. C. A. Miss Anderson will visit in Washington, D. C., and other places in the east before returning to the University.

'12—Theodore Blegen is teaching in the high school at Fergus Falls this year.

Ag. '12—Harvey P. Blodgett has recently changed his address to Dalkena, Wash.

Ag. '12—Elvira C. Larson has recently changed her address from Le Grand, Calif., to 427 No. Oxford Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. Miss Larson is now teaching in the Santa Monica Polytechnic high school.

'12—Martha O. Stemm has recently changed her address to Sutler City, Calif., where she will be for the rest of this year.

'12 Law—Ralph W. Swagler has been located at Ontario, Ore., for the past six months. He is associated with Mr. Brooke,

a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, district attorney of three counties, equal in area to nearly one half of the state of Minnesota. Mr. Swagler assists in the prosecution of some of the criminal cases and is building up an excellent civil practice. He intends to specialize in criminal law and water-rights. Ontario is the gateway city to a vast inland empire of central and eastern Oregon. It has a population at the present time of 2500 and promises to become one of the principal railway cities between Pocatello and Portland.

Mines '12—Clark N. Woodis has recently changed his address from Buena Vista, Colo., to South Fork, Colo.

WEDDINGS.

Walter L. Badger, Chem '07, and Helen E. Franklin, of this city, were married last Tuesday evening at the First Presbyterian church. Mr. Badger is in the chemistry department of the University of Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Badger will be at home to friends after June 1st, at 1317 Minerva Road, Ann Arbor, Mich.

A. F. Victor, Min. '12, and Emma Runquist, of Grasston, Minn., were married March 24th. Mr. Victor is superintendent of the Taylor's Falls Trap Rock company. Mr. and Mrs. Victor will make their home at Taylor's Falls, Minn.

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BIRTH.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Guthrie, Ag. a son, Wallace Jay, April 2nd, 1913, at Estacada, Oregon. Weight 11 lbs. Troy.

DEATHS.

The Weekly has received notice concerning the death of Dr. D. M. Aronsohn of Glasgow, Mont. Dr. Aronsohn was a member of the medical class of 1905. Nothing beyond the bare statement of the fact has been received.

Mrs. William Weston (Elizabeth Andrews, '02) died at St. Lucas hospital in Faribault, Minn., April 3d, after a two weeks illness. Mrs. Weston was a member of the Gopher board of 1902 and a Kappa Alpha Theta. Mr. Weston graduated from the college of engineering 1902.

ADDRESSES OF FORMER STUDENTS

We have recently received from C. Winthrop Bowen, '11, a list of addresses of former students which will likely be of interest to many of the alumni.

Mrs. Lloyd B. Austin (Bertha Bowen), Mrs. Gottfried Hult (Florence Bowen), and Miss Bertina Bowen, are all in Los Angeles, Calif., and may be addressed in care of Lloyd B. Austin, Y. M. C. A.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Burris (Alice Stratton) are living in Lancaster, Calif.

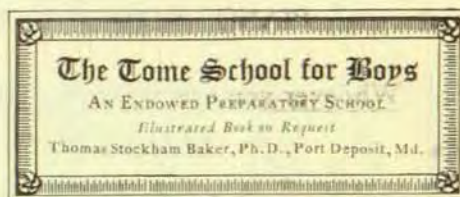
Clarence Winthrop Bowen, a former professor of vocal, lives in South Pasadena, Calif., 524 Orange Grove Ave.

Margaret Hall lives on N. Marengo Avenue in Pasadena, Calif.

210-211 NORTHWESTERN BK. BLDG. T. S. Center 1477
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BEFORE THE PATENT OFFICE AND IN THE COURTS



Wm. Maginnis lives on Buchanan St., San Francisco, Calif.

Robert Trace is located at Bishop, Calif.

Joseph Henry Burgess lives in Cresco, Ia.

Arlene Webster is living in Waucoma, Ia.

NEBRASKA ALUMNI ACTIVE.

The alumni of the University of Nebraska are making a vigorous and apparently a winning fight for better support of their institution. Some recent copies of their publication bring back the days when the alumni of this institution were fighting to secure an increase in salaries and for the greater campus.

Dr. A. E. Jenks addressed the University club members, at a six o'clock dinner, Saturday, March 29th, upon "The amalgamation of the American people. He also made an address (illustrated) before the Six o'clock Club, Monday, March 31st, upon "The Philippine Peoples."

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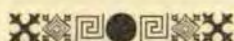
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Vol. XII

April 21, 1913

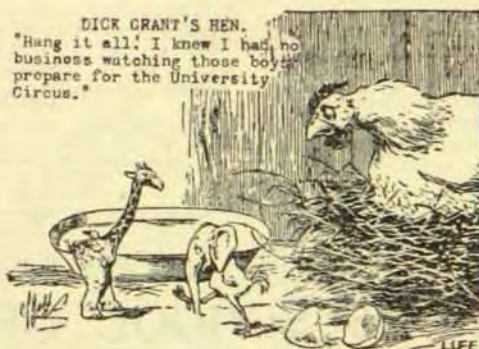
No. 28



**MAY
9
COMING**



DICK GRANT'S HEN.
"Hang it all! I knew I had no business watching those boys prepare for the University Circus."



**MAY
10
COMING**



THE OMNIBUS BILL.

The omnibus appropriation bill, as it comes out with the approval of the committee, carries everything asked for by the University, except what is included in the special certificate plan bill.

The bill carries items as follows:—

Maintenance	\$966,000.00
Fuel	120,000.00
Special maintenance	462,000.00
Special agricultural maintenance	326,000.00
Buildings and equipment	639,950.00
Agricultural substations	276,500.00
Special, certificate-plan, bill...	500,000.00

\$3,290,450.00

This is just \$7,000.00 less than the amount originally asked, and the item for \$7,000.00 was cut out voluntarily by the regents.

Everything looks favorable for the passage of these bills, as they come from the committee, with the practically unanimous backing of the whole committee. The legislature adjourns before this number of the Weekly will reach most of the subscribers. The good feeling manifested toward the University throughout the whole session has been remarkable and the University has succeeded in establishing a new precedent. It has asked for what it needed,

cutting requests to the lowest possible estimate consistent with good work, and the committee has granted every cent asked. It is a remarkable record and means much for the future of the institution.

Later—Saturday afternoon, without opposition the omnibus bills went through both houses of the legislature. There was a slight re-arrangement of the items for the experiment station at Waseca, but no change in amount.

CLASS REUNIONS.

Are you ready?

- 1873
- 1878
- 1883
- 1888—plans announced
- 1893—plans announced
- 1898
- 1903
- 1908
- 1912—plans announced.

Are you ready to announce your plans—the Weekly columns are open. The time is short—you'll have to hurry now or "worry" later.

University of Minnesota Summer Session,

1913

June 16 - July 25

COLLEGE COURSES in French, German, Latin and the Scandinavian languages, rhetoric and English literature, in economics, political science, history, sociology, philosophy and education, in the physical and natural sciences, in mathematics, in the fine arts and manual training, and special field work in geography: Courses are open without examination to all qualified persons and college credit is given to students who meet the Minnesota entrance requirements. *For bulletin address the Registrar.*

1912's FIRST BIRTHDAY.

The class of 1912 is planning a reunion, probably June 10th. It is proposed to make an excursion down the river. The committee in charge want to hear from every member of the class regarding the proposition.

Notify Alice Drechsler or Harry Wilk, care of the University, whether you will come to the reunion and what you think of the excursion proposition.

The time is short.

BOOST—DON'T ROOST.

WILLIAM H. PONTIUS,
Director Department of Music.

Phones T. S. 1917
N. W. Main 2688

CHARLES M. HOLT, Director Department of
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Vol. XII. April 21, 1913. No. 28.

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The University of Minnesota,
Minneapolis.

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

COMING EVENTS.

Tuesday, 8 p. m.—Public lecture by Dr.
J. B. Murphy, upon "The need of an effi-
cient national health service in the U. S.,
from an economic standpoint."

Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Public lecture by
Dr. A. T. Mann, '88, upon "Modern sur-
gery."

Thursday chapel—Address by C. J. Han-
bro, editor-in-chief of "Morgenbladet."

8:15 p. m.—Sigma Xi lecture, Professor
C. J. Keyser, "Concerning the figure and
the dimensions of the Universe in space."

Friday 12—Address by Alice Anderson,
'12, upon "The biennial convention of the
Y. W. C. A."

4:15 p. m.—Dr. Savage, "Mythology in
Greek Art."

Saturday, 6 p. m.—Lecture by Major Kel-
lar, upon "Navigation of the Mississippi."

Sunday, 4:30 p. m.—Dr. Hugh Black, "Re-
ligion in the new age." See notice else-
where.

Coming

University Circus, May 9th and 10th.

"BOOST! DON'T ROOST."

In a recent letter to all undergraduates,
urging support of the University Circus,
which is to be held May 9th and 10th, the
caption of this article occurs.

"BOOST! DON'T ROOST."

This is excellent advice to alumni as well
as undergraduates and its application to the
support of the work of the General Alumni
Association is not far to seek. There are
too many among the alumni who are roost-
ing and not boosting.

Boosting is lots more fun than roosting
and much more satisfying. The General
Alumni Association is the organization
through which alumni effort in behalf of
the University is effected. It is the organ-
ized and capitalized effort of Minnesota
men and women in behalf of Alma Mater.
It is only by organized effort that the alu-
mi can translate their good will into good
works. You are proud of belonging to
Minnesota—show it by lining up with those
who are doing things for the University.

DEVELOP NEW POTATO.

Mr. A. S. Kohler, of the department of
horticulture of the agricultural department,
has been carrying on some experiments in
developing a new potato that promises large
results. The Uruguay potato which is a
hardy plant, but a rough red tuber, has
been crossed with the Sir Walter Raleigh
which has a smooth skin. The resulting
product shows a well-shaped tuber and
plants of unusual vigor. A large number
of these plants have been developed experi-

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mentally since 1908 and the results obtained at the experiment stations indicate a potato that will grow from 350 to 400 bushels an acre. It is expected that the seed from the new potato will be ready for distribution next year.

BIBLE COLLEGE NEAR CAMPUS.

The Scandinavian Christian Unity association, an international organization, has started the construction of a \$75,000 building at the corner of Fifteenth and University avenues southeast, just across the avenue from Folwell Hall. This building, which is to be three stories high of white limestone, is to be used for a Bible college. It is understood that the organization plans to have its students take work that can be secured at the University, and will confine its own instruction to lines of work which the University does not offer. The promoters believe that there will be an enrollment of at least one hundred students in the college its first year. The purpose of the institution is to train church workers, not pastors alone but Sunday school teachers, church elders, deacons, evangelists and Bible lecturers. The institution is to be non-sectarian and it will have two presidents, one for the American and one for the Scandinavian section.

WILL OPEN SEED LABORATORY.

Under the direction of the botanical division of the college of agriculture, there will be opened on the 1st of July a free seed testing laboratory to comply with the provisions of the seed labeling law recently passed by the legislature.

Professor Freeman, who is head of the division, will have general supervision of the work, which will be in direct charge of Professor W. L. Oswald. Senior students in the agricultural college will be employed to help in making these tests.

Under the provisions of the law any citizen of the state may send samples to the University laboratory. The law also provides that every package of seed that is sold in the state must bear a tag showing purity and germination tests, so that the buyer can tell just what he is getting. The law was introduced by Garfield W. Brown, Law '06, of Glencoe, Minn. The department of agriculture has been testing some 1,500 to 2,000 samples of seeds each year in past years, but the new law will make a much larger laboratory and an increased force of assistants necessary.

CORNELL'S ALUMNI FUND.

In 1910 the alumni of Cornell University provided for a Council of fifty members for the distinct purpose of securing alumni contributions toward the current expenses of Cornell. In the three years of its exist-

ence the Council has wrought wonderful results for that institution. There are now 2,798 regular contributors to this fund which, last year, added \$26,567.50 to the annual budget available for the support of the University—the equivalent of the income of \$500,000 endowment.

The classes of 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912 pledged \$132,530, under a form of pledge by which the contribution is regarded as the principal sum, the interest on the sum being payable annually at the rate of 5%. The present senior class of that institution has committee at work which expects to secure pledges, on like basis, for \$55,000—that is, the class proposes to pay to the University, annually, for all time, \$2,750.

The expense of getting the movement started has been heavy but the University is assured of a substantial addition to its income for an indefinite period of time to come and the Council expects to add to this sum every year, not only from the outgoing class but from pledges secured from older graduates.

YALE'S ALUMNI FUND.

The twenty-second annual report of the board of directors of the Yale Alumni University Fund, shows the following facts: The total receipts have been \$961,651.54; added to this is \$105,333.14 interest on the same, makes a total available of \$1,066,984.68. This fund is contributed to be used for the benefit of the University without restriction. The amount in the fund, the first of last July, was \$614,373.39. The fund has been contributed by three thousand two hundred seventy-three of the seventeen thousand two hundred fifty-one living graduates of Yale. The annual interest on this fund now brings in a larger sum than was contributed during any one of the first twelve years of the existence of the fund.

A large part of this fund has been contributed as a result of a spirit of rivalry among classes which contribute as classes, particularly on their 25th anniversary celebration meetings.

SHAM BATTLE MAY 19th.

The cadets of the University will meet those of St. Thomas college in their annual sham battle contest at Fort Snelling, May 19th. On the morning of that day, the cadets will assemble on the parade grounds for the annual inspection which will continue up to twelve o'clock. Captain Raymond of the general staff of the United States army and President Vincent will review the troops. After luncheon the cadets will leave for Fort Snelling where the sham battle will take place. In the three battles that have been held, Minnesota has won two and St. Thomas one. For the first time the battery will take an active part in the battle.

HUGH BLACK NEXT WEEK.

Dr. Hugh Black will speak at the University Vesper service next Sunday afternoon at 4:30 upon "Religion in the new age." He will speak in the University chapel Monday afternoon, at 4:15 upon "What to read and how." Wednesday afternoon at the same hour and place he will speak upon "Christianity and the modern man." Dr. Black will speak to the students in chapel Tuesday noon upon "The essential message of Christianity."

DRILL DOWN MAY 8th.

The University cadets will compete for color honors in a competitive drill between companies on the afternoon of May 8th.

WOMEN ELECT OFFICERS.

The Women's Self Government association elected officers for the coming year last Friday. The election resulted in the choice of Helen Drew, president; Jean Plant, vice-president; Anne Gausse, secretary, and Althea Heitsmith, treasurer.

This association exercises all the functions previously performed by the three woman's organizations that have been in existence.

"WATCHERS" A SUCCESS.

"The Watchers," a play written by Enza Zeller, a student of the University, which was presented by the dramatic club in the University chapel Saturday evening, April 12th, was an unqualified success. The play itself is in the nature of a domestic comedy in three acts. The parts were well taken and the whole performance was exceedingly creditable.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural education in the U. S. must have had an earlier beginning than most of us realize, for we find mention of movements towards the improvement of agriculture in the early history of the 19th century. As early as 1822 an area more or less low, which surrounded the national capitol at Washington, D. C., was talked of as a farm upon which to propagate new seeds and plants. During the administration of John Quincy Adams, the American consuls to foreign countries were instructed to send home any seeds of rare plants that seemed of sufficient importance and that might be added to American agriculture for the betterment of the industry. These seeds were to be distributed thru the patent office, as there was at that time no office directly interested in the development of agriculture. Thus, in 1836, Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, commissioner of patents, sent to the farmers in several parts

of the U. S. seeds that had been gathered by the consuls. In 1838 in his first annual report, Mr. Ellsworth urged an appropriation of one thousand dollars to further this important work. The 25th congress set aside the one thousand dollars from the funds appropriated for the patent office and designated that the amount should be used for the collection and distribution of new seeds and plants. Thus perhaps for the first time aid to the farmers was given official recognition by the federal government. This very small beginning led to the establishment of a commissioner of agriculture in the early sixties. This office, in turn, grew in proportion and in importance so that in 1888 the commissioner was given a seat in the president's cabinet as secretary of agriculture. To-day this office is one of the most important of our national government.

The importance of agriculture developed rapidly in the minds of the people and received official recognition and support by the federal government, first in the passage of the so-called Morrill bill, July 2, 1862, later, by the passage of the Hatch bill, and recently, by the passage of the Adams and Nelson bills. Further recognition is now under discussion in Congress under the caption of the so-called Lever and Page-Wilson bills. Altho most of these bills are indirect sources of agricultural education, they played an important part in the early establishment of the various trial stations and experiment farms and may safely be regarded as the forerunners of our agricultural education institutions.

Agricultural colleges, or A. and M. colleges, as they are sometimes called, became established in a more or less irregular fashion after the passage of the Morrill land grant act. Many of these colleges gave but the slightest attention to the real teaching of agriculture. The mechanic arts and academic features were naturally the most prominent and were emphasized at the expense of agriculture and military drill. Our own University was started by an act passed in the Territorial legislature in 1851. The first building to be erected was made possible by private subscription and was located very close to the present site of the M. W. Savage building, or former exposition building, just off Central avenue and University avenue southeast, Minneapolis. The University had a precarious existence, wavered between life and death, and did not attain to the standard of a real University in fact until 1869, when Dr. William Watts Folwell became president. There was then one building on the site now occupied by the Alice Shevlin hall. It was in fact a boarding school, and, as stories go, had all the lights, rights and benefits of an institution of that nature to which many of you present can testify.

Agricultural education in Minnesota, in its real sense, was destined to incubate for nearly twenty years before its successful

form should come. The seed had been sown, however, in the state and in the nation.

In compiling even a brief history, it seems necessary at least to the writer to retrace steps and pick up threads of the story as they bear here and there upon the subject involved. We will therefore turn back to June 22, 1826, the birthday of a man to whom we believe is due the credit for the initial idea expressed in the Morrill bill or land grant act. I refer to Mr. W. S. Chowen. Mr. Chowen was born in Delaware county, New York, under very poor financial conditions. Necessarily, therefore, the home surroundings were not such that even a meager education was made possible without the greatest difficulty. At the age of four years, the family moved to Lucerne county, Pennsylvania. A year later the family again moved to another point in the same county to a farm of fifty-seven acres. The father being a cripple left most of the work of providing for the family, resting upon Will and George, the two older boys. At nine years of age, our subject was bound out to a Baptist deacon. While in this bondage, he was permitted to attend a district school about three months in each of the two years. When fourteen years of age, Will was sent to a neighbor's, some fifteen miles away, to secure the loan of some device. Upon reaching the neighbor, the lad was very much impressed with the neatness of the pioneer farmstead, it being fenced, kept, and in "apple pie order." The man of the house was at the time at work in the fields. The lad was asked to wait until the noon hour when the farmer should return. After the dinner, which stamped an impression upon the young lad's mind, he started for home. The effect of the farmstead, the surroundings and possibilities connected with farm life, such as he had never dreamed of, made such a profound impression upon the mind of the boy that he resolved then and there to spend every effort of his life in the interest of agricultural education. The farmer had loaned him some books which he read at night, after the day's work was done, by the light of the fireplace, lying upon his back with the book held above the shadow of his head. He would read until the late hours of the night. At eighteen years of age, he started out to work. At twenty, he taught school for a short term. In 1852, Mr. Chowen came to Minnesota and worked at his trade, that of a sawyer, in a sawmill. In '53 he returned to his home community where he married Miss Mary M. Frear. Returning to Minnesota, he worked for two years on the upper Mississippi. On October 11, 1855, he pre-empted a quarter section of land near Lake Minnetonka, which place continued to be his home as long as he lived. In 1858, while in the legislature, he introduced a bill to establish an agricultural college. To show the close connection between this

bill and the Morrill bill passed by Congress, I wish to read a letter written by Mr. Chowen himself.

History of the state college of agricultural and Mechanic arts in Minnesota.

"In 1858 I introduced a bill to establish an agricultural college in this state. Said bill became a law and located the college at Glencoe, McLeod county. That county gave to the state 320 acres of land near the village of Glencoe, for an experiment farm.

At the same session of the legislature I introduced a joint resolution asking congress for a grant of land to help perfect an agricultural college in this state. This resolution also passed. In 1861, just before our congressman, Colonel Aldrich, started for Washington to attend the extra session of Congress, called by President Lincoln, I called on him and talked over the whole matter of college, joint resolution, and land grant for a college and asked him to look up the resolution and lay the matter before congress at his earliest convenience. He promised to do so. In the meantime the war was in progress, but congress passed what is known as the Morrill bill providing for a grant of land to each state for the purpose of establishing and maintaining colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.

After the war was over, being anxious to know the exact history of the said college bill, I again called on Colonel Aldrich, at his office. In answer to my inquiries he said:—"To you, Mr. Chowen, belongs the honor of originating the idea of land grants for agricultural colleges." He said further, "As I had always looked on Minnesota as an agricultural state, I was very anxious to do the best I could for its future farmers and was very favorably impressed with your ideas; both as to the college and the land grant. There was in Congress," he continued, "one of my old friends from my former congressional district in Illinois," [Supposed to be Congressman Turner to whom Illinois gives the credit of originating the Land Grant movement], "and with him I discussed the matter of a grant for endowing our college. I wished him to draft a bill and he did so, including Illinois with Minnesota. After that bill had been introduced a man from Iowa introduced one asking for a grant of land for his state. Those two bills were referred to the proper committee and then it was that Mr. Morrill drew up and introduced the bill which was finally passed and became a law in 1862 and is now called the Morrill bill, which as you know provides for a grant of land to each state for the establishment and maintenance of an agricultural college."

Signed—W. S. Chowen.

In a brief history of the U. S. department of agriculture, in which President W. O. Thompson, Ohio State University, wrote

upon the influence of the Morrill act upon American higher education, I read as follows:—"In a study of the legislative foundation of the Morrill act, a bill, essentially the Morrill bill, was first passed in the House on April 22, 1858, during the first session of the 35th Congress. During the second session of this congress, the senate passed the bill, February 7, 1859. On February 24th, 1859, President Buchanan placed his veto upon the bill. It would seem from this connection that of the passage of the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Chown in the Legislature of Minnesota and the same year the introduction and passage of the land grant act in Congress that Mr. Chown's idea of land grant aid to agricultural colleges was very closely connected with that of the Morrill bill. The veto placed upon the measure by President Buchanan explains the delay in its passage at that time.

At this time I would call your attention to an organization of the farmers of the U. S., which was conceived and organized by a Minnesota man. I refer to the organization commonly known as "the grange."

The grange (patrons of husbandry) is the product of a Minnesota mind, that of O. H. Kelley, a farmer in Pine county, this state. Excessive drought in 1862-63 was an indirect means of causing Mr. Kelley, in 1864, to accept a position in the department of agriculture, Washington, D. C. The idea of a farmer's organization occurred to him, and grew until it took permanent shape in the National Grange, organized at Georgetown, D. C., in January, 1873. The name, Patrons of Husbandry, was decided November 15, 1867 at a called meeting in Washington, D. C. The local branches (chapters) were to be known as granges. The purposes of the granges and patrons of husbandry are those that are now incorporated in all the agricultural societies, farmers clubs, unions, etc. Education was and is the chief and underlying factor held as means to the desired end.

The organization of granges, in Minnesota, followed rapidly upon the definite organization of the "patrons of husbandry," in Washington, D. C. In 1879 the question of agricultural education was seriously discussed in the Minnesota State Grange, Mr. Chown being one of the leaders in the discussion. A visit to the University was made during the annual meeting of the State Grange in December of that year. As a result of this discussion a committee of three was appointed for the purpose of investigating the agricultural college, to report as soon as possible. This committee consisted of Messrs. W. S. Chown, Minnetonka, chairman; J. E. Putnam, Big Lake and J. D. Scofield, Bloomington. Mr. Putnam not having affiliated with this committee was replaced by Jas. A. Bull, Edina Mills. The chairman communicated with President Folwell for the purpose of effecting a meeting between the faculty

of the University, and as many of the board of regents as could be present. The purpose of this meeting, so far as the committee was concerned, was to ascertain the plans for further progress of the agricultural college. Subsequent to this meeting the chairman of the committee visited the state officers at the capitol and ascertained that the state owned a farm of 120 acres consisting of sand and peat bog. A small barn had been built on the farm. There was a building on the University campus known as the agricultural college building. The professor of agriculture had been discharged. There had been four students graduated in the college of agriculture since 1866. Early in the eighties (1881) with Professor Porter in regard to the future of the agricultural department of the University, and probably saved the day for agricultural education in Minnesota, for the question was being seriously debated whether or not, in view of the very small attendance in the agricultural course, it was advisable for the University to further continue the department. The work of this committee and of Professor Porter was effective. It must be understood, however, that the committee had no easy task to build up confidence in agricultural education when it had been practically lost thru non-attendance at the agricultural college. But, the committee was able to secure a friend of the cause, here and there, and to demonstrate that the agricultural college, as constituted, was not adequate for the purpose of teaching agriculture to the farmers of the state. Accordingly, thru the efforts of Professor Porter, supported by the committee, the legislature was induced to pass resolutions authorizing the board of regents to sell the old farm and to purchase another, better suited to the needs of the department. Accordingly the present University farm was purchased, an experiment station house and barn, together with an office building were erected. Early in the session of the legislature of 1885, thru the efforts of the committee, there was introduced in the legislature a bill providing \$50,000 to erect and equip a building at the University farm for the purpose of establishing a school of agriculture of the University. As was natural, this bill received an insufficient support to insure its passage. The committee, and friends of the movement, the latter increasing rapidly in numbers, were not at all discouraged. In 1887 another bill was introduced, passed both houses and was signed by the governor. This act provided for \$25,000 to be expended in a suitable building and other necessary provisions for the establishment of an agricultural secondary educational institution at University farm.

As we may readily imagine, there is a great deal of exceedingly interesting detail surrounding the efforts of this committee to secure the establishment of this school

of agriculture. This detail would make too lengthy a discourse to be presented at this time. It would be unjust, however, to close this feature of the history without mention of a few of the prominent men of the state who took an important part in the molding of its destiny. I believe I am voicing the sentiments of all who understand the history of the establishment of the institution, when I say that to the members of the state grange committee, Messrs. W. S. Chowen, J. D. Scofield and Jas. A. Bull, and to Professor Edward D. Porter, is due the greatest and first credit in this connection. To Dr. David L. Kiehle, then superintendent of public instruction in this state, is due credit especially in assisting in formulating a curriculum, the foundation of which, however, was prepared by Professor Porter, Mr. Chowen and Mr. Bull, the latter being ably assisted by a rural school teacher and friend of vocational training, Mr. Jas. R. Taggart.

For valuable service rendered, credit is also due President Cyrus Northrop and Governor John S. Pillsbury. To the first faculty members, W. W. Pendergast, H. W. Brewster, W. M. Hays, S. D. Green and Otto Luger, we owe much for the success of the school. It was to the home influence exerted by these people and Mrs. Brewster, that the Minnesota plan was made a success where we are told others have failed. The names of Colonel William M. Liggett, William Robertson and T. L. Haecker, should be added to those who also assisted in framing the plans which led to the continued success of the school.

It may perhaps be said, that to the ladies committee of the state grange, Mrs. Amie L. Bull, Mrs. J. D. Scofield, Mrs. Mary F. McGregor, Mrs. Eliza J. Alexander and Miss Celeste Chowen, we owe the establishment of co-education, in 1897, at the school of agriculture. But it would be a mistake not to mention in this connection the ladies auxiliary of the state dairymen's association which has been previously mentioned in the historical sketch given by the chairman of the ladies committee of the state grange, Mrs. Amie L. Bull.

To the members of the board of regents, who appreciated the immense value of the movement, especially to Honorable S. M. Owen, late editor of the Farm, Stock & Home, much credit is due. My sketch has already assumed too great proportions, but I wish, before closing, to point out some of the developments in connection with this agricultural school, which are not only interesting, but indicate the position that agriculture has attained in the minds of the people of the state, and the hearty support now accorded our agricultural department, especially by the farmers. The faculty in the school of agriculture, as it opened on October 18, 1888, consisted of eleven members, including Mrs. Brewster, who was preceptress, stewardess, librarian, nurse and foster mother of the forty-seven

boys who attended the school the first year of its existence and to others in attendance in the later years, so long as she was identified with the institution. To-day the faculty approximates sixty in number not counting the super-numeraries of the several divisions' class rooms and laboratories, nurses, etc. From the modest beginning, recording forty-seven as registered the first year, there have been in these twenty-five years one thousand, six hundred and eighty-seven graduates in the central school of agriculture, the Crookston school of agriculture has graduated fifty-nine, the Morris school five. From the farmers short course, and other similar short courses, there have been registered two thousand, four hundred and ninety-seven. The total output of graduates therefore from the state school of agriculture numbers four thousand, two hundred and forty-eight. I mention the short courses, in this connection, because they are recognized as a part of the school of agriculture. From the original farm adjacent to the present site of the main campus, officially classified as sand and peat bog area, we have now a University Farm of 408.75 acres valued at \$155,013.50. This does not include the sub-stations and demonstration farms. The original buildings inventoried in 1888 including the farm house, the farm barn and the home building approximated a value of \$55,000. To-day twenty-nine buildings inventoried at a value of \$1,225,900, the total laboratory and working equipment of these buildings value \$261,646.28. Aside from this, campus and other improvements have cost \$52,200, making a grand total of \$1,694,759.78, as the inventoried value under present conditions. The financial support of the entire department of agriculture is maintained by general support fund, amounting to \$143,386.47; the University farm federal aid to the amount of \$49,997.58, and additional \$205,008.06 including the support of the sub-stations making a grand total of \$354,109.25. The establishment of the school of agriculture is one of the greatest experiments that Minnesota has ever conducted. It is also one of the greatest achievements that has been gained in educational lines in any country. It may be truthfully said that this school of agriculture is the first successful secondary school of agriculture ever conducted in the World's history, and, so far as Minnesota is concerned, it has been the forerunner of the college of agriculture and has made the college what it is today.

In conclusion I wish to say that, in all probability, the names of some who took an active part in establishing agricultural education in Minnesota have not been mentioned. But it is with no intention of slight if such has been the case.

C. P. BULL.

Given at the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the school, March 27, 1913.

NOTE—We believe that there are two names, not mentioned by Mr. Bull, which should never fail of mention when the question of the establishment of agricultural education in Minnesota is discussed—we mean Dr. W. W. Folwell, who, in 1874, outlined and advocated the adoption of a plan of agricultural education which is substantially that adopted fourteen years later. He also inaugurated a system of university extension courses in agriculture and home economics that proved to be very popular and which was later revived in the farmer's institute work. Mr. O. C. Gregg, was one of the pioneers in agricultural education, and his help and advice was of great service in the establishing of the school, and of vital importance, later, in keeping the same intact as a part of the University and in preventing a dismemberment of the University into two separate institutions.—Ed.

KLAEBER REVIEWS ARTICLE BY GRANRUD.

The following review of a magazine article by Dr. Granrud was written by Dr. Klaeber, of the department of comparative philology, at our request.

"Was Cicero successful in the art oratorical?" This eminently practical question is answered by Dr. John E. Granrud in a scholarly and pleasing paper published in the March number of the *Classical Journal*. The author defends the Roman orator most valiantly against the attacks of some modern Hellenic enthusiasts, who claim that his rhetoric was delightful to listen to, but ineffective in securing votes and action. To enable us to estimate properly the measure of Cicero's oratorical success, Dr. Granrud first reviews the conditions under which the orations were delivered, both the open air addresses at popular meetings and before juries and the speeches made in the dignified senate-house. Thus, valuable observations on the life of the times are presented together with interesting sidelights on corresponding conditions in modern America. For instance, we learn that the criminal lawyer was not permitted to waste weeks and even months in rejecting jurors and was not at liberty to choose "the most ignorant, the least qualified specimens of humanity in the state." The jurors whom he addressed were in fact men of unusual intelligence, besides, as a rule, men who had listened to the same orator on numerous occasions. Nor did the lawyer of that specialize in particular classes of cases. Cicero appeared as an advocate not only before the regular courts, but before the popular assembly, the senate, assessors, the college of pontiffs, two praetors and the curule aediles, a provincial governor, a consul and ten commissioners, the tribune of the people, and finally the dictator Caesar. He defended persons charged, for example, with extortion, illegal assumption of Roman citi-

zenship, disturbance of the peace, electoral bribery, poisoning, murder, collusion, treason, larceny, robbery, illegal political combinations, and conspiracy.

After considering various other aspects of the professional, moral and physical environment, the author proceeds to examine the available evidence of Cicero's oratorical success. Of the immediate effect produced by his brilliant oratory there is no possibility of doubt. "On more than one occasion the senators rose to a man to express their admiration of the great orator. By the speech in favor of Otho he conciliated a crowd ready to come to blows and induced them loudly to applaud the man they had hissed. When he spoke in favor of Gaius Cornelius, the people applauded him not only with words and shout, but with the clapping of hands—an exceptional demonstration in a Roman court of law. On a later occasion they expressed their approval in the novel way of repeating, probably chanting his name." The more important, tangible results of bringing about the action desired are exhibited in the form of statistics showing that he was "successful" in 82 per cent. of his work—a signal record considering the manifest disadvantages he had to contend with. Another notable sign pointing in the same direction is Cicero's remarkable political and financial prosperity, which would have been impossible in a man of less professional ability, power, and influence.

In the paper thus very briefly analyzed, Dr. Granrud never obtrudes his learning, but as we follow his presentation of the case, we have the pleasant feeling that we are listening to an authority who speaks from the fulness of knowledge and has mastered the art interpreting judiciously a multitude of facts.—F. Klaeber.

April 10, 1913.

To the Alumni Weekly:—

Readers of "Records of the Past" noted that the leading article of the last number, *Characteristics of Roman Art*, was by our Professor Granrud, of the Department of Latin. In this article he shows to how great an extent the character of the Romans themselves determined the characteristics of their art. More practical and less imaginative than the Greeks, their flower representations were natural and not conventional, and statues of their heroes were portrait statues, at least the heads, and not idealizations. The Roman sculptors, he says, were the first to use the whorled cavity for the pupil of the eye, to relieve the blank or staring look that results from a smooth and uncolored eyeball.

The article contains a number of facts that are new to me, among them the detachable head and detachable hair. The idea was not a bad one—indeed it is so good I wonder at its not being employed

in our day, especially so as fame and fashion are so short lived. If we adopted the plan of ideal bodies and portrait heads, when the heroes whose statues are set up in our public parks became passe, we could readily change them to the heroes of the hour. If our great grandmothers who left marble busts of themselves had been thoughtful enough to have them made with detachable hair, their great granddaughters, who are sometimes loath to exhibit these busts because so old fashioned as to the style of the hair, could change it to a coiffure a la mode.

There is only one statement from which I dissent and it is this: "There seems to be no valid reason why pigments delicately applied should desecrate even Parian marble." I do not think it good taste to apply gilding or paint to stone. This is applying a perishable material to a lasting material. While beauty and naturalness of color give pleasure, I do not think they should be added in perishable material to beauty and naturalness of imperishable form and material. The gilding and paint on the Albert monument give it, to my taste, a gaudy appearance. I think of them as being renewed every little while as one renews the paint on his barn and garden fence. The Scott monument in Edinburgh, in the natural color of the stone, appears to me much more dignified. When the brick and stone work and even the terra cotta medallions and panels in the old Exposition Building were painted with two or three coats of white paint, one could not help feeling that good taste was outraged. When I went for the first time into the new Capitol at Saint Paul, I was offended by the gilding on the capitals of the columns. I was even more offended when I found that those capitals were made of plaster. I was greatly shocked when I found that the White House at Washington was white, not because built of white marble, but because made white with paint on stone. Professor Granrud says that the statue of Augustus "retains many traces of its original polychrome decorations." That is one of the objections to applying color to stone—the stone lasts, but the color remains only in detached patches. This is not quite so bad as it would be to put clothes on the statues and allow these to remain until they became ragged.

He has given a very good account of the progress of Roman Art in the period of which he treats and has made an interesting comparison with Greek Art. He has evidently given much study to the subject, has observed closely, and has drawn very sane conclusions. The value of the article is much enhanced by his collections of figures which illustrate the various points.

JOHN F. DOWNEY.

IRON MINING IN MINNESOTA.

Professor Charles E. Van Barneveld of the Minnesota School of Mines, has just

issued extension bulletin number 1, treating of the subject of iron mining in Minnesota. The bulletin fills 216 pages, well illustrated throughout and contains fourteen inserts, which include half tone reproductions of various mining properties and plats and maps to illustrate the subject. The bulletin has been published to meet the demand for both technical and popular information concerning mining practice on the Minnesota iron ranges.

The field work for this was begun in May 1910. Professor Van Barneveld and his assistants have been afforded every possible courtesy and help by the local managers of the mines, and the bulletin, as published, represents the last word in regard to the subjects treated.

The bulletin begins with an outline of the geology of the iron ranges and treats of both the Vermillion and Cuyuna ranges, though only a few pages are devoted to the Cuyuna range. Missabe prospecting is discussed in a separate chapter and ore estimating practice is also treated in several pages. Taking up the question of mining methods, Professor Van Barneveld has discussed the various modern methods and has devoted considerable space to a discussion of the question of the cost.

In another chapter Professor Van Barneveld discusses operating details and describes typical mines, particularly with reference to underground mining. In another chapter he takes up the question of special problems outlining the best methods of meeting such difficulties as are frequently met with in underground mining, especially mining in very wet ground. He discusses the question of the cost of underground mining, especially on the Missabe range, and then takes up the question of open pit mining, devoting a great deal of space to this subject which is of such great importance in Minnesota.

In another chapter is discussed the Western Missabe range and later Vermillion range mining methods are treated. The Ely mining district and the Soudan mine are taken as typical of this range. A few pages are devoted to transportation and the cost of transportation and a page to iron ore prices. The whole constitutes an exceedingly interesting and valuable contribution to the subject and is the authoritative statement upon the question of iron mining in Minnesota.

NEW PUBLICATIONS OF DR. KLAEBER.

Dr. F. Klaeber, professor of English and comparative philology, has recently published a text containing eight selections from the Old English and Old Saxon, relating to the fall of man. The book takes its name from the longest and most important of the texts, "The Later Genesis." It is published at Heidelberg, by Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung. The pur-

pose of the publication is to make accessible, in convenient form, a student's edition of the texts relating to the fall of man. It contains a glossary and notes on texts.

In volume XXXVI of *Anglia*, Dr. Klaeber brings to conclusion his series of papers upon the Christian element in *Beowulf*. The paper is the fourth in the series and fills thirty-two pages.

In the August-September number of *Beiblatt zur Anglia*, Dr. Klaeber has a review of *Heliand* and *Genesis* of Otto Behagel.

In the same publication, volume XXXII, he has an item upon interpretation of two *Beowulf* texts.

In *English Studien*, edited by Johannes Hoops, Dr. Klaeber reviews a text upon *Milton* and *Caedmon*. Dr. Klaeber has become very much interested in this subject and has done considerable research work to establish the facts in regard to the relationship of *Milton* and *Caedmon*.

TWO NEW BULLETINS.

Two new bulletins have been issued in the *Minnesota Farmers'* series. No. 8 is a reprint, with slight rearrangement, of *Farmers'* bulletin 473 of the United States Department of agriculture, prepared by the International commission on the Control of Bovine Tuberculosis. This fills 16 pages and constitutes a very important number in the series.

No. 9 in the same series, which is also *Extension* bulletin No. 33, is written by J. M. Drew, registrar of the agricultural department, and is devoted to a discussion of some knots and splices. This bulletin fills 16 pages and is well illustrated, showing the various forms of knots and splices of rope. It contains in all 82 half tones showing various processes in splicing and tying.

WILL RECIEVE FOR GRADUATE CLUB.

Dr. and Mrs. John Zeleny will be at home to members of the Graduate Club, Thursday evening, April 24th from eight to eleven o'clock, at their home, 712 Tenth Avenue southeast.

GLEE CLUB CONCERT.

Last Tuesday night the Glee Clubs of Minnesota and Michigan united in giving a concert in the University Armory. A large audience was in attendance and the best of feeling was displayed throughout. The concert was of a character to delight everyone and especially significant was the heartiness with which Minnesota and Michi-

gan joined in singing "We want to go back to Michigan." The President of the Michigan Glee Club spoke briefly, thanking the Minnesota audience for its kind reception and said that the Minnesota Glee Club would be welcome at Ann Arbor, but that an even greater welcome would be extended to eleven men on Ferry field.

Dean George F. James, of the college of education, a graduate of Michigan, spoke a few words for Minnesota, welcoming the Michigan Glee Club.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR KEYSER.

Professor C. J. Keyser, of Columbia University, will lecture before the Minnesota chapter of Sigma Xi next Thursday evening upon "Concerning the figure and the dimensions of the Universe of space."

HAECKER IN VIRGINIA.

Professor T. L. Haecker, of the department of dairy and animal husbandry, who left last week to attend the educational conference of Southern farmers at Richmond, Va., will return late this week. He will talk upon the results of co-operative creameries in Minnesota.

Professors E. W. Major and E. C. Higbie also left last week to purchase dairy stock for the University farm. They will visit Milwaukee, Fort Atkinson, Fond du Lac and other places before returning.

HARVEY CLAPP CITY ATTORNEY.

Harvey Clapp, law '04, of Duluth, has been appointed city attorney by the city commission of Duluth. The commission first offered the place to Professor E. M. Morgan, formerly a resident of that city and now professor of law in the University in charge of the departments of code pleading, practice and agency. The position carries a salary of \$4,600.

TAYLOR AND BJORGE BACK.

William L. Taylor and Guy N. Bjorge, Mines '12, of Duluth, arrived in New York last week from Venezuela. Readers of the *Weekly* will remember the experiences which these two men had while exploring oil lands recently.

PURDY SURE OF APPOINTMENT.

Edward A. Purdy, '03, recently returned to Minneapolis from a trip to Washington where he paid his respects to President Wilson and had an interview with Postmaster General Burleson. Mr. Purdy has been definitely assured that he will be appointed to the position of postmaster at the expiration of the term of Major Hale, about a year from now.

Mr. Purdy says that Professor Charles M.

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Very complete descriptive literature explaining every feature and including a large Aeroplane Map of the entire park, in colors, will be mailed on request. An interview with one of our representatives who has personally visited Glacier Park, may be arranged. Write for full information today.

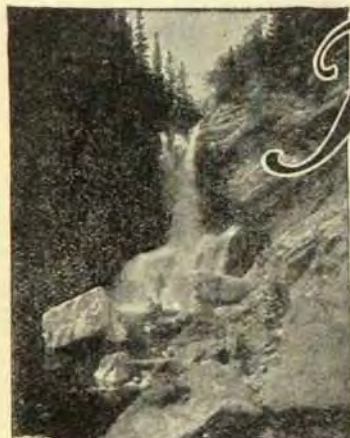
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Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915.



Andrist's ('94) appointment to Switzerland is receiving very serious consideration.

ERICKSON ELECTED.

Professor Henry A. Erickson, of the department of physics, recently received notice of his election as fellow of the American Association for the advancement of Science.

O'BRIEN MENTIONED FOR JUDGE.

Richard D. O'Brien, Law '00, prosecuting attorney of Ramsey county, is prominently mentioned for appointment to the district bench of Ramsey county.

APPOINTED ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Harry E. Gerrish, Eng '05, president of the Engineering Alumni Association, has appointed the following named alumni members of the Advisory committee of the Engineering Alumni Association for the coming year:—A. M. Burch, Eng '96; A. L. Abbott, Eng '97; T. L. Daniel, Eng '00; W. I. Gray, Eng '92.

INTER-SOCIETY DEBATES DELAYED.

Owing to a misunderstanding in regard to the interpretation of the question for inter-society debate, there has been a delay in getting these debates started. It is expected that the disputed points will be settled soon and that the debates will be held at an early date.

REPRESENTED AT THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Y. M. C. A. of the University was represented at the state convention of college associations held last Saturday at Antler's Park by twenty men.

CATHOLICS HOLD LAST DANCE.

The University Catholic association will hold its last dance next Friday evening in a room in the Engineering building.

RECEIVE DEEP SEA OCTOPUS.

The department of animal biology has received from the state game and fish commission a deep sea octopus which weighs about seventy pounds and covers about five feet square of space.

ACADEMIC COUNCIL CHOSEN.

The annual election of representatives to the Academic student council for the ensuing year was held last Wednesday. The following were elected to membership:—Seniors: Donald Pomeroy, Bennett Webster and John McGee. Juniors: Frank

Hubachek and Frederick Bruchholz. Sophomore: Kenneth Caldwell.

The women chosen for class representatives on the council were: Seniors: Ruth Tupper, Alice Leaby, and Ethel Curry. Juniors: Alma Hempt, and Olive Allen. Sophomore: Elizabeth Loomis.

MOORE ELECTED MANAGING EDITOR.

Al'an Moore, a junior academic, was elected managing editor of the Minnesota Daily for the next year. His opponent was Albert Robertson, Moore winning by some seventy plurality.

RYPINS ELECTED MANAGING EDITOR.

Harold Rypins has been elected managing editor of the Minnesota Magazine for the coming year.

DOERMANN CAPTAIN.

Henry Doermann has been elected captain of the baseball team for the season.

BASEBALL.

Saturday, April 12th, the Varsity boys played a tied game with a score of 3 to 3 with the Minneapolis Northern league team. The game was played on a very heavy field and while not fast it was exceedingly interesting and close throughout.

Monday, April 14th, the Varsity team defeated the team representing Macalester college by a score of 3 to 2. The field was in much better shape than on the previous Saturday and the game was faster.

Last Tuesday the Gophers won from the Minneapolis Northern league team by a score of 8 to 5.

Friday the Varsity team won from St. Thomas by a score of 1 to 0. The game was mighty close and St. Thomas came near tying it up several times.

MISSOURI WINS ONE-SIDED MEET.

The University of Missouri track team defeated the Gophers Saturday, April 12th at Columbia, Mo., by taking 88½ points to Minnesota's 20½. The Missourians took twelve out of fourteen first places. The official report of the meet follows:

Shot Putting—Thatcher, Missouri, first; Kemper, Missouri, second. Distance, 41 feet 5 inches.

220-Yard Dash—Spink, Minnesota, first; Lake, Missouri, second. Time 23 seconds.

Mile Run—Finlay, Missouri, first; Capman, Missouri, second. Time, 4:48 2-5.

Pole Vault—Talbot, Missouri and Floyd, Missouri, tied for first place. Height, ten feet.

High Hurdles—Nicholson, Missouri, first; Devinna, Missouri, and Webster, Minnesota, tied for second. Time, 16 1-5 seconds.

Two-mile Run—Wickham, Missouri, first; Terry, Missouri, second. Time, 10:45.

High Jump—Nicholson, Missouri, and Shepard, Missouri, tied for first place. Height, 5 feet, 4 inches.

Discus Throwing—Thatcher, Missouri, first; Lambert, Minnesota, second. Distance, 121 feet, 8 inches.

Low hurdles—Kirksey, Missouri, first; Thatcher, Missouri, second. Time, 26 seconds.

Half-mile Dash—Murphy, Missouri, first; Merdink, Minnesota, second. Time, 2:04.

Quarter-mile Dash—Hutsell, Missouri, first; Knobel, Missouri, second. Time, 53 seconds.

Standing Broad Jump—Nicholson, Missouri, first; Lambert, Minnesota, second. Distance, 21 feet, 2 inches.

WINS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Minnesota Rifle team won in last week's contest with California by a margin of 23 points.

BOW TO THE BADGERS.

Last Saturday, at Madison, The 'Varsity gymnasium team came out third in a competition with Wisconsin and Chicago and

other western teams. Wisconsin had 777 $\frac{3}{4}$ points, Chicago 738 points and Minnesota 707 $\frac{1}{4}$ points.

PERSONALS.

'96 Min—Wallace North Tanner is now superintendent of the foundry department of the A. C. M. company of Anaconda, Mont.

'97 Law—T. H. Pridham, formerly located at Austin, Minn., is now practicing his profession at Choteau, Mont. After leaving Austin, Mr. Pridham was for a time located at Helena, Mont.

'98 Grad—Frank V. Cornish, of Berkeley, Calif., is acting secretary of the City Club of Berkeley. This club publishes a monthly bulletin under the direction of the secretary. A recent issue of this bulletin is devoted to a discussion of the question of social centers under three heads—The social center movement in the United States; Social center movement in Berkeley; Proposed plan for organization of social centers in Berkeley.

'98 Min—J. B. McIntosh is now with the A. S. & R. company and is located at Murray, Utah.

'05 Eng—W. T. Ryan read a paper before the Minnesota branch of the A. I. R. E., at

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its meeting April 7th. The topic was alter-
nators and synchronous motors.

'09—Walter J. Yeaton is head of the de-
partment of physical science in the Okla-
homa State Preparatory school. He also
acts as vice president of the school in the
absence of the president.

'10—Richard J. Purcell, at present Currier
fellow at Yale, has been re-awarded the fel-
lowship for another year.

Ethel F. Kemp, '10, Howard scholar for
1911-12, and at present Shevlin fellow, has
been given a University fellowship in
Yale. Minnesota thus wins two of the
three most important fellowships in the de-
partment of history at Yale.

'11 Ag—Leroy V. Crandall is now located
at Port Huron, Mich. His address is post
office box 95. He is agriculturist for St.
Clair county and is acting under the direc-
tion of the Michigan agricultural college
and the U. S. department of agriculture.

'11 Eng—A. E. Elfstrum, formerly with
the N. P. Ry. located at Missoula, Mont.;
A. R. Anderson, Eng. '12, formerly with the
U. S. Steel & Refining Co., at Hiawatha,
Utah, and R. C. Oram, Eng. '11, formerly
with Morgan-Gerrish Co., of Minneapolis,
are now located in Seattle, Wash., and will
go into construction and contracting work
there. Their present address is 722 Mad-
ison St.

'11—Augusta Fetton passed through this
city recently and visited the University.
Miss Fetton, who has been spending the
winter in Hemet, California, was on her
way back to her home at Berwick, N. D.

'11—Mrs. G. R. Kenny (Charlotte L. Bie-
ber) has recently moved from Los Angeles
to San Francisco, Calif.

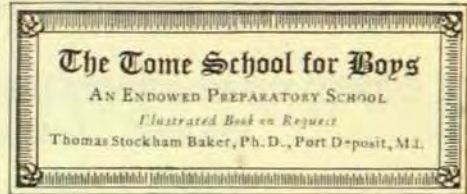
'11 Ag—M. J. Thompson, who has been
at Manistee, Mich., has changed his address
to the Agricultural Substation, R. R. No. 3,

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Duluth, Minn. Mr. Thompson is superin-
tendent of this station.

'11—Emily Tupper who has been visiting
in Brooklyn, N. Y., for some months past,
has returned to her home in this city.

'11 Med '12—Dr. R. W. Whittier who has
been serving his internship in the Univer-
sity Hospital, has gone to Mora, Minn.,
where he will begin the practice of his pro-
fession.

'12 Law—John C. Benson has just been
appointed general manager of the legal de-
partment of the Minneapolis board of Asso-
ciated Charities. Mr. Benson was chosen
by a committee appointed for that purpose
headed by Dean Vance.

'12 Eng—Mr. H. L. Thompson, was on
the Campus visiting prior to his departure
for Brazil where he goes on April 17th as
agent for the International Steam Pump
Co., with headquarters at Rio de Janeiro.

'12—Elsie H. Griffin has recently changed
her address to Liberty Corner, N. J.

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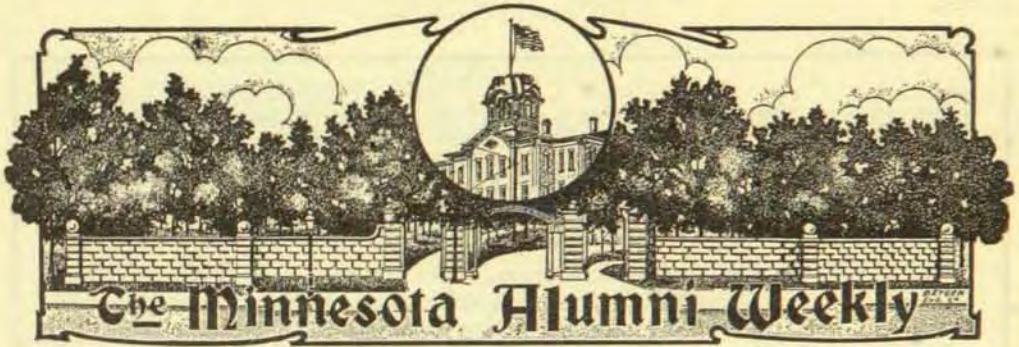
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Vol. XII

April 28, 1913

No. 29

The All University Circus

May 9th and 10th

NORTHROP FIELD

Three Rings



The Greatest

Show

on

Earth

Uncle Sam

Says
NO

¶ We intended to
paste a beautiful
4-color Circus
stamp in this
space but

Uncle Sam

Said No

Three Rings



Forty

Great

Big

Features

N. B.

You have an engagement

for May 9th and 10th

THE BIG EVENT OF THE YEAR

University of Minnesota Summer Session,

1913

June 16 - July 25

COLLEGE COURSES in French, German, Latin and the Scandinavian languages, rhetoric and English literature, in economics, political science, history, sociology, philosophy and education, in the physical and natural sciences, in mathematics, in the fine arts and manual training, and special field work in geography: Courses are open without examination to all qualified persons and college credit is given to students who meet the Minnesota entrance requirements. *For bulletin address the Registrar.*

TWO NOTABLE LECTURERS AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Two German scientists both of whom are authorities on their particular subjects will come to the University to deliver lectures. On May 2, at 4 p. m. in chapel Professor Ludwig Sinzheimer will speak on "Technical Development in Germany," and Doctor Hegeman will speak May 9, on "City planning." Both of these men have spent a number of years lecturing in the country, and, although German citizens, they are said to be fluent speakers in the English language.

Professor Sinzheimer has been professor of Economics at University of Munich in Germany. He has made a special work on the relation of the technique of industry to social and economic problems. He has been teaching at Wisconsin during the year and this spring will go to Chicago to lecture.

Dr. Hegeman comes here on May 9, to deliver an illustrated lecture on "City Planning." He has a series of twelve hundred slides showing conditions in many of the cities all over the world which he has visited. Many large American cities, Baltimore, Philadelphia and others have secured Dr.

Hegeman to give his lecture and he will probably come to Minneapolis later.

Both of these lectures are to be held in chapel. Admission will be free.

PREUS' DEPARTMENT COMMENDED.

The Public Examiner recently made an examination of department of insurance under the charge of J. A. O. Preus, Law '06, state insurance commissioner. In his report Mr. Fritz spoke very highly of the state in which the office work and books have been kept and commended the care with which the records have been kept.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Professor George Norton Northrop lectured at the Athenaeum in Milwaukee Thursday afternoon, April 17th, upon "Modern Poetry."

THE FOLWELLS BACK SOON.

Professor and Mrs. Folwell will open their residence about May 9th. Miss Folwell, '85, and Captain W. Bainbridge Folwell, U. S. A. Ex '99, will be with them for the summer.

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Vol. XII. April 28, 1913. No. 29.

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

COMING EVENTS.

Monday, 4 p. m.—What to read and how,
by Dr. Hugh Black, in University chapel.

Tuesday chapel. The essential message
of Christianity, by Dr. Hugh Black.

8 p. m.—The growth of hygienic ideals,
by Dr. Henry B. Favill.

Wednesday, 4:15 p. m.—Christianity
and the modern man, by Dr. Hugh Black.

8 p. m.—The most important epochs in
the history of modern medicine, by Dr.
Burnside Foster.

Thursday chapel.—Dr. John Walker Pow-
ell, Kipling as an interpreter of life.

Friday, 4:00 p. m.—Dr. Sinzheimer up-
on. The relations between the economic
and the technical development of modern
Germany.

4:00 p. m.—Roman and Pompeian paint-
ing, by Dr. J. E. Granrud.

Sunday, May 4th—The place of Christ
in Christianity, by Dr. John Walker Pow-
ell.

SPECIAL BILL AUTHORIZING CER- TIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

1. Home economics building and equip-
ment, farm, \$75,000.
2. Biological building, \$200,000.
3. University hospital service building
and equipment, \$50,000.
4. Women's gymnasium and equipment,
main campus, \$125,000.
5. Repairs and alterations, Crookston,
\$10,000.

6. Dormitory for boys, Crookston,
\$40,000.
Total, \$500,000.

Summarized, the amount received for va-
rious purposes is as follows:

General support	\$966,000.00
Fuel	120,000.00
Special U maintenance	462,000.00
Agricultural support:	
General	334,000.00
Crookston	79,800.00
Morris	68,000.00
Grand Rapids	14,000.00
Waseca	13,300.00
Duluth	14,200.00
Minnetonka	4,000.00
Buildings and permanent im- provements or changes	1,041,050.00
Equipment	58,000.00
Trolley line	60,000.00
Timber purchase, Cloquet	8,600.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,242,950.00
23-100 mill tax income.....	572,500.00

Total, available

\$3,815,450.00
This means that there will be something
over \$200,000 (annually) added to the gen-
eral support fund of the institution.

SUMMING UP THE CASE.

The legislature of 1913 has adjourned.
Never before in the history of the state
has a situation existed parallel to that ex-
isting today. Everything asked for by the
Board of Regents, for the University for
the coming biennial period, has been grant-
ed; not only has every request been granted,
but the University has been given a few
additional appropriations, to do certain
things which the people of the state felt
should be done under the supervision of the
University. Furthermore, the active oppo-
sition to the University has been insignif-
icant. Throughout the whole session of the
legislature the best sort of feeling has been
exhibited, and it has been taken for grant-
ed that the University must be properly
cared for. While naturally there has been
a difference of opinion as to what constitu-
ted proper provision for the University, there
has been little disposition on the part of
anyone to knock.

It is to be said, however, that never be-
fore has the University put up a budget in
such business-like shape as that put up to
the legislature this year. The financial re-
port, for the preceding biennial period, was
such as to commend itself to the good busi-
ness sense of members of the legislature.
The budget itself, with the explanation
which was furnished the members of the
legislature, was clear, concise and complete.
Every item requested was accompanied by
a definite statement of the need for that
item. The regents reduced, to the lowest
possible point consistent with reasonable
development of the institution, their request
for appropriations.

Mr. Willis I. Norton, Law '06, '07, had charge of the University bills in the House. Beginning the day he was elected to represent the University district in the legislature, Mr. Norton began to inform himself concerning the needs of the University and the reason for each specific request for appropriations. He spent an immense amount of time acquiring the necessary information, to be able to properly represent the University, and to be able to answer any inquiries for information or objections to any particular item of the whole budget. He succeeded, to a remarkable degree, in preparing himself for any possible emergency, and the final favorable disposition of University bills was due, in no small degree, to the faithfulness with which Mr. Norton threw himself into the task with which he was charged. He prepared himself just as he would to try a case. He knew the facts from A to Z, and had them marshalled in order, to be brought out as occasion demanded, to clinch the case. While specially representing the University, Mr. Norton did not neglect his other duties as a member of the legislature. He maintained an independent attitude throughout and was found at all times, supporting every measure which he believed to be for the betterment of conditions in the state. Few men, during their first term, make as remarkable a record as Mr. Norton has in this his first term in the legislature. Every friend of the University, and every friend of good government in the state, will sincerely desire his return to the legislature at another session.

In the Senate, Senator James T. Elwell had charge of University bills, as he has had in the three previous sessions. It is as high praise as can be given him, to say, that he maintained the record which he made in the previous sessions. Always "on the job" from the time the session opened until it adjourned, he divided his time between two chief interests—the University and good roads legislation; he accomplished remarkable results in both lines. Mr. Elwell maintained his reputation of the past for always standing firmly for what he believed to be right, regardless of its influence upon the legislative interests in which he was specially concerned. He deserves the special thanks of all who are specially interested in good roads and in the University, as well as all men who are interested in good government.

Mr. Frank L. Palmer, the other member of the House from the University district, who was serving his second term, heartily cooperated with his colleague and rendered excellent service to the University. His previous experience in the legislature enabled him to make his influence effective, in a great many different ways, and his record is one of which any member of the legislature might well be proud.

There are a great many others who might well be mentioned here, on account of their service in promoting the interests of the

University. There are so many that we cannot undertake to mention them all. There are two, in particular, who should be singled out for special mention—the Honorable Frank Clague, chairman of the joint committee on appropriations, and the Honorable Andrew D. Davis, chairman of the House committee on appropriations. These men literally devoted their days and nights during the session of the legislature, trying to devise means to meet the absolute needs of the various institutions of the state, with the resources at their command. Both gave to the University budget sympathetic consideration and support. It is a remarkable fact that these two men, on whom the pressure to make a proper distribution of state funds rested most heavily, felt that every cent asked for the University should be granted. Knowing as no other men in the state could possibly know, the needs of the various institutions and resources of the state, the fact that they both came to the conclusion that what was asked for the University was absolutely needed, is exceedingly gratifying to all those who, while they are specially interested in the University, do not want to see the University developed at the expense of other state institutions. It is worthy of note too, that while originally they were opposed to some individual items in the University budget, a frank and full presentation of the facts, convinced them that every item should be granted.

The one feature of the budget which will most please all friends of the University, and of education everywhere, is the emphasis which has been placed upon an increased current expense fund with which to develop the teaching, investigating and experimental services of the University, and the reduction of the amount requested for buildings. It is also a matter of congratulation, that at no time during the session was there any question concerning the granting to the University of every cent asked for current expense. While at times there was a serious question as to whether buildings could be granted, the question of money for men was never once raised.

Another matter, which is very gratifying to all friends of the University, is the fact, that as never before, the University has been treated as a State and not a local institution—its campus is actually extending until it reaches every corner of the state. The presentation of the University's case to the legislature was based upon just two principles—first, that a clear and concise statement of facts would win support; and, second, that the University's service to the state is sufficient reason for the support asked.

THE OMNIBUS BILL.

The omnibus bill, which is now a law, reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The sums hereinafter named

or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated from any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated for the purposes specified in the following sections of this act, to be available, where not otherwise stated, for each of the fiscal years ending July 31st, 1914 and July 31st, 1915.

Section 2. State University.

1. For maintenance, \$483,000.
2. School of mines, \$9,500.
3. Fruit farm, \$2,000.
4. For fuel, \$60,000.
5. Law library, \$5,000.
6. General library, \$20,000.
7. General repairs for the University, \$25,000.
8. The University hospital support, \$80,000.
9. Research and publications, \$10,000.
10. Scientific books and apparatus, \$25,000.
11. University extension, \$40,000.
12. Mines experiment station, \$10,000.
13. Geological survey, \$6,500.
14. For new mining building, available for the year ending July 31, 1914, \$45,000.
15. To complete new mining building for the year ending July 31, 1915, \$100,000.
16. Reconstructing, fireproofing and equipping old mines building for college of education, available for the year ending July 31st, 1914, \$54,000.
17. Remodeling the chemistry laboratory as a man's building, available for the year ending July 31st, 1915, \$17,500.
18. For installing sprinkler systems in the old building and wiring, available for the year ending July 31st, 1914, \$25,000.
19. Electrical engineering equipment with repairs of old electrical building, in the college of engineering, available for the year ending July 31st, 1914, \$20,000.
20. Equipment for experimental laboratory in the college of engineering, available for the year ending July 31st, 1914, \$7,000.
21. Equipment for machine and wood working shops in the college of engineering, available for the year ending July 31, 1914, \$10,000.
22. Addition to botany greenhouse, available for the year ending July 31st, 1914, \$3,000.
23. Equipment for college of dentistry, available for the year ending July 31, 1914, \$2,500.
24. Equipment for school of mines, available for the year ending July 31, 1914, \$6,000.
25. Equipment for the college of science, literature and the arts, available for the year ending July 31, 1914, \$10,000.
26. Moneys derived from sale of dwelling houses on the new campus and balance remaining in the campus extension fund, is hereby appropriated for the equipment of the main engineering building and for the equipment of the engineering laboratory, in such sums as have been expended from the equipment of funds, items 3 and 4. Chapter 14, G. L., 1911, by the state board of control

for the purchase of mechanical equipment provided that the same shall not exceed the amounts originally appropriated for engineering buildings and equipment and any excess is hereby appropriated to the campus maintenance fund.

27. The money derived from the rents collected from the old buildings on the new campus extension is hereby appropriated for the maintenance and improvement of the University campus.

28. On the first day of May or thereabouts the state auditor and state treasurer are hereby authorized if the general revenue fund permits to credit the general university fund with the portion of the twenty-three one hundredths of a mill tax levied in the preceding year and uncollected on said date. The amount of such tax so credited to be refunded or transferred to the revenue fund as the proceeds from the aforesaid tax levy are collected from the several counties and paid into the state treasury.

29. The state auditor and state treasurer may at their discretion transfer \$10,000 from the University support fund to an account "University stores fund."

Section 3. Department of agriculture. University farm:

1. Addition to heating plant and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1914, \$26,000.
2. Gymnasium and drill hall and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1915, \$90,000.
3. To provide for the transportation of persons and freight between the main University campus and the University farm, and for the transportation of freight to and from the University farm by a connection with the Belt Line of the Minnesota Transfer Railway company, available for the year ending July 31, 1914, \$60,000.
4. Ice house and cold storage plant, and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1915, \$20,000.
5. Greenhouse and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1914, \$22,000.
6. Additions to and alterations in Veterinary Pathology Plant, and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1915, \$18,250.
7. Addition to horse barn and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1914, \$5,000.
8. New poultry house and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1914, \$4,000.
9. Alterations to chemistry building and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1914, \$3,100.
10. Addition to dairy hall and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1914, \$2,000.
11. Plant pathology field house and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1914, \$2,000.
12. Alterations in dining hall, basement, and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1914, \$1,500.

13. Storage cellar, available for the year ending July 31, 1914, \$500.

14. Renewal of boys' dormitory equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1914, \$2,500.

15. Grading the campus, new fences, etc., available for the year ending July 31, 1914, \$15,000.

16. Timber purchase at Cloquet, available for the year ending July 31, 1914, \$8,600.

17. Purchase of live stock, \$4,000.

18. Repairs and alterations, \$17,500.

19. Campus maintenance, \$3,000.

20. Library, \$9,000.

21. Agricultural extension, \$65,000.

22. Forestry experiments and support, \$15,500.

23. Seed testing and examination of samples obtained in open market. The results of such examination and the sources from which the seed was obtained shall be published, \$1,500.

24. General experiment station investigations and research, including hog cholera, grain and flour testing, soils, horticultural crops, injurious insects, field crops, drainage, plant diseases, noxious weeds, poultry, agricultural engineering, farm management, animal nutrition, fruit farm, bacteriology, sorghum syrup, agricultural economics and marketing and such other investigation as may be required, \$49,500.

25. For promoting culture of tobacco, \$2,000.

Section 4. Northwest School and Experiment Station, Crookston.

1. General maintenance, school and station, \$39,900.

2. Central heating plant and water softener and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1914, \$40,000.

3. Drainage, sewage disposal, and greenhouse, available for the year ending July 31, 1914, \$19,700.

4. Grain storage and cleaning plant, and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1914, \$6,000.

5. Machine shed, corn crib and scales, available for the year ending July 31, 1914, \$2,000.

6. Swine barn addition, available for the year ending July 31, 1914, \$1,000.

7. Grading farm and school grounds, available immediately, \$2,000.

Section 5. North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids.

1. General maintenance, \$7,000.

Section 6. West Central School and Experiment Station, Morris.

1. General maintenance, \$25,000.

2. Alterations, repairs and equipment, \$9,000.

Section 7. Northeast Demonstration Farm and Experiment Station, Duluth.

1. General maintenance, \$6,100.

2. Clearing land, available for the year ending July 31, 1914, \$3,000.

3. Purchase of live stock, available for the year ending July 31, 1914, \$2,000.

Section 8. Southeast Demonstration Farm and Experiment Station, Waseca.

1. General maintenance, \$3,900.

2. Feeding sheds and yards, available for the year ending July 31, 1914, \$2,000.

3. Superintendent's house, available for the year ending July 31, 1915, \$3,500.

4. Alterations and remodeling old buildings, available for the year ending July 31, 1914, \$5,000.

5. Drainage, available for the year ending July 31, 1914, \$1,500.

6. Water system, available for the year ending July 31, 1914, \$500.

7. Fencing, available for the year ending July 31, 1914, \$1,000.

8. Purchase of live stock, available for the year ending July 31, 1914, \$5,000.

9. Purchase of seeds and plants, available for the year ending July 31, 1914, \$500.

KANSAS UNIVERSITY APPROPRIATIONS.

The March number of the Graduate Magazine published by the alumni of the University of Kansas says, "As the alumni view it, the most pressing need of the University is a new salary schedule that is fair to University teachers, both when compared with the salary standards under conditions of the past and with the standards of other universities. Such a schedule the appropriation by the recent legislature has made possible."

The amount granted for current expenses in excess over similar appropriations for previous biennial periods is \$224,630, which was secured on a direct campaign for the purpose of increasing faculty salaries. Early in the session the legislature took action asking the Chancellor and all others connected with the University, to stay away from the capitol unless called before committees. The responsibility for securing the needed appropriations fell largely upon the alumni, and the increased appropriation is said to be very largely due to the way in which the alumni responded.

The amount granted for buildings was only half what it was at previous sessions but the total increase in appropriations for the biennial period was \$239,630. While the amount granted was not all that was asked, the success in securing a substantial increase was exceedingly gratifying to those who worked so strenuously to secure the increase. The majority of the members of the legislature had been elected on a campaign pledge of economy and a promise to lower state taxes.

COMMENCEMENT ORATOR CHOSEN.

President Vincent last week announced that the Honorable W. A. F. Ekengren, minister to the United States from Sweden, has consented to deliver the commencement

address at the University on the morning of June 12th. Mr. Ekengren has the reputation of being an unusually pleasant and forceful speaker.

UNIVERSITY OUTRANKS DENOMINATIONAL COLLEGES.

According to statistics which have been compiled this year, there are more members of churches attending the University than there are attending the colleges of the respective denominations represented in this state. There are 513 Methodists; 493 Lutherans, 410 Catholics, 403 Congregationalists, 389 Presbyterians, 312 Episcopalians, 207 Baptists, 66 Jews, and 193 other denominations enrolled in the various colleges on the campus, while there are only approximately 1,500 students enrolled in the denominational colleges, represented by Carleton, St. Thomas, St. Olaf's, Hamline, Macalester, Gustavus Adolphus, and St. John's.

EXTEMPORANEOUS SPEAKING CONTEST.

President Vincent, who is very much interested in extemporaneous speaking, has caused an extemporaneous public speaking contest to be arranged for chapel on May 13th. President Vincent presents a book to the winner of the contest. Eight candidates will compete and will be prepared to speak on any one of five subjects which they may select from the following list. The exact topic will be chosen for them at the time of the contest. The subjects from which the selections are to be made include:

"Cashman Distance Tariff, Woodrow Wilson, The rural schools, Back to the Farm, Vocational Training, The College Man or Woman in the rural community, The Democrats and the tariff, Free flour and protected wheat, The literacy test for immigrants, Polar exploration, Regulation of public utilities in Minnesota, Jane Addams, Socialism, Woman suffrage, The militant suffragettes, Panama canal tolls, The mothers' pension law, Our Philippine policy, The money trust, The municipal theatre, The drama league of America, The college curriculum, Smoking on the campus, The four quarter system, Improved machinery in the kitchen, Woman in industry, The West Virginia strike, The flood disasters, J. Pierpont Morgan, "Ragging," Eleven o'clock closing for college dances, The treatment of criminals, The anti-fraternity bill, Scientific efficiency and taking the University to the People."

CLINIC FOR LAW STUDENTS.

The recently established legal aid bureau which has just been inaugurated in connection with the Associated Charities in this city will serve as a sort of a clinic for advanced students in the college of law. The

law department expects to co-operate with this new bureau which proposes to furnish legal assistance in petty cases where the parties are not able to pay the necessary legal fees to secure justice. In commenting on the new department Dean Vance says that he feels that this is an excellent form of social service and that it will be a real boon to a great many poor people. He says,

"The purpose of the new Legal Aid bureau is to provide a central agency for the efficient and economical handling of the cases of poor persons who are in need of legal advice or assistance in regard to these petty cases. Fortunately this kind of work cannot now be regarded as a mere experiment. It was first begun in New York in 1876. During the first year in New York, 212 cases were handled. In the year 1912, 4,000 cases were handled, at an expense of about \$1 a case. Over \$140,000 of petty claims rightly due these poor people were collected.

"No person is aided by the Legal Aid bureau unless the attorney of the bureau is satisfied that he is not able financially to employ and pay an attorney.

"In extending legal aid to the poor and ignorant, much discretion must be used by the attorneys in charge. Very often the claims made prove to be without any foundation in justice, when they are promptly dismissed. Furthermore, domestic disputes that should be left to cure themselves are frequently brought to the bureau. In such cases good judgment, tact and the kindly interest of the attorney will be of more use than specific legal aid.

"A specially interesting and valuable part of the plan for the bureau here is the proposed connection with the University law school. Beginning with next session, it is proposed to have the law faculty of the University assign each week in rotation certain students to attend in the office of the bureau as assistants to John C. Benson, Law '12, appointed attorney for the bureau.

CLASS MEMORIALS.

In the new edition of the University dictionary which is to be issued the coming fall, as a special number of the *Weekly*, we want to include an item on class memorials. Our records, in this respect, are very incomplete. So far as we have been able to gather the information, it is given below.

Class of 1876, tree marked by bronze tablet; 1878, boulder; 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1884, class trees; 1883, class ivy; 1885, a clock, burned with the Old Main; 1886, the masonry work on the spring; 1888, president chapel chair; 1889, memorial prize in history; 1890, a fellowship fund; 1891, bust of Dr. Folwell; 1898, stained glass window in the library reading room; 1900, trophy cases in the library building.

We shall appreciate it very much, if any member of any of the classes not mentioned in the foregoing list, will send us a statement of what their classes left as a memorial. Don't take it for granted that some one else will do it—do it yourself and then it will be done.

MINNESOTA MEN IN UNIVERSITY CLUB PLAY.

We are indebted to Murray Davenport, '05, Law '08, for the following report of a musical comedy put on in Spokane by the University club of that city.

Six Minnesota alumni took active parts in the recent production of "On A Roof Garden," given by the University club of Spokane. Those in the cast were Mark Hawkins '05, Dr. W. S. Frost, Med '01, Charles A. Bartleson '04, Ray Wilson, Eng '06, and Walter Leuthold '09. Murray Davenport '05, was business manager.

The play was staged by Donald MacDonald, a Wisconsin graduate, who has successfully put on several shows in Minneapolis. It proved the most successful musical comedy that has ever been attempted by amateurs in Spokane and was so clever that the manager of the opera house where it was produced offered to take the entire company on a tour of the Pacific coast cities.

The play followed the lines of the old Roosevelt club shows with boys as chorus girls, and Hawkins, Bartleson and Wilson made hits in the pony ballet. Leuthold had an important part as "The shy girl" and Frost was in several of the specialties. Hawkins sang two of his original songs and other specialties. The performance was given before three packed houses.

The Spokane University club is composed of college men from all parts of the country and competition for places in the cast was strenuous.

HAMBRO AT THE UNIVERSITY.

C. J. Hambro of Christiania, Norway, secretary of "Nordmansforbundet," spoke to the students in chapel last Thursday, taking as his subject "Main currents in modern Scandinavian literature." In speaking of the modern writers of Scandinavia he said that none of them could fairly be called the equal of Ibsen, Bjornson and Strindberg, but they were doing noteworthy work. Modern literature in the Scandinavian countries according to Mr. Hambro, is characterized by a reaction against materialism and against Darwinism.

DR. MANN LECTURES.

Dr. A. T. Mann, '88, spoke last Wednesday evening upon "Some of the achievements of modern surgery." In the course of his lecture, Dr. Mann explained how

anesthetics and antiseptics had made possible a marvelous development of surgery in modern times and had reduced to a small percentage the fatalities following surgical operations.

He said in substance:—

"The great cavities of the body we now open with almost complete safety. To enter there meant almost sure death a few years ago, before we knew how to cope with the germs or bacteria causing infection, suppuration, and a poisoning of the body that usually leads to a fatal ending.

"We enter the abdomen and sew the bowel when necessary. We remove portions of diseased bowels and sew the remaining ends together for complete healing. We unite the bowel to the stomach and make a new opening between them when the normal opening has become closed or impaired by disease.

"Portions of the stomach are removed for ulcers and for cancers of that organ, and the remainder is closed to make a smaller stomach—but still a useful one. Indeed, the whole stomach can be removed when necessary, and the small bowel attached to the esophagus in order to receive the food.

"The gall bladder and bile duct, the kidneys and the bladder are frequently operated upon with safety to the patient.

"The chest cavity can be invaded, extensive operations upon the chest wall, and limited ones on the lungs are performed with comparative safety. The heart sac has been opened and wounds in the pulsating heart have been successfully sutured.

"Even the brain can be entered upon with security, and if the diseased condition does not of itself endanger the integrity of that organ unduly, extensive operations may be performed with safety.

"As the results of comparatively recent experiments, it has been demonstrated that tissues may be removed bodily from one portion of the body and transferred to another to serve their yet useful purposes. Portions of bone are taken from one place and transplanted to supply a serious defect in some other part of the human frame where they grow fast to the surrounding structure and continue to live. New joints have been made to replace joints grown fast by disease.

"Masses of fat and fascia have been taken from the thigh and elsewhere and have been transplanted beneath the skull to replace a defect in the substance of the brain made by the removal of a tumor or to act as a buffer in cases where adhesions and scars of the brain and its coverings have been the direct cause of some cases of convulsions or epilepsy. Portions of the jaw have been rebuilt by the insertion of portions of a rib or a piece chiseled from the shin bone.

"In animals whole organs have been successfully transplanted. Kidneys have in this way been removed from one animal and implanted into another of the same species—

even the hind legs of one dog have been made to grow in place on another. These transpositions have not been made in man, but they may be accomplished. That chapter in surgery is yet to be written. However, veins have been sutured in man to arteries, and made to do the work of arteries; and sections of veins have been removed and have been sutured into defects in the great blood vessels successfully. Transfusion of blood from one person to another in desperate need of it has already been accomplished many times.

"Modern surgery is doing an amount of good in the world which the uninformed do not even dream. In the eradication of early cancer, it is saving useful lives every day. In the removal of innocent tumors, it is often removing objects of great distress to the bearer, and often objects capable of much mischief. What surgery can do for deformed children fills several fat volumes."

DR. MURPHY LECTURES.

Dr. John B. Murphy, of Chicago, spoke in the University chapel last Tuesday night to a good audience, upon "The need for a national health service in the United States from an economic standpoint." As the title indicates, Dr. Murphy emphasized the great economic importance of a proper health bureau, with powers to enable it to cope adequately with epidemics and preventable disease. It has been estimated that such a service would lengthen the average of life from 38 to 52 years, or fourteen years—the most productive period of an average life.

Dr. Murphy spoke to the students of the college of medicine upon "Bones" and to the Hennepin county medical society upon "Joints," in the morning and afternoon of last Tuesday.

THE PHARMACY FRATERNITY DOES THINGS.

The ninth annual banquet of the Theta chapter of the Phi Delta Chi, made up of University college of pharmacy alumni and students, was held in the Empire room, Radisson hotel, Minneapolis, Wednesday evening, April 23rd. Thirty-six were present. Dean Wulling acted as toastmaster. This meeting will go down in the history of fraternity affairs as a most notable one, in that the matter of a fraternity house to be owned by the local chapter was given a very marked momentum. For some time now the chapter has been weighing the advisability of inaugurating steps toward the acquirement by purchase or by building of a fraternity house that would meet the increasing needs of the chapter. The proposed house was again the subject of expressed hopes in the early part of the meeting. Dean Wulling called attention to the fact that the chapter home

would never be realized by merely expressing hopes and that something substantial in the way of providing the funds should be done at once. He outlined to the fraters present a plan whereby the hopes of so many might be realized in the very near future. Upon some deliberation the meeting decided to act upon the toastmaster's suggestion to test the willingness of those present to subscribe toward a building fund. The result of this test was most surprising and gratifying in that it resulted in an aggregate subscription of nearly \$1600.00, every one of the members present subscribing promptly, handsomely and cheerfully. This initial sum was raised in as little time as it took the secretary to write the names of the subscribers. There are about one hundred fraternity alumni, who are members of the Theta chapter. If all of the latter are as loyal to the needs of the chapter as those who have already subscribed, a fraternity house in the very near future is an assured thing.

At present the chapter occupies a rented house at 1115 Fourth St. S. E.

THE MEANING OF THE AMATEUR LAW OF ATHLETICS AND THE NECESSITY FOR IT.

The following article by Captain Palmer Pierce, U. S. A., president of the National Collegiate Athletic association of the United States, is reprinted from the Graduate Magazine of the University of Kansas.—Ed.

The importance of amateur athletics to a nation is realized by comparatively few. In the modern newspaper, columns are devoted daily to athletic news, but one sees very little intelligent discussion of the effect upon national welfare of a wide participation of the people in out-of-door life and sports. The officers of the military and naval services of the United States have this importance brought home to them almost daily by the difficulty experienced in securing recruits of sufficient physical stamina to endure the hardships imposed upon those who go into the field even in time of peace. Out of every eight men who apply to our recruiting offices, but one is found fit for duty.

During the Boer war England learned that the physique of the average recruit had wonderfully deteriorated since the days of the Crimea. The average chest measurement had been reduced one and a half inches.

Undoubtedly this deterioration was due to the crowding together of great masses of the people into the unhealthy surroundings of the large modern city where little out-of-door exercise is possible.

Now it cannot be gainsaid that a vigorous, progressive nation requires a citizenship made up of healthy and hardy individuals. It has

been stated that England owes her many marvelous victories to the athletic contests on her cricket fields. This may be an exaggeration but certainly the active, outdoor life of the Englishman has had much to do with the making of his country's history.

Our own people are awakening to the importance of this matter of a wide participation by the masses in out of door exercises and sports. In consequence there are many organizations that are working to promote these. Among them are the Playground Association, Y. M. C. A., The National Collegiate Athletic Association, and the Amateur Athletic Union. The common end or aim of all is encouragement of amateur athletics.

They are endeavoring to have the rules of amateurism apply to all intercollegiate sports.

It may be well to inquire what is meant by the "amateur law" one hears so much of now-a-days. You may recall that the Greeks developed athletics to an extent unknown before or since. For instance every four years a great athletic contest was held called the Olympiad. There exists to this day a complete list of the winners of the stade race or sprint during these contests. This list begins with the year 776 B. C. and ends with 217 A. D. So for nearly 1000 years these events continued and in the athletic history of that time is recorded all phases of athletics—both amateur and professional.

In the very earliest days the Greek contestants were pure amateurs.

"Their eligibility rules show the importance placed on birth and breeding; for the first rule was that all competitors must be of pure Greek parentage on both sides; (2) he must not owe any fine incurred to Olympic Zeus; (3) he must not have committed manslaughter.

"Competitors underwent thirty days' training at Elis under the eye of the Hellenodicae, who had themselves undergone ten months' preparation for their duties. They were lodged and boarded by the authorities. During this time the unfit morally, socially, or physically were rejected, and anticipation of our medical examination and eligibility form. At the close, they were called together and addressed as follows:

"If you have exercised yourself in a manner worthy of the Olympic festival, if you have been guilty of no slothful or ignoble act, go on with a good courage. You who have not so practiced, go whithersoever you will."

"Before the statue of Zeus they swore to use no unfair means to secure victory and that they had trained ten months in a manner worthy of the festival. The judges then swore to give their decisions honestly and without bribes and not to reveal the reasons of their decisions.

"At the advice of the Delphic oracle the tripods and other valuable prizes were soon replaced by a simple crown of wild olive cut with a golden sickle from the sacred grove by a boy whose parents were both living. The

prize was only a symbol and of no intrinsic value."

The Greek games continued until 275 A. D. and were not again revived until less than a hundred years ago. The spirit of competitive sport has descended upon England and America.

Intercollegiate rowing began in 1827 between Oxford and Cambridge. The first track meet was held between these same English universities in 1864. The Amateur Athletic Association of England was formed in 1880.

"The modern definition of amateur springs from these two sources and was meant to exclude from competition the professional waterman who made his living by working about boats with his hands, and to whom the winning or losing of a race might be of less consequence than the earning of a fee from a patron who had bet heavily on the outcome. In athletics the exclusion of the professional pedestrian was necessary, owing to the notoriously corrupt condition of professional athletics. The lovers of amateurism realized that as soon as a sport becomes so popular that money can be made out of it, and when men engage in it to whom the loss of a reputation for integrity is of little or no consequence, the worst abuses will spring up.

"The distinction between amateur and professional was, then, first a social distinction, and as social distinctions are hard to preserve anywhere and especially in sport, they had and still have in England the same troubles to keep up the standard of amateurism that were found in Greece.

"The A. A. U. of the United States has barely attained its majority, and organized intercollegiate athletic competition in the East has a continuous history of only thirty-five years.

"Our amateur definition is founded on English traditions and social conditions that are not so stable with us.

"England was the first country of modern times to take measures to ensure that purely sporting competitions should be restricted exclusively to amateurs. Those, however, who were responsible for the government of athletic sports in that country had to determine who was an amateur, and how one could lose that qualification. After much delay at last came a definition.

"The definition lays down a principle that one ceases to be an amateur by: (1) receiving a prize in cash; (2) competing with or against a professional; (3) receiving a salary as a professor or teacher of physical exercise; (4) entering competitions open to all comers."

The purpose of this amateur law was to keep separate the professional and the amateur. One may well ask why this was thought necessary. Let us return to history, the great teacher, for the answer.

"In the long and continuous story of athletics in Greece four periods can be traced:

"First. The period of unorganized or casual athletic competitions, for which no special

training was undertaken; consisting of a rehearsal of the warlike exercises of soldiers on active service, to celebrate or commemorate a feast or a funeral.

"Second. The period of widespread competition; in running, jumping, boxing, wrestling, the discus and javelin, which all the Greek youths practiced, and the organization of the great athletic festivals at Olympia, Delphi, Nemea, Athens and the Isthmus.

"Third. The period of high standard of excellence and record breaking. The introduction of training, diet and great specialization and hero worship, which finally resulted in the fourth period.

"Fourth. The period of professional athletics, paid for by the states, when athletics drifted into the hands of guilds or companies of athletes who traveled about and were merely used as entertainers of the crowd.

"In this last period athletic exercises completely lost their hold among the better class of Greek, who refused to compete with those whom they considered their social inferiors, Alexander of Macedonia saying that he would compete only if they would give him kings for his competitors.

"In America we have all these periods mixed up and fused in the crucible of our developing national life and our intolerance of tradition, our eager alertness and haste, tempt us often to repeat either from ignorance or from over-confidence the needless mistakes that have been paid for so dearly by those who have gone before.

"The inroads of professionalism in football, cricket, and athletics are the subjects of much discussion in England as well as America. The abuses of competition and the dangers of over-specialization, all these questions of such vital interest can be illuminated from another angle, so to speak, by a consideration of the struggle of the Greeks with these same world-old questions.

"The rise of Sparta, whose system of physical education was at that time most complete, was an object lesson which the Greek world was not slow to take, and the systematic education of the body became an essential part of the entire educational system.

"With the multiplication of athletic games, the increase in the number of gymnasia and the fierceness of competition, the art of training competitors soon developed into an occupation and the professional trainer received then as now honors scarcely inferior to those of the victors themselves.

"The successful athlete was welcomed publicly by his townspeople, just as Sheering, the Canadian Marathon runner, was received by bands of music by the mayor on his return to Toronto from Greece. Besides honors he received such substantial rewards as a house, exemption from taxation, free entry to the theater, and even support at the public expense.

"The high ideals of the poet, artist, and philosopher kept athletics comparatively pure

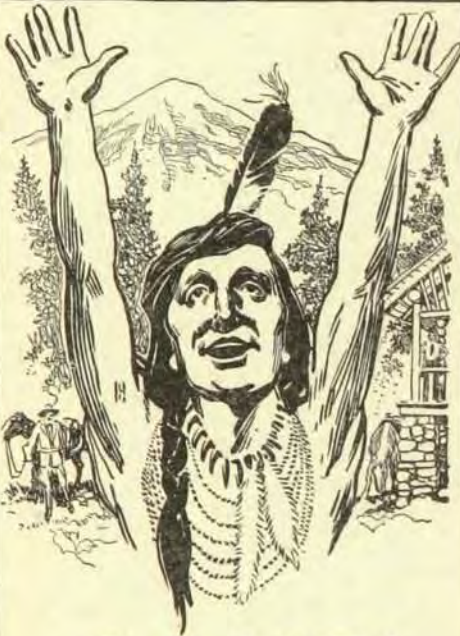
for a short time, but when the patriotic wave that followed the Persian war had spent its force, the decline in amateurism was rapid, and we enter the third period where too much competition begat specialization; specialization begat professionalism, and that in itself was death to true sport. Even the good athlete could not hope for success unless he put himself under a rigorous and prolonged course of training. The trainers had to concentrate on the preparation for single events. 'The runner,' says Socrates, 'has over-developed his legs, the boxer his arms and shoulders.'

"Up to this time the athletes had lived a simple natural life in the open air, eating figs, cheese, porridge and meal cakes, with meat only occasionally. The introduction of a meat diet is ascribed to Pythagoras of Samos, a trainer of boxing and other sports. It was momentous in that it at once created an artificial distinction between the life of the athlete and the life of the ordinary man, who ate meat but sparingly, just as our training tables place the athletes in an artificial and unnatural class by themselves, being used for this purpose quite as much as for any special diet that may be prescribed.

"The object of a meat diet was to make weight, for there was no classification in Greece of boxers and wrestlers into light, middle, and heavy weights. Weight then was important, and to produce this bulk, the trainer prescribed vast quantities of meat, so that eating, sleeping and exercise occupied the athlete's entire time.

"Euripides calls an athlete 'the slave of his jaw and his belly,' and the generals and soldiers condemned this training because it left no time for the practice of military exercises, and failed to produce the allround development necessary for the useful soldier and citizen. The sacrifice for supreme excellence in a specialty was too great to make success a sufficient reward. Athletics had now passed that point where they could serve their true purpose of providing exercise or recreation. The competition was too severe and the training too artificial and exacting. It became the monopoly of the few professionals who devoted their entire time to it, while the rest of the young men, despairing of success, took to the hill as spectators. The amateur could not compete with the professionals. Before the close of the fifth century, the word athlete had come to denote a professional, and amateur athletics were no longer practiced by the fashionable youth of Athens. Socrates, taunting an ill-developed youth with his unprofessional condition of body, meets the answer. 'Of course, for I am not a professional but an amateur.'

"Whereupon Socrates reads him a lecture on the necessity of developing his body to the utmost, saying: 'No citizen has a right to be an amateur in the matter of physical training. It is a part of his profession as a citizen to keep himself in good condition and ready to



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serve his state at a moment's notice.' 'What a disgrace it is for a man to grow old without ever seeing the beauty and strength of which his body is capable.'

"His words may well be taken to heart at the present day and at this place, when we count the number of those who are in competitive athletics at our colleges and universities in comparison to those who smoke cigarettes on the bleachers, and when we know the difficulty there is in having these spectators take even enough exercise to keep them in health.

"In Athens the young men now deserted the palaestrae and the gymnasia for the baths and the marketplace. The winners at Olympia were drawn more from Thessaly and the mountains of Arcadia, the poor but sturdy countryman finding a profitable living as the hired fighters, wrestlers and runners of kings and noblemen. The convenience and comfort of the spectators had to be more carefully considered and elaborate stadia were built at Delphi and Athens. Horse racing became the fashionable sport. King Philip of Macedonia celebrated his victories in the chariot race by striking his coins with the four-horse chariot and we owe the design of the most beautiful of ancient coins to the victories of Hieron, the tyrant of Syracuse.

"Nero had a house built for himself at Olympia and the account of his exploits is a piteous tale of the degeneration and degradation to which Olympia had sunk. He entered the heralds' competition that he might proclaim his subsequent victories with his own voice. In the hippodrome he appeared in a chariot drawn by ten horses. Thrown from the chariot, he was picked up, put back, resumed the race and was awarded the crown, and proclaimed, as herald, his own victory. Not only as a competitor did he appear, but as judge of the wrestling and, in his jealousy, he had the statues of former and real victors at the games pulled down and thrown into the sewers.

"As the pure ideals declined, the gladiatorial and wild beast shows flourished, and extended to Corinth and Athens. They are referred to in the writings of Paul. There athletic victories were publicly bought and sold, and trainers made money by lending the price to athletes at exorbitant rates of interest.

"At Rome, athletics became the property of guilds or companies of professional athletes, and the citizen soldiery was replaced by hired mercenaries. The claims of a luxurious and sedentary life were met among the rich by the baths, massage, and medical gymnastics, which now began to occupy an important place in daily life.

"The Olympic record ends 217 A. D. with the two hundred and forty-ninth Olympiad. The Romans were now engaged in a life-and-death struggle with the hordes of invading Goths; Christianity had been adopted as the imperial religion by Constantine; pagan customs and feasts were discouraged and Delphi

was dismantled. The Olympic games, however, lingered on, greatly diminished in lustre, till they were officially abolished by Theodosius I., in 393 A. D., the last victor being a barbarian who won the boxing in the two hundred and ninety-first Olympiad 385 A. D. And so the torch of amateurism kept alive for 1200 years was finally extinguished, and apart from the rude unorganized sports of the common people and the knightly exercises of the Middle Ages, there was nothing to correspond to it till well on into the century that has just closed, and then the revival came from the people themselves."

In this beautiful manner has Dr. McKenzie traced the history of Greece through the four athletic periods. Things move very rapidly in modern times and the United States though a nation of but 130 odd years is already in the third period, the one of high standard of excellence and record breaking with the attendant training, diet, great specialization and hero worship. Sometimes when I read of the immense crowds that attend day after day our professional baseball games I wonder if we have not reached the fourth period when athletics are used merely to amuse the crowd. Certainly many of our people are content to watch others exercise and to take none themselves.

All Anglo-Saxon countries are trying to keep the amateur and the professional apart because wherever the two classes mingle the professional crowds out the amateur and the latter takes his place among the spectators. Therefore is seen the necessity for an amateur law if we are to continue a healthy, sport loving, robust people.

It is impossible to have an amateur law for one sport and not for all, hence we are trying to apply it to baseball as well as all other intercollegiate athletics. It is all very well to say a student has a right to earn money by playing baseball during summer vacations. That is admitted; but it is not admitted that he thereafter has a right to represent his college in intercollegiate contests. It is against the great law of athletic amateurism for him to do so—a law that is upheld in all Christendom and the necessity for which is recorded in the history of Greece, of Rome, and of every other civilized country. Especially is it necessary to have such a law since the Olympiads have been revived and every four years the competitors of many nations meet, just as they did two thousand years ago on the historic field beneath Mt. Olympus, to struggle for athletic honors. Suppose the United States threw over the amateur law that has come down to us in some form through the dark ages would her sons ever again compete with those of other nations?

And what is to be said in favor of this except expediency? And according to the best authorities it is not even expedient. I have with me an account of the evil influences our young men subject themselves to when they play summer baseball in the minor

leagues. The writer was an owner and manager of one for years and so should know whereof he speaks.

But the greatest evil is the concealment of the playing and falsifying records in order that amateur standing should not suffer. A decided stand is being taken against this by many colleges. They make the students understand that the great objection to summer baseball is the attempt to ride two horses at once, one called amateur, the other professional. So at these institutions the man who feels he must earn money during the summer by playing baseball is debarred from playing on the intercollegiate teams. He is made to feel, however, that he is in no wise disgraced but simply that the old law of amateurism must apply. He is encouraged to come out and help the college team but cannot play on the nine.

After a thorough discussion of this subject at the meeting of The National Collegiate Athletic Association in New York last December, the following resolution was passed:

1. We shall endeavor to establish and uphold a high amateur standing in all college sports.

(a) By securing the co-operation of the student body through an educational campaign that shall explain the meaning of and necessity for such a standard.

(b) By securing the co-operation of the faculty and alumni by an educational campaign that will emphasize the moral and ethical importance of Amateur Athletics in an educational system.

2. By proposing to students that the playing in all intercollegiate contests thereafter be governed by the amateur spirit, and that students who compete contrary to the amateur spirit be given opportunities to play in intramural games but shall be debarred from intercollegiate.

3. By having it understood that a student guilty of playing in an intercollegiate contest contrary to the above spirit shall be considered to have violated a gentleman's agreement, and the faculty as governing body of his institution shall discipline him.

4. By inaugurating a campaign of education among the preparatory schools.

5. That all are urged to make this movement a success by adopting it, this securing a uniform effort throughout the country.

6. That a committee be appointed to formulate a statement to cover the situation, and, in the meantime, the spirit of amateurism should guide.

I look for the greatest results in the near future from the cultivation of proper ideals in the student body and among the alumni, I have great faith in the good sense and fairness of the average American college man. If he can be shown that there is a necessity for an amateur law I believe he will take an active part in its enforcement.

Please understand I do not decry the professional. I believe in the professional and

in professional play provided the professional does not interfere or inter-mix with the amateur. However, it would be a ghastly shame to have our boys and young men habitually sitting around watching others take part in sports and betting on their games rather than taking part in them themselves. I say habitually because I believe that intercollegiate games as incidents are of great value. They stir up and foster certain ideals that are most valuable. They teach loyalty to one's alma mater and cement the student body in bonds that continue to unite them throughout life.

The severe training and self-denial that are necessary to make the representative teams, discipline the players and are of great benefit to them on that account. But if the great majority of the student body are content to watch their representatives and do not take part in any athletic games themselves these intercollegiate contests on the whole do harm rather than good.

In athletics as well as in other matters we should profit by the examples of history. How can this be done? How can the United States escape the demoralization and the degeneration that Greece experienced in the latter part of her athletic experience? It is believed that we can only escape it by some national movement in favor of pure, amateur sport. This country is growing rich so rapidly that the degeneration which comes from too much luxury will surely soon follow unless every high ideal is assiduously culti-

vated. Among these ideals is the love of fair play; the love of proper sport; the love of bodily exercise. These and many other things can only be preserved to our people by careful cultivation. We should try to cultivate in participant and spectator alike that wholesomeness of mind, of which the early Greeks gave such great examples; that spirit so important to our national life that is exemplified in clean, honest, and manly sport, and that makes the sting of defeat nothing when weighed with the consciousness of having won dishonestly or by subterfuge.

"Who misses or who wins the prize,
Go lose, or conquer, as you can.
But if you fail or if you rise,
Be each, pray God, a gentleman."

DUAL MEET MAY 17th.

The Gophers will meet the Corn Huskers on Northrop Field in a dual track meet Saturday, May 17th. Minnesota has been handicapped in bad track conditions this spring but now the track is getting in better shape and the men are making progress.

FORUM SOCIETY BANQUETS.

Last Wednesday evening the annual banquet of the Forum literary society was held at the University club. A number of former members of the society were present at that meeting.

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THE ZELENY'S RECEIVE.

Dean and Mrs. John Zeleny were at home to the members of Graduate school last Wednesday evening at their home 712 10th Ave. S. E. The house was beautifully decorated with American beauty roses and tulips. About one hundred guests were present. Assisting Mrs. Zeleny were Mesdames White, Constant, Eddy, Craig and Clements, the wives of the executive committee of the Graduate school, and the following from among the students assisted in the dining room, Elizabeth Carey, Adella Hermann, Alice Drechsler, Ethel Kep and Helen Day.

BJORGE AND TAYLOR AT THE "U."

Guy Bjorge and William Taylor, Mines '12, whose experiences in Venezuela have received so much publicity during the past few weeks, visited the University last week. After a few days' stay in Minneapolis Messrs. Bjorge and Taylor will leave again for New York and will await the orders of their company at that place.

SHAKOPEANS DEFEAT THE CAS- TALIANS.

The Shakopean debating team defeated the team representing the Castalian literary society in the first inter-society debate last Tuesday evening in the law auditorium by a unanimous decision of the judges. The question discussed was "Resolved that railroad freight rates should be determined on the basis of distance as is provided in the Cashman Distance Tariff Law." The Shakopean Society team composed of Harry Warner, J. H. Nelson, and Roy Chapman defended the affirmative side of the question and the Castalian debaters represented by O'Hearn,

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Paulson and Todd upheld the negative argument.

HAMLIN WINS FROM VARSITY.

Minnesota was defeated by Hamline University in a seven inning contest last Monday by a score of 8 to 7. The game was played on the Hamline grounds.

"A PAIR OF SPECTACLES.

Two casts will be chosen for the play "A Pair of Spectacles" which will be given as one of the features of University week in this state this spring. The preparation for the play will be under the direction of Professor Charles M. Holt, who will begin training the casts at once.

WIN WRESTLING EVENTS.

In the contest held at Madison a week ago last Saturday, Minnesota was exceedingly fortunate in the wrestling events, taking first place in all five events. J. J. Mee took first place in middle weight, W. C. Kalesh, third place in heavy weight, and Chauncey Lynn, first place in special weight, winning two events in the phenomenal brief time match, by throwing two men in succession in four minutes and fifty-six seconds.

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Vol. XII

May 5, 1913

No. 30

May 9th and 10th

THE UNIVERSITY CIRCUS

'Nough Said

There'll be no "dead" ones there and the presumption will be against even the "live" ones who are not there.

COMING EVENTS

- Monday**—8:00 p. m. Automatic telephony by W. L. Campbell.
- Tuesday**—12:00 m. Mass meeting for all-University circus.
- Wednesday**—8:15 p. m. Lecture, "Living with the headhunters," Dr. A. E. Jenks.
- Thursday**—12:00 m. Richard Burton on "Living the day."
- Thursday**—8:00 |p. m. Soiree Francaise—"Le Poudre aux Yeux," by the University Alliance Francaise.
- Friday**—4 p. m. "City planning," by Dr. Werner Hagemann.
- Friday**—Northrop Field, University Circus, 8 P. M.
- Saturday**—2 P. M. and 8 P. M. University circus.

CALLS FOR ACTION.

Last Saturday morning's Minneapolis Tribune contains, on the first page, what purports to be an account of the All-University dance held the previous night at the National Guard Armory, by students of the University. Either the account of the affair is disgraceful or the affair itself was disgraceful. In any event, it is up to those members of the University faculty who were said to be present as chaperones, to either demand a correction by the Tribune, if the account is not correct, or, to apologize to the public for allowing such things to take place. If those who were present, as chaperones, are not willing to act, then it is up to the University authorities to act.

The affair should be sifted to the bottom and a public statement made concerning the facts revealed. Such publicity hurts the University and shames every loyal citizen of the State. The people of the State

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1913

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have a right to know the facts and a right to demand that the University authorities maintain such conditions that such an affair would be impossible.

It is time to act.

Student Sentiment.

The question of such dancing has been raised from time to time, and protests have been voiced against the practice; last week the Daily came out in an editorial urging the students to take a stand against the practice. The editorial, which we quote below, undoubtedly represents the prevailing sentiment of the great body of students. Unfortunately the few can give a bad name to the whole body.

"For the past year and a half numbers of University students have been struggling in the throes of a disease that bids fair to become chronic. Students at other universities have had symptoms of the same malady but have somehow managed

to recover their sane and normal selves. Such is not the case with some of us. We are still struggling. The disease we have referred to is rag dancing.

The subject of the modern dance is by no means a new one. It has been the topic of more than one dubious conversation within the past year. Yet strangely enough no definite action has yet been taken. Students at Michigan, Ohio State, Illinois and other universities throughout the West have long since abolished the new dances by popular consent and through their own initiative. Yet we at Minnesota are still clinging tenaciously to those forms of dancing which have been branded as indecent by every serious-minded person in the country.

The new dances have little or nothing to be said for them. They are about as graceful as a pet elephant picking its teeth with a broom straw. They are as artistic as any "snake-rassel" can be. They have neither tone nor beauty. They are the

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

offspring of the mind of a moral nonentity,
and are about as near being a real dance
as the quintessence of nothing approaches
infinity. On with the dance; let joy be un-
refined.

In commenting upon the new dances, it
is always the extremes which call forth
such criticism. But as long as rag dancing
remains, extreme dancing will remain.
Without arguing the matter further than
to say that it would be most advisable,
taking everything into consideration, for
the new dances to disappear among Min-
nesota students, we venture this assertion
—that if the girls of this University want-
ed to do so, they could in one week abolish
every form of dancing about which there
hangs the slightest taint of adverse criti-
cism. We have no desire to lay at the
door of the college girl responsibility for
anything she ought not to carry; but this
is certainly true, that if the girls who
dance would simply suggest to the men
that they propose not to dance in a way
which will lay them open to criticism, the
dubious dances would immediately disap-
pear from college circles. But just so long
as the girls want these dances to remain,
they will remain."

Chaperones.

This report has brought up the question
of the duties of chaperones and we have
been asked to say something upon the
question. It is time that chaperones took
themselves seriously,—some of them evi-
dently do not. They have in their keeping,
and they should realize their responsibility
to the people of the State for, the good
name of the University and the moral wel-
fare of the young people under their
charge. Unless chaperones hold them-
selves responsible for the proper conduct
of the young people under their charge,
they are worse than useless. Fathers and
mothers, relying upon their supposed re-
sponsibility, rest in fancied security con-
cerning the welfare of their sons and
daughters, not knowing that the failure of
the chaperones to do their full duty may
be exposing their children to absolutely de-
moralizing conditions.

It matters not that young people are
restive under the restraint placed upon
them by careful chaperones. A chaperone
is not appointed merely to comply with the
letter of the proprieties while allowing
those under their charge unbridled license.
Chaperones are appointed to secure a
proper observance of the decencies of so-
ciety—they stand in the place of parents
and should not hesitate to act, when nec-
essity arises, even though it may mean loss
of popularity. There is no place in society
today, where failure to live up to the full
limit of responsibility is more disastrous—
it is actually criminal.

FREE TO LOCAL ALUMNI ASSOCI- ATIONS.

The Weekly will send—free—to any
local alumni association holding a banquet,
reception, or other reunion, a sufficient
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of the number of cards needed—but be sure
to order a sufficient number to go around.
Remember this is free—and we want you
to take advantage of the offer.

OLD PICTURES.

The Weekly would like to receive from any of the alumni or friends of the University, photographs showing interesting scenes of the early days, especially groups of students or of the early days on the campus. The Weekly will gladly publish from time to time such pictures as will be of interest to any considerable number of alumni and if any of the pictures sent in are not considered desirable for this purpose, they will be carefully wrapped and returned to the senders. The pictures that are used will, of course, be carefully cared for and returned to those who are kind enough to loan them for this purpose. In this connection we should appreciate very much communications from any of the alumni dealing with the early days of the institution and telling of incidents not generally known but which will be of interest to everybody who is interested in the University.

CLASS REUNIONS.

Class reunions should be planned, as far as possible for June 10th, so as not to interfere with the general exercises on Alumni Day—June 11th. Have you planned your class reunion?

So far as we have received notice, this is the

Roll Call.

1873 ()	1894 ?
1874 ?	1895 ?
1875 ?	1896 ?
1876 ?	1897 ?
1877 ?	1898 ()
1878 ()	1899 ?
1879 ?	1900 ?
1880 ?	1901 ?
1881 ?	1902 ?
1882 ?	1903 ()
1883 yes	1904 ?
1884 ?	1905 ?
1885 ?	1906 ?
1886 ?	1907 ?
1887 ?	1908 yes
1888 yes	1909 ?
1889 ?	1910 ?
1890 ?	1911 yes
1891 yes	1912 yes
1892 ?	1913 yes.
1893 yes	

Why not get busy and announce your reunion in the next issue of the Weekly. There are a half dozen classes in the list we would bet on having a rousing old reunion. Why not give your plans publicity—it won't hurt a bit. What's the matter with _____ (fill in the name of your own class) and then get busy so that you can truthfully say, "It's a la-la, it's a lu-lu, it's a Ski-U-Mah."

**ALUMNI DAY
JUNE 11th.**

Plans in the making—final announcement next week.

1883 WILL HOLD REUNION.

We are requested to publish notice in behalf of a committee of the class of 1883, that the class will hold a reunion some day during commencement week, probably Tuesday, the day preceding Alumni Day. The committee in charge of the reunion includes, David P. Jones, 236 McKnight Building; E. S. Gaylord, S. L. Trussell, and S. D. Catherwood. Members of the class are requested to communicate with Mr. Jones at once and let him know whether they will be present for this reunion.

This is the 30th anniversary of the graduation of the class of 1883. There are nineteen living members of the class, scattered from the extreme west to the extreme east of the country, and with one member in Mexico.

1891 TO MEET WITH THE PURDYS.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Purdy (Belle Morin) at 2706 Lake of the Isles Boulevard, on the evening of June 10th. This class has never missed a reunion.

1908 REUNION.

Shevlin Hall has been engaged by the class of 1908 for a reunion which will be held on June 12th, Commencement day. The plans are being made by a committee of "Cap and Gown" for supper at five o'clock to be followed in the evening, it is hoped, by a reunion of the whole class. This is the fifth reunion of 1908 and every member of the class is urged to be present and make the event a memorable one. The

call for the reunion has been issued by Miss Anastasia Doyle, 2057 Grand Ave., St. Paul.

REUNION.

The class of 1911 will join with the class of 1912 in a reunion June 10th, 1913. The committee is planning an excursion down the Mississippi. It will take place during commencement week, on the day preceding Alumni day. Prizes are to be awarded in both classes to the persons who come the farthest to the reunion, those coming the shortest distance, those first married, and to the first son born to the respective classes.

All Twin City alumni of the classes 1911-1912 are invited to meet at the home of Miss Rita MacMullan, 1220 Linden Ave., Minneapolis Thursday evening, May 8th, at 8 P. M. (take any car to Hennepin and 13th, walk two blocks north) to help plan for the joint reunion of the two classes which promises to be a gala affair.

Harry Wilk, chairman
Alice Drechsler, secretary,
Rita MacMullan
Homer Borst
Stanley Rypins.

CONTRACT LET FOR CHEMISTRY BUILDING.

After many delays the contract for the construction of the new Chemistry building has been awarded by the State Board of Control to J. L. Robinson of Minneapolis and the Northern Electric Company of St. Paul. The aggregate amount of these contracts is something less than \$400,000, there being \$405,000 available for the construction and equipment of the building.

CRITICISES LOCATION OF HOME ECONOMICS BUILDING.

George B. Aiton, '81, state inspector of high schools, has criticised very severely the action of the regents in locating the Home Economics building on the agricultural campus rather than on the main campus in Minneapolis. In a recent daily paper he is quoted as saying:

"I believe the new home economics building should be on the main campus,"

said Mr. Aiton, "and I do not care how strongly you quote me to that effect. I have a daughter in her senior year at the University who should be able to devote one-fourth of her time this year to feminine subjects without leaving the campus of the arts college. Furthermore, every woman student in any college on the main campus should be able to give one-fourth of her time in every year to her University life to feminine subjects without leaving the main campus, if she wants to do it.

"When I say 'feminine' subjects, I mean subjects of special interest and value to women, such as sociology, diet, nursing, cooking, home decoration, etc. We have failed to provide properly for women in our colleges. They have been built for men. The class work is for men, to a large extent. Women are permitted in the classes, but there is much truth in the assertions that women haven't equal opportunity with men in the University. I believe in co-education, but I believe we are going too far with it. I should like to see classes at the University in distinctively feminine subjects and other classes in distinctively masculine subjects; it doesn't always follow that the two can be mixed with profit to either.

"Why the thousand or more students on the main campus should be asked to go out to the farm college for their work in the home arts is beyond me. I understand that the argument for the plan is based on economy, but I fail to see where the economy comes in. The home economics building should be on the main campus."

COMMENT.

We have no license from the Regents to defend their action in asking for a home economics building for the agricultural department rather than for a similar building for the college of science, literature, and the arts. There are a few things, however, which should be kept in mind when considering the question.

The school of agriculture was originally only opened to men. The school had not been in operation a year before the people of the state began to demand that the school should admit young women, upon the same terms as the young men, and give them courses in home economics. In

response to a wide-spread and insistent demand, the regents established such a course. In response to a further demand for similar work of college grade, in 1900 the University offered a course, in connection with the course in agriculture, for women who desired training in home economics. Originally, these courses were but slightly modified agricultural courses, but even so, they met a real need, and they began at once to grow in popular favor. The courses have been changed until they are no longer merely modified agricultural courses but are arranged, primarily, for the purpose of meeting the needs of young women desiring training in home economics. Five hundred young women who are really in earnest in their desire to pursue such work were registered in the school and college last year.

Any young woman desiring this work can secure it by registering in the proper college. The course was established in the college of agriculture, because the demand for such work first made itself felt in that institution. There seems to be no good reason to duplicate the courses in home economics because some young women who desire that work—for some reason object to registering in the college where such work can be had.

At the time the course in home economics was established in the college of agriculture, there was no demand for such courses in the college of science, literature and the arts. This demand has been of more recent growth—and, if it is true, as stated, that there is real demand for such work on the part of the young women, they can get the work in one college, but they can't get it in the other—if they want the other things (general college work and the social life of the campus) more than they want the special training in home economics, then they will continue to do so as they have done in the past, register in the college of science, literature and the arts, rather than for courses in home economics. It is wholly a matter of choice of the individual.

It is doubtless true that a considerable number of young women would pursue such courses if they were offered on the campus in Minneapolis. The construction of a direct street car line between the main campus and the agricultural campus will

make it possible for any young women, who are particularly anxious to secure courses in home economics, to register for such courses. While it is undoubtedly true that not as many young women in the academic college will pursue such courses as would pursue them if the courses were offered on the main University campus, it is true, that those who are especially anxious to secure such work can do it at no sacrifice of time and little sacrifice of effort on their part. The five hundred young women who are attending the college of agriculture are there because they are chiefly desirous of securing the training which is offered at that institution, and any young women, who are particularly anxious for that work, can register either in the school or college.

With the new street car line in operation it will be no more difficult to make the trip from the campus in Minneapolis to the agricultural campus in St. Anthony Park than from one building to another on the main campus. Already one-tenth of the work in the academic college may be elected from the courses in home economics and undoubtedly the amount of work that may be so selected will be increased in the near future, when the proposed electric line is completed and in operation.

In regard to the point made by Mr. Aiton, that the colleges were established and are maintained chiefly for men. It is unquestionably true that, originally, the colleges were established for men, and that, gradually, women were admitted. It is to be noted, in this connection, that when women were admitted the demand was that they should be admitted upon exactly the same terms as men; that the courses should not be modified to meet their special needs; in short, that there was no necessity for any changes; that men and women alike needed the training which the college afforded. Some of those who protest most loudly of discrimination against women, because courses adapted to the special needs of women are not offered for women in general college courses, were the most strenuous advocates of the idea that women should be treated in all respects as men by the colleges. The first change, of moment, made by colleges, as a concession to the demand of women for modification of the college course, was in

lessening the amount of mathematics required. Gradually other changes have been made, and we have come to openly acknowledge that college courses for men and women should not necessarily be identical; that modifications of the courses to meet the special needs of women are desirable, and, that such modifications reflect in no way upon the mental powers of women. Such modifications are going on constantly, and changes, to adapt courses to the needs of the young women, are being made with increasing frequency in late years, and the course in home economics is the latest result of the process of such evolution.

Minnesota can hardly be justly accused of not making proper provision for women because she does not offer more courses in home economics in the general college course—especially, when she does offer such courses which are open to all young women who will register in the proper college, as the following outline of the course in home economics shows.

Figures indicate number of credit hours
a week.

Freshman year—

Language or Industrial history of Europe and the United States, 3.
Botany, 3.
Rhetoric, 3.
Domestic science, 3 (cooking)
Domestic art, 3 (sewing)
Chemistry, 3.
Hygiene, 1—first half year.

Sophomore year—

Principles of teaching and industrial education.
Language or rhetoric, 3.
General zoology, 3.
Domestic science, 3—first half year.
The family, 3—first half year.
Domestic chemistry, 3—first half year.
History of costume, 3—2nd half year.
Library methods, 3—2nd half year.
General bacteriology, 3—2nd half year.

Junior year—

Throughout the year:
Elements of economics, 3—1st half year.
Elements of psychology, 3—2nd half year or General physiology all the year.

First half year:

The home, 3.
Hygiene, 1.
Meats, 1.
Textiles, 3.
Entomology, 1.
Drawing, freehand, 3.
Second half year:
Drawing, mechanical, 3.
Chemistry of foods, 3.
Domestic service, 3.
Dairy husbandry, 3.
Methods in domestic science, 2.
Poultry, 1.

Senior year—

First half year:
Domestic science, 3.
Household art, 3.
Household mechanics, 3.
Household sanitation, 1.
Practice teaching, 1.
Electives, 8.
Second half year:
Position of women, 3.
Agronomy, 3.
General horticulture, 3.
Handicraft, 3.
Electives, 9.

A careful examination of the foregoing schedule will show that everything demanded by Mr. Aiton is provided in this course.

Though this course is given in the college of agriculture, it contains no work that is not of interest and value to any woman, whether she comes from the farm or is planning to go to the farm, or not. The course is no longer an agricultural course, modified to meet the needs of women who want to pursue courses in home economics,—it represents the most advanced ideas of what such a course should include. It is undergoing constant changes to make it meet, more fully, the needs of young women for training in lines of special interest to them.

DR. HUGH BLACK AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Dr. Hugh Black, of the Union Theological Seminary of New York City, was at the University four days during the past week. He began Sunday afternoon when he spoke to a packed house upon "Religion in the new age." Monday afternoon he

spoke in chapel again to a full house upon "What to read and how." Tuesday at the chapel hour, Dr. Black spoke upon "The essential message of Christianity," the chapel being packed to its limit with students standing up all around the room. The talk was thoroughly enjoyed. Wednesday afternoon he closed the course with a talk upon "Christianity and the modern man."

In his Sunday afternoon talk, Dr. Black emphasized the fact that religion is based upon faith and that all the problems of the individual and society are essentially religious problems, that is, problems having to do with relations and he defined religion as a science of relations. Dr. Black had his audience with him from the beginning and with an occasional touch of humor emphasized and reinforced the message which he had to give.

In his Monday afternoon talk upon "What to read and how," Dr. Black commented upon the gentle art of reading and the hard art of studying. He said that the first principle to apply in the selection of books is the principle of rejection—the art of omission. His three rules for the selection of books were—read old books; read famous books; read what you like. Dr. Black said that a man should own his own books. "A library is not a proper place to make love," he said. The love of books is cultivated best in one's own room, or wherever one can carry his own beloved volumes.

In his chapel talk on Tuesday, Dr. Black limited his address to one phase of religion—the need of high ideals and lofty vision.

In his final address given in Chapel Wednesday afternoon, Dr. Black discussed the forces which are changing men's intellectual attitude toward religion, which he said need not necessarily destroy the force of religion in a man's life. The forces which are bringing about this change are what he termed "the critical mood, the new science, and the new democracy." The critical mood is questioning, as it has a right to question, every human institution; the new science tests the truth or the falsity of the forces in modern life. The new democracy has given us a new conception of social relations to which all institutions must conform. "Vital Christianity," said

the speaker, "is no longer bound to mediaeval theories of creation. We have come to recognize theology as an attempt of the mind of man to explain religion and interpret religious experience. The greatest result of the modern movement is that the emphasis of religion is put upon its social significance and the only heresy which can possibly exist is to doubt the validity of moral standards, not of religious doctrines.

The attendance of students and faculty members at the lectures has been distinctly encouraging. Minnesota has a reputation of not turning out to hear men who draw immense crowds at other universities—the attendance at these lectures has been all that could be desired. Dr. Black himself commented upon the size of the crowd that turned out to hear his chapel speech on last Tuesday—saying that the presence of so many at the usual lunch hour was evidence that the student body of today is not wholly without concern for the deeper issues.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

A meeting of the Board of regents was held in the President's office, Tuesday, April 29th, 1913 at 10:30 a. m.

Present: Regents Lind, Butler, Nelson, Rice, Schulz, Snyder, Sommers, Vincent, Williams, J. G. and Williams, M. M.

Voted to approve the report of the executive committee and the committee on buildings and grounds as printed in the minutes of March 3rd, 1913 and the report of the agricultural committee as printed in the minutes of March 25th, 1913.

The following resignations were accepted:—Oscar M. Olson as head of the demonstration farm work, effective March 6th; A. R. Kohler as assistant professor of horticulture, effective July 31st; Dr. W. A. Jones as professor emeritus of nervous and mental diseases, effective March 28th; Harold H. Brown as instructor in chemistry, effective April 26th; Ella C. Pine as instructor in domestic science effective July 31st; Alice Harmon as instructor in domestic science, effective July 31st.

The following appointments were made—appointments effective August 1st, 1913: Guy Stanton Ford as professor of history

and dean of the graduate school at a salary of \$5,500; Frederick J. Alway as professor of soil chemistry and chief of the division of soils at a salary of \$2,500; W. D. Bonner as assistant professor of physical chemistry in the division of soils at a salary of \$1,800; C. J. Posey as assistant professor of geography in the department of geology and mineralogy at a salary of \$1,600; Marion Weller as assistant professor in textiles at a salary of \$2,000; Richard Wellington as assistant professor of pomology in place of A. R. Kohler, resigned, at a salary of \$2,000; Frank E. Balmer as district supervisor of the county agricultural agent service at a salary of \$3,000 a year, beginning early in June, 1913; Louise McDanell as assistant professor of foods and cookery in the college of agriculture at a salary of \$1,800; A. C. Krey as instructor in history at a salary of \$1,750; Julian H. Gist as instructor in rhetoric in the college of agriculture at a salary of \$1,200; Grace I. Williams as instructor in foods and cookery at a salary of \$1,400; Mabel McDowell as instructor in domestic science in the school of agriculture at a salary of \$1,000; Robert C. Dahlberg as seed analyst at a salary of \$1,500; B. F. Pittenger as instructor in the college of education at a salary of \$1,500; Gerhard Dietrichson as instructor in chemistry for one year at a salary of \$1,200; Grace Archibald as instructor in physical culture for women for one year, at a salary of \$1,200; Adolph F. Meyer as professorial lecturer in engineering at a total salary of \$210 for twenty-one lectures; George Paulley as foreman at the northeast experiment and demonstration farm at Duluth, beginning May 1st, 1913, at a salary of \$80.00 a month; Fred H. Swearingen as accountant at Morris at a salary of \$800; Alice Bailey as clerk in the publications and mailing office, beginning May 1st, at a salary of \$65.00 a month; Mrs. Belle Rugg as clerk in the division of chemistry beginning May 1st, at a salary of \$65.00 a month; Albert Haverston as farmer at Waseca, beginning April 1st at a salary of \$75.00 a month; Reuben Johnson as teaching assistant in the department of physiology, six hours per week, at a salary of \$15 a month to July 31st.

Leave of absence was granted as follows: Charles E. Van Barneveld for

three years, beginning May 1st, under special circumstances, without salary; William A. Schaper for Sabbatical leave on half-pay for one year, beginning August 1st, 1913; Clara L. Aust for one year beginning August 1st, 1913, without salary.

Trips outside the state were approved, as follows: George E. Vincent to attend the meeting of the executive committee of the Association of American Universities in New York City; A. D. Wilson to attend the conference of state extension agents at Chicago, April 9th; Mrs. Margaret J. Blair to attend the meeting of the home economics association at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., during the week of June 27th-July 4th; Dr. Russell Wilcox to stop off in Baltimore to study the installation and operation of cardiograph machines; Lillian Byrnes to represent the University in the national oratorical contest at Oberlin, Ohio, expenses not to exceed \$50.00; A representative from the department of public speaking to Madison, Wisconsin, to investigate methods of conducting extension work; J. T. Gerould to attend the annual conference of the American library association at Kaaterskill, N. Y., June 23 to 28; H. P. Hoskins to go to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and possibly to Michigan to visit the state hog cholera serum plants; J. Anna Norris and L. J. Cooke to attend the second annual conference of Middle West physical education and hygiene association to be held in Chicago, April 25th and 26th; J. M. Thomas to visit several institutions to interview candidates for appointment in the department of rhetoric.

The Regents approved the plan to establish a students' administrative committee and voted to establish two additional economic and social rural surveys.

The transfer of the X-ray machine from Elliott hospital to the college of Dentistry was approved and approval was also given for the establishment of a general storehouse for the University.

Regent Sommers was instructed to investigate the leasing of the Wabasha street property and the Comptroller was authorized to continue the services of Mr. Jeager who is making land investigations for the University.

It was voted to accept the offer of Mr. L. S. Buffington for plans of the Chemistry

building and to pay the one hundred dollars for the purchase of the same from the reserve fund.

Various other matters of minor interest and various transfers from budget to budget were also approved.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONY.

The Minnesota Section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers will have a special treat at its next meeting, which is to be held in the new main engineering building at eight o'clock, the evening of May 5, 1913. Mr. W. Lee Campbell, general superintendent of the Automatic Electric company of Chicago, will present an illustrated lecture on automatic telephony. Mr. Campbell will explain the operation of the automatic telephone exchange which does not require the services of any telephone operators. He will also exhibit a complete automatic telephone exchange in operation.

This illustrated lecture should be of special interest not only to engineering students but also to others.

IMPORTANT LECTURE

Dr. W. T. Swingle of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, will give a lecture Thursday evening, May 8th in the Auditorium at University Farm. His subject will be along the line of "Life history studies" and will be "chuck full" of interest and value.

Mr. Swingle has spent years in studying the life histories of plants and is one of the best scientists in this country. People who are interested in biology should not fail to hear him.

The lecture is given under the auspices of the University Science Club. IT IS FREE. Everyone is welcome; students, teachers and layman. Remember the time—May 8th, 1913—8:00 P. M.

Take Como-Harriet cars—get off at Carter Avenue, walk to University Farm Campus.

CHINESE WIN GAME.

The baseball game with the team from the Chinese university of Hawaii, played last Saturday, resulted in a walk-away for the visitors, who have not lost a game, so far, on the trip. At the opening of the

game, Minnesota's pitcher, Lambert, fell down and passed three men on balls and then failed to hold the next man down and the three came in. The final score was 15 to 5. In the fifth inning, with 12 points safely tucked away, the visitors let up a little and played a ragged game for a time. Raymond, who had taken Lambert's place in the box, held the visitors fairly well and Minnesota managed to get in five points against three for the Chinese during the rest of the game.

The visitors were great ball players and were up on the finer points of the game and full of "pep" all the way through. They were good natured and never kicked on decisions and frequently showed a sense of humor that would have done credit to a Yankee.

THE GOPHER OUT.

The Gopher of 1914 made its appearance, as originally scheduled, on the first day of May. The book itself is an exceedingly creditable production. It fills 628 pages, exclusive of advertisements and is well bound in black morocco, embossed with gold. Every book contains a fine photograph (actual photograph) of President Vincent and is dedicated to "George Edgar Vincent, President of the University, whom we love as our leader in the movement toward a greater Minnesota."

The book contains a considerable number of full page cartoons in color which are exceedingly artistic; and the entrances to the principal buildings on the campus appear in half tone, making an exceedingly artistic feature of the book. All of the deans are given a full page half tone photograph, and a very large number of snap shots illustrate student life in the various departments of the institution. The country fair, given at the department of agriculture last May, is given sixteen full pages with three or four half tones on each page and is printed in two colors. The year's doings are chronicled in a department as usual. Fraternities are given a department and the various societies of the institution are also featured. A division of the book is devoted to athletics, another to the album which includes pictures of all members of the junior class. The grinds of the book are collected in

a separate department under the title "the padded cell." This is sub-divided into four departments, 1st, the violent ward; 2nd, feeble minded ward; 3rd, the insane ward; 4th, violently incurable ward. The book as a whole is very creditable and reflects great honor upon the class which stands sponsor for it.

MRS. VINCENT CALLED TO PARIS.

Mrs. George E. Vincent left last week for New York where she sailed last Saturday on the Olympic for Paris. Mrs. Vincent had been called to Paris by the illness of her mother, Mrs. H. W. Palmer. Mrs. Palmer's illness is said not to be of a particularly serious nature.

TWENTY-THREE MEN QUALIFY.

In the range shooting contest held at Fort Snelling last week, the Minnesota team made a score of 637 points. Seven additional men qualified, making a total of twenty-three to qualify this year.

WIN FROM CHICAGO.

Minnesota base ball team won honors last Monday by winning the first game that the Chicago team has lost this season. The contest was taken by a score of 7 to 3.

The Varsity baseball team arrived home last Wednesday after its first trip. On Tuesday the Varsity team met the Hawk-eyes on their own field and won the game by a score of 7 to 3.

Minnesota lost her first game of the conference schedule to Wisconsin by a score of 6 to 3. The game was played Saturday, April 26th, at Madison.

PERSONALS.

'98—Roy Tallman is acting as secretary of the local alumni association of Washington, D. C. Mr. Tallman's address is room 368, General Land Office.

'98 Ex—Cleve W. Van Dyke is president of the Miami Townsite Company of Miami, Ariz.

'00 Ag—Carl S. Scofield, of the U. S. department of agriculture, who is an expert in charge of government field exper-

iment stations throughout the west, visited the University last week.

'01—E. C. Olsgard, cashier of the State bank of McVille, N. D., has been in the city for some little time past with Mrs. Olsgard who was brought to the city for an operation.

'02 Law—A. W. Mueller was recently elected mayor of St. Helens, Ore. Mueller had a hard man to beat but he won by a safe majority.

Ex '02—Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Nostdal (Claudia Wold, '05) have been in the city for some little time past with their oldest daughter who is now recovering from a very serious operation.

'02—B. O. Phinney has recently changed his Superior, Wis., address to 701 W 5th St.

'06 Mines—Guy P. Harrington who has been located in Washington, D. C. has just gone to Santa Fe, N. M., where he is to be addressed care of the Surveyor General.

'06—Edward C. Johnson formerly pathologist in charge of cereal disease work of the U. S. department of agriculture and at present superintendent of farmers' institutes and demonstrations of the Kansas State Agricultural college has recently been notified of his election as Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at its Cleveland meeting in January 1913.

Eng '06—Ralph H. Rawson who has been in charge of the St. Helens Creosoting Co., of St. Helens, Ore., since the first of October, is very busy at the present time doubling the size of the plant. Mr. Rawson not only has charge but he is superintendent of construction on the new plant.

'07—Edna Gould has recently changed her address from Litchfield to International Falls, Minn.

'08 Mines—John J. Kennedy has changed his address from Ducktown, Tenn., to Tuscon, Ariz., where he has accepted a position as superintendent of mines for the Tuscon mines development co.

'09 Eng—B. G. Japs has sold out his store at Honey Creek, Ia., and has located at University Place, Nebraska. His address is 712 W. 21st St.

Ex '10—Roy B. Neinhauser is inspec-



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Make this year's vacation *different*—take an entire change. Glacier National Park offers you an unending series of *unique and distinctive attractions* unlike anything else in the world. Its scenic grandeur is simply indescribable. Sixty living glaciers—over two hundred and fifty exquisitely beautiful mountain lakes—dashing waterfalls—winding roads and trails whose every turn unfolds new wonders before you. Home of the Blackfoot Indians—one of the most picturesque and interesting tribes remaining on this continent.

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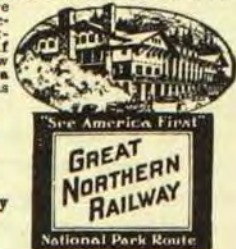
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ST. PAUL, MINN.

119a



Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915

tor for the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance company with Butler, Byers Bros. & Codere, Ltd. of Saskatoon, Sask. This firm is the general agent for Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Mr. Nienhauser's headquarters are at Saskatoon.

'10 Law—George D. Harris who has been employed by Harris & Cole Bros., at Sulligent, Ala., has just returned to Cedar Falls, Ia. Mr. Harris has just completed the selling of a 9000 acre tract of hardwood timber at Sulligent and is now looking for more worlds to conquer.

'10 Eng—Harley G. Overholt has recently changed his address from Chicago to 456 Madison St., Gary, Ind. Mr. Overholt is now with the American Bridge Co.

'11 Eng—Robert P. Burrows has recently changed his Cleveland, Ohio., address to Suite 13, 41 Doan Ave.

'11—John N. Donohue has been a reporter with the St. Paul Daily News since Sept., 1912.

'13—Vera Rader has been elected to a position in the high school of South St. Paul.

W. H. Wright, a former student has recently changed his New York City address to 8 Church St.

DEATHS.

We have just received word that Natalie McKay, '07, died about a month ago in California of tuberculosis.

Word has also been received that Jennie Wallace, '07, formerly of Humboldt, Ia., died several years ago.

Charles Youngquist, '04, is reported to have died some two years ago. At the time of his death, Mr. Youngquist was superintendent of schools at Platt, S. D.

WEDDINGS.

Willis W. Spring, '07, and Caroline Kennedy, of Duluth, were married Saturday, April 12th. A party of Minneapolis people many of them formerly connected with the University, attended the wedding.

Jeanette Duvigneaud, '08, and Harry H. Staddon, '09, both of this city, were married last Thursday. After a short trip Mr. and Mrs. Staddon will be at home to friends

after June 1st at 3301 Stevens avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Staddon will take their wedding trip in July going through Yellowstone Park and the Rockies.

APPROVES THE ARTICLES.

Schenectady, N. Y.,

April 19, 1913.

To the Alumni Weekly:

I cannot refrain from a word of appreciation for the series of articles by Dr. Powell, which I have followed with interest. Our University is to be congratulated for securing the services of a man who can bring such sane, virile thought to bear upon the problems of our modern life.

Charles N. Young.

A NEW EXCHANGE.

The Weekly has just received from the Alumni Association of the University of Texas the first number of *Alcalde*. This number contains one hundred pages with several full page inserts. It is an exceedingly interesting and well put together publication.

"LA POUDRE AUX YEUX."

The Circle Francais of the Alliance Francaise is planning to give a French play, "La Poudre aux Yeux," in Shevlin Hall, Thursday evening, May 8th, at eight o'clock. The preparation of the play has been under the direction of Mr. Luther Wood Parker, instructor in French, and much hard work has been done in preparing to put on a creditable performance. Mr. Parker takes one of the leading roles himself, the other parts being played by advance French students. Mr. Parker has had experience with the Ben Greet Shakespearean players and was an assistant stage manager for that company. He has played parts in French plays in the University of North Carolina and the University of Chicago.

INSPECTION OF CADETS MAY 19th

Inspection of cadets by Captain William H. Raymond, general staff U. S. Army, will take place on the morning of May 19th. In the afternoon there will be a sham battle between

the University cadets and the cadets of St. Thomas college.

ANNUAL RIVER TRIP.

The entire department of agriculture will make their annual trip on the Mississippi river on Friday, May 23rd. The steamboat "Redwing" has been chartered for the occasion. The trip will be down the Mississippi to Prescott, thence up the St. Croix where a picnic dinner will be served. This has been an annual affair with the agriculture department for many years.

FACULTY WOMEN PLAN PICNIC.

The faculty women's club are planning a picnic to be held at the agricultural department May 31st. The men of the faculty have been invited to take part in the festivities. In the evening a play, written by Merle H. Shumway, a student, will be given in the chapel. The play which sets forth the effect of agricultural school training on country life, will be staged under the direction of Miss Estelle Cook, of the department of English.

Outdoor games, such as the children of twenty five years ago played, will provide entertainment before the picnic hour.

BIRTHS.

Born April 7th, 1913, to Reverend and Mrs. George E. Silloway of Duluth, a son, Charles Thompson. Mrs. Silloway was Margaret Thompson, Ex '10 Minn., and '10 Washington University. Mr. Silloway was '02.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Goertz, both of the class of 1911, a daughter, Donna Marie, April 15th, 1913, at Mountain Lake, Minn.

Born to Dr. and Mrs. Wade R. Humphrey of Stillwater, Minn., a son, William Cloyd, March 18th. Mrs. Humphrey was Luella Woodke, '08.

Born to Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Paulsen, of 3100 Pleasant Ave., Minneapolis, a son, John Edward. Dr. Paulsen was a member of the medical class of 1909.

WILL EXPERIMENT WITH SUGAR BEETS.

The department of agronomy will cooperate with the U. S. department of agriculture in experimental work in sugar beet culture.

Several plats of ground in Carver county have been selected by Professor Bull who will be in direct charge of the work. Another season it is planned to greatly extend the scope of the investigation as well as the district through which the experimental work will be carried on.

CHURCH OFFERS UNIVERSITY EXTENSION WORK.

Dr. Hardin Craig, of the department of English, has been conducting a class, Tuesdays and Fridays during the college year, at the Church of the Redeemer in this city. More than eighty young people have been pursuing the courses offered and plans are made to continue the work another year. The work has been in American and English literature of the 19th century. Dr. Albert E. Jenks has been giving a parallel course in anthropology during the same period.

The work has been declared an unqualified success and much enthusiasm has been aroused over the work.

URGE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

The delegates present at the Northwestern Printers cost congress, held in this city last week, urged the establishment of a school of journalism at the University and organized a propaganda to secure that end.

SILVER SHOWER FOR DEAN WESBROOK.

Last Tuesday evening Dean Wesbrook was entertained by sixty friends, nearly all of them members of the faculty of the medical school, who gave him a dinner at the Minneapolis Club. President Northrop presided as toast-master and speeches were made by President Vincent, Drs. Greene, Ritchie, Beard and Robertson. Table silver ranging from salt shakers to tea sets and plate were presented to Dean Wesbrook. Dean Wesbrook has just received the degree of doctor of laws from the University of Manitoba.

POWELL ON KIPLING.

Dr. John Walker Powell spoke in Chapel last Thursday before a fair sized audience upon "Kipling as an interpreter of life." Dr. Powell characterized Kipling as one who sees

life from more sides and with greater zest than any other writer of the present day.

MRS. AVERY SPEAKS.

Mrs. Avery (Elizabeth Bruchholz, '08) spoke before the young women in Shevlin Hall last Friday noon. The subject of her talk was "Perspective." It will be remembered that Mrs. Avery was formerly secretary of the University Y. W. C. A.

ST. PAUL ENTERTAINS GLEE CLUB.

Last Saturday evening the University Club of St. Paul entertained the University Glee Club at a banquet.

VAUDEVILLE SHOW FRIDAY NIGHT.

Last Friday night the Sophomores presented a seven act vaudeville show in the University chapel.

MAXWELL APPOINTED DEAN.

Asa F. Maxwell, '96, of Spokane, Wash., has been appointed dean of the college of pharmacy in the State College at Pullman, Wash., Mr. Maxwell expects to come to the University this spring to do some graduate work in the Minnesota college of Pharmacy before assuming the duties of his new position at Pullman. Mr. Maxwell has been in Washington for many years. He received his degree in Pharmacy from the State College of Washington and has been a member of the State Board of Pharmacy in Washington since 1911. He is president of the Registered Pharmacists of America.

TWO 'VARSITY WOMEN CANDIDATES.

Miss Josephine Schain, Law '07, and Miss Eliza Evans, Law '08, are candidates for appointment as secretary of the recently created minimum wage commission for women and children.

WORD FROM JOHN MERRILL.

John E. Merrill, '91, president of Central Turkey College at Aintab, Turkey-in-Asia, has been laid up at the hospital for the last three months. He is gradually recovering his strength, however, and will soon be back carrying his usual amount of work. In a recent letter, Mr. Merrill suggests a plan for a

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University Mission such as other institutions have established in China, India and elsewhere. The place Mr. Merrill suggests is at Aleppo, a city of 250,000 and the chief Mohammedan city now remaining without a real missionary occupation. He suggests an American high school for boys and thinks that it might soon be self-supporting.

BABCOCK DEAN.

The following items from the Alumni Quarterly of the University of Illinois explain themselves—

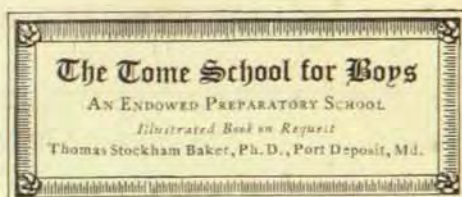
"At its March meeting the Board of Trustees elected to the position of Dean of the new college of Liberal Arts and Science, Mr. Kendrick C. Babcock of the United States Bureau of Education. He was born at South Brookfield, New York, in 1864. He took his bachelor degree from the University of Minnesota in 1889, and his master's degree and his doctorate at Harvard in 1895 and 1896. He taught for a time in the country schools of New York, and then became instructor in history and English at the University of Minnesota. In 1896 he became instructor in political science and history at the University of California. He retained this position until appointed president of the University of Arizona in 1903. He has been with the United States Bureau of Education for the past three years. He is unmarried, is a member of Delta Tau Delta, having served as national president of that organization from 1893 to 1899. He is the author of "The

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rise of American nationality," and has written many articles for magazines. He expects to begin his work as dean with the opening of the college year in September."

"Professor Guy Stanton Ford, Ph. D., of the department of history, has accepted a call to the University of Minnesota as dean of the Graduate School, and chairman of the department of history. He will assume his new duties on the first of September. He has been professor of modern European history in the University since 1896, and has been an efficient member of the faculty. He was active head of the head of the department of history during Professor Greene's year of absence. His resignation is a distinct loss to the University."

'12 Ag—Henry Werner is teaching agriculture in the high school at Thief River Falls, Minn.

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