

THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

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THE LEGISLATIVE SITUATION.

Since the last previous issue of the Weekly, the finance committee of the Senate made a tentative draft of the items to be included in the University appropriations as follows:

Legislative Budget for Biennium 1915-17.

1. For maintenance, \$611,200 annually (formerly \$483,000). \$500,000 allowed.

2. Fuel (University, including University Farm), \$90,000 annually (formerly \$60,000). \$90,000 allowed.

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

4. General Library, \$20,000 annually (no increase). \$15,000 allowed.

5. General Repairs for the University, \$32,500 annually (formerly \$25,000). \$30,000 allowed.

6. University Hospital Support, \$95,000 annually (formerly \$80,000). \$85,000 allowed.

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

8. Scientific Books and Apparatus, \$25,000 annually (no increase). \$20,000 allowed.

9. University Extension, \$50,000 for the first year of the biennium; \$55,000 for the second (formerly \$40,000). \$25,000 allowed.

10. Physical Education and Public Health, \$9,000 annually (new app.). \$5,000 allowed.

11. University High School, \$10,000 annually (new app.). \$5,000 allowed.

12. Summer Session, \$3,500 annually (new app.). \$3,500 allowed.

13. Mines Experiment Station, \$15,000 annually (formerly \$10,000). \$10,000 allowed.

14. Mines Support Appropriation, \$9,500 annually (no increase). Disallowed.

15. Geological Survey, \$8,250 annually (formerly \$6,500). \$6,500 allowed.

16. Repairs and Alterations, University

Farm, \$18,600 annually (formerly \$17,500). \$17,500 allowed.

17. Campus Maintenance, University Farm, \$3,500 annually (formerly \$3,000). \$3,500 allowed.

18. Agricultural Library, \$12,000 annually (formerly \$9,000). \$9,000 allowed.

19. Agricultural Extension, \$65,000 annually (no increase). \$50,000 first year and \$40,000 second year allowed.

20. Forestry Experiments and Support, \$17,250 annually (formerly \$15,500). \$15,500 allowed.

21. Agricultural Experiment Station Investigations and Research, \$76,200 annually (formerly \$60,000). \$50,000 allowed.

22. Seed Inspection, University Farm, \$5,000 annually (no increase). \$5,000 allowed.

23. Hog Cholera Serum Production, University Farm, \$10,000 annually (no increase). Disallowed—cared for in separate bill.

24. Remodeling the Library Building, \$10,000. Allowed.

25. Enlarging Heating Plant and Lining Tunnel, \$55,000. Allowed.

26. Contagious Wards and Clinical Annex and Equipment, \$100,000. Disallowed.

27. Electrical Engineering Laboratory and Equipment, \$80,000. Disallowed.

28. Paving and Grading, \$8,000. Allowed.

29. Special Book Purchases, \$30,000. \$15,000 allowed.

30. Sundry "U" Equipment Items, \$46,000. \$35,000 allowed.

31. Enlarging Home Economics Building and Equipment, University Farm, \$45,300. Allowed.

32. Power House Enlargement and Equipment, University Farm, \$30,000. Allowed.

33. Seed House and Service Building, with Equipment, \$20,000. Disallowed.

34. Enlarging Hog Cholera Serum Plant

and Equipment, \$10,000. Disallowed—cared for in separate bill.

35. Special Improvements, University Farm, \$17,500. Allowed.

36. Special Improvements, Crookston, \$9,500. Allowed.

37. Dining Hall and Auditorium, with Equipment, Morris, \$50,000. Disallowed.

All items from this point are allowed as requested.

38. Special Improvements, Morris, \$16,500.

39. Additional Land, Morris, \$2,500.

40. Special Improvements, Grand Rapids, \$5,000.

41. Institute Hall and Equipment, Duluth, \$7,000.

42. Land Clearing, Duluth, \$3,000.

43. Special Improvements, Zumbra, \$7,600.

44. General Maintenance, Crookston, \$45,400 annually (formerly \$39,900).

45. General Repairs and Alterations, Crookston, \$7,500 annually (formerly \$5,000).

46. General Maintenance, Grand Rapids, \$10,000 annually (formerly \$7,000).

47. Repairs and Alterations, Grand Rapids, \$2,000 annually (new).

48. General Maintenance, Morris, \$34,500 annually (formerly \$25,000).

49. General Repairs and Alterations, Morris, \$9,000 annually (no increase).

50. General Maintenance, Duluth, \$7,600 annually (formerly \$6,100).

51. General Support, Waseca, \$4,400 annually (formerly \$3,900).

52. Alterations, Repairs and Minor Improvements, Waseca, \$1,375 annually (new).

53. General Maintenance, Zumbra, \$4,000 annually (formerly \$2,000).

It is to be distinctly understood that this is not final. The committee has agreed to give the University a hearing today and there is a general feeling that at least three or four items will be advanced. The committee has made it clear that while a cut must be made, and practically no allowance made for additional development and expansion at the present time, it is anxious that the University should not be crippled in carrying on the lines of work already going on. To this end only

three items, outside of the building program, which is practically denied in its entirety, have been cut below the amount given for the same purpose two years ago.

It is said to be probable that the committee will allow a substantial increase in the general support fund which is the one thing most needed. It is hoped that an additional sum can be secured for agricultural experimental work. This item was seriously cut. The agricultural extension work, while cut, will have substantially the same support that it has had in the past year on account of the Lever bill which brings an appropriation from the national government for work in the same line.

The University extension item was seriously cut, and judging from the statements that have been made, it is not likely that this item will be restored to what it has been. There seems to be a pretty general feeling in the state that the University has been going too fast with its extension work and the legislature in response to this feeling has reduced the amount that has been available for such work during the current biennium.

Of course, the bill, after it has come from the senate committee, must receive the approval of the house committee before it can go to the legislature for action. It is quite probable, however, that the senate committee bill will be adopted by the house, as a sub-committee of the house committee has been sitting with the senate committee, while the University matters were being considered. While the program put up by the Regents was less than that of two years ago, the reduction was wholly in the amount requested for additional buildings. The only building that the committee has allowed, so far, is the addition to the home economics building, which has just been completed and which is already overcrowded.

If \$50,000 additional can be secured for general support, making the amount each year \$550,000, the University will not be seriously crippled in continuing what it has already begun, but it will not be possible to do some things which ought to be done as soon as possible and which the friends of the University had hoped might be done at this time, that is, to secure a sufficient number of instructors so as to reduce the size of classes to something nearer what

is universally acknowledged to be a proper size.

The rumor that President Vincent would resign if the appropriations were cut is absolutely without foundation.

PUBLIC EXAMINER'S REPORT.

The report of the public examiner, prepared by Major Havill, his deputy, is very complimentary to the business management of the University. The examiner finds little to criticize and much to praise.

It was unfortunate that public attention should have been distracted from the vital part of the report, by the emphasis given by the public press to some figures, concerning the cost of educating students in the various colleges. The figures given, while correct, were based upon an assumption that gave them no value as throwing any real light upon the question of the cost of education. They were not, strictly speaking, properly a part of the report of a public examiner, though, if properly understood, they could not possibly mislead anyone.

The public discussion of this matter, which had no relation to the primary purpose of the examination, gave the impression, unfortunately, that the University was being criticized by the examiner—which was far from the truth.

The figures given for the various colleges were obtained by adding up the total expenses of the college for one year and dividing by the number in the graduating class. It is parallel to the case of a railroad which had a train running from Mankato to St. Paul. It started out with twenty passengers, twenty more got off or on the train at various points, forty passengers made some part of the trip, but only ten rode through to St. Paul. To divide the cost of the trip among the ten who made the complete trip would be no more misleading than to divide the cost of a year's instruction among the members of the graduating class.

Major Havill is a capable examiner and expert accountant, but his statistics, while literally true, were in this case most misleading. The following statement will help to make the matter a little more clear and will show that even he had no thought that his figures would be taken as they were.

A conference was held recently between representatives of the public examiner's office and officers of the University with respect to calculations of expenditures upon graduates in the various colleges and schools of the University. Major Havill pointed out that his figures had been misinterpreted in the press reports. He quoted from his report as follows: "Considering the graduates of the University as the finished products of the schools and colleges, the per cent of students receiving degrees to the number registering (in the same year) will give a basis for arriving at economic operations. * * * The average net expenditure (per graduate) for operation and maintenance for the year was \$1,645.61." The basis of calculation is clear. For this purpose only graduates are considered. The instruction of non-graduating students or of students taught by one college for another may be regarded as by-products. In the case of the medical school, all the hospital expenses were included, the service to the indigent poor being also regarded as a by-product.

Major Havill said he regarded his figures not as per capita costs, but as calculations valuable for comparison from year to year or with similar figures for other universities. It was agreed that the per capita cost worked out by the University on a "student-hour" basis conform to the usual method employed by universities, and that these results are not in conflict with the public examiner's figures which, as has been shown, were calculated on another basis.

FULL TIME FOR A PROFESSOR.

A great deal of criticism has been aroused during the present session of the legislature concerning the amount of time devoted to classroom work by various professors. It is pointed out that some professors have but ten hours of classroom work a week, with the implication that this is all the time which the professor devotes to his University work. In order to meet this objection, the president of the University has called for statistics from the members of the faculty asking the amount of time devoted to work in each of the following lines: Hours in classroom; in laboratory (including preparation of materials); personal preparation for lectures, recitations and laboratory

work; reading of quiz or theme papers; interviews with students; administration and official correspondence; committee and faculty meetings; private research; experiment station work; reading and study to keep abreast of one's subject; extension and field work, and other duties.

The figures were not in time to be published in this issue of the Weekly, but so far as they were available they indicate that instead of ten hours a week, the average was nearer sixty for each professor, devoted to lines of work necessary for him to engage in in connection with his position on the staff of instruction.

VOTE NOT UNANIMOUS.

It was announced in the last previous issue of the Weekly that the vote taken upon the Mayo proposition, by the board of directors, was unanimous. The secretary so made the record, but it appears that the record is an error, one member of the board having voted against the adoption of the statement as published.

BILL BEFORE UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE.

Last Monday Representative Paul W. Guilford introduced a bill which had been drafted at the request of a committee of physicians. The bill is general in its terms and is in harmony with the recommendation of the alumni in the action recently taken upon the Mayo Foundation proposal.

The bill, which is very short, is as follows:

"Neither the University of Minnesota nor any of its colleges, school or departments, shall affiliate or unite with, or delegate any of its teaching functions to any person, firm or corporation not under the exclusive supervision and control of the Board of Regents."

The bill would undoubtedly prevent the carrying out of the proposed affiliation with the Mayo Foundation, unless that proposal is so modified as to give the University exclusive control of the endowment of that foundation.

The bill was referred to the University committee. It is backed by a strong committee of physicians, who will endeavor to secure its passage.

It is said that practically every county

medical organization in the state will adopt resolutions urging its passage.

COLORS FOR COLLEGES.

A committee of the Students' Council has been working for some time on the question of selecting distinctive colors for each college of the University. The committee has made its report, which must receive the official sanction of the deans in order to become the official colors of the University. The recommendation is:

Arts and Letters, white; Home Economics, white; Law, purple; Philosophy, blue; Science, gold and yellow; Engineering, gold and yellow; Fine Arts, brown; Medicine, green; Agriculture, russet; Forestry, russet; Pharmacy, olive; Dentistry, lilac; Music, pink; Veterinary Science, gray; Mines, gold and yellow; Chemistry, gold and yellow; Library Science, lemon; Pedagogy (College of Education), light blue; Commerce and Accounting, drab; Graduate Nurses, green and white.

COLLECTING MATERIAL ON THE WAR.

Mr. Gerould, the University librarian, has just received a consignment of material from Paris. This material consists of contemporary accounts of the war that is going on in Europe at the present time. There are various sorts of documents, including illustrated periodicals giving an account of the war from the French point of view. Similar material is being collected for the University in London and Berlin. The whole will constitute an exceedingly interesting and valuable addition to the University library.

ANNUAL ENGINEERING BANQUET.

The annual engineering alumni banquet will be held in the main engineering building on the evening of Tuesday, April 13th, next.

AGRICULTURAL ALUMNI AGAINST SEPARATION.

Something over a year ago the paper published by the alumni association of the agricultural department charged that the school at St. Anthony Park suffers because it is connected with the college. A committee was appointed at that time to investigate

and report at the annual meeting of the alumni to be held this year. The alumni held their meeting last week and received a report from the committee stating that they could find no basis for the charge which had been made; the alumni took action against any proposition to separate the school from the college.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL.

Every Member of the Class of Ninety Is Expected to Be Present.

At the last annual meeting of the Class of Ninety a committee was selected and given the duty of rounding up as many members of the class as possible for the twenty-fifth annual, which will occur the coming June.

While we have had annual meetings during the years since we left college, and while they have all been enjoyable occasions, we hope to make the coming reunion particularly memorable, and urge that every member of the class who receives this will make an effort to be in Minneapolis during the whole of commencement week this year.

There are three particular things to which the committee wishes to direct the attention of the members of the class.

Most important of the three for the present moment is to begin planning at once to be present at the twenty-fifth annual and at the alumni day reunion of all graduates of the University.

Special efforts are being made to make the coming alumni day an event in the history of the University, and we want our class to make as good a showing as possible. The class reunion will be later in the week.

Next in importance is the matter of membership in the Alumni Association. In the office of the association there is a silver cup, and engraved on that cup are the numerals of each class, sixty per cent of whose living members are also life members of the Alumni association.

According to the last report, the academic class of ninety had twenty-five members—two members short of the necessary sixty per cent. Six members of the engineers were life members, and this is also just two short of the number necessary to make sixty per cent.

The life membership fee of the Alumni association at the present time is \$10—only

ten dollars. A check for that amount sent to Secretary E. B. Johnson of the Alumni association—provided the sender of the check has a deposit to cover it in the bank on which it is drawn—will make him a life member. There will be nothing more to pay—no assessments.

We are informed by the secretary that the association will make very liberal terms. You may send a check for half the amount any time between now and the first of the coming June and take a year in which to pay the balance. You will find it much more satisfactory, however, to pay it all at once and have it off your mind.

On the first of next January the membership fees will be advanced, following action to that effect taken at the recent annual meeting.

The members of the Class of Ninety never were "pikers." Let's keep the record clean.

Last, but also important, we would like to see every member of the Class of Ninety a subscriber to the Alumni Weekly. If you are not a subscriber, you do not know what you have been missing, and if you become one you would not be without it.

The subscription price is \$2 per year, but just now the secretary is making a special offer. One year's subscription price—two dollars—will bring the Weekly to you until a year from next June. The Weekly is good now; the association wants to make it better, and your subscription will help.

Neither membership in the Alumni association nor the subscription to the Alumni Weekly, however, should cloud your vision so that you cannot see the importance of the coming reunion of the Class of Ninety. We want you here—and we want you to bring your families.

Through the courtesy of the editor of the Weekly this issue is being sent to each member of the class whose address we have.

CHARLES L. SOMMERS,
FRED M. MANN,
JOHN F. HAYDEN,

Committee.

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE COMMENCEMENT.

The graduating exercises of the school of agriculture at St. Anthony Park took place in the auditorium of the school last Wednesday afternoon. The program included a demonstration of the care of the sick, by

Olga C. Bolstad. A bed was placed in the center of the stage and a young woman, representing a patient, was cared for by Miss Bolstad, who showed the proper methods of caring for the sick in the home. She was assisted by Daphene Little of Seaforth, a member of the graduating class. The patient was Harriet Miller, a junior.

Silas E. Sampson of Motley showed how every farmer could do his own blacksmithing. On the stage he had a real forge in which a fire was going and he made a gate hinge as a demonstration.

Helen Lathrop of Hugo demonstrated how hot lunches could be cooked in rural schools.

Hugh H. Smith of Minneapolis talked upon physical training for the farmer. Burch N. Bell of Walnut Grove spoke upon the need of nitrogen in the soil. Elmer J. Setrum of St. James talked upon efficiency in arranging the farmstead.

President Emeritus Cyrus Northrop was the commencement speaker and President Vincent conferred the certificates. The graduating class included 169 members.

GERMAN BOOKS IN LIBRARY.

The University library has recently added 250 volumes "Statistics des Deutschen Reiches." The series deals with the economic and social problems and other statistics of the German empire, including labor statistics, labor and commerce, industries, etc.

UNIVERSITY ISSUES IMPORTANT GEOLOGICAL BULLETIN.

The University has just issued in co-operation with the United States geological survey, Bulletin No. 12, upon surface formations and agricultural conditions of north-western Minnesota, prepared by Frank Leverett. The bulletin also contains a chapter upon climatic conditions of Minnesota by U. G. Pursell. The bulletin is well illustrated and is accompanied by a pocket map. It fills over 80 pages and forms an exceedingly interesting and valuable contribution to the literature upon Minnesota topography and agricultural conditions.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY.

The University has just issued as bulletin No. 4 in the Current Problems series, Social and economic survey of a community in the Red River valley, by Louis D. H. Weld,

assistant professor of economics and chief of the division of research in agricultural economics. The bulletin fills over 90 pages and is illustrated by half-tone plates and tables.

GRAY ON INCREASE OF RAILROAD RATES.

Professor John H. Gray, head of the department of economics, has an article in the Journal of Political Economy for February upon, The public view of the railroads' need for an increase of rates. In summing up, Dr. Gray says:

"The question in the public mind is simply: Are the railroads ready to show their full hands, to conduct their enterprises soberly as public services, and, in general, to square their actions completely with prevailing doctrines of law, ethics, economics and social welfare? When they have done this, if they find the game not worth the candle, are they willing to transfer their property to the public for that just compensation guaranteed to them by the constitution, or will they insist on trying to run the roads in a manner at variance with the deliberate, sober public opinion?"

"Private ownership with public regulation may, in fact, be logically unsound under present conditions, and may prove in the end unsatisfactory to both parties. However, if I am any judge of public opinion, the day of unregulated privately owned railroads or other monopolies are ended, and if public regulation proves, in the issue, incompatible with private profits, then the form of ownership will change for good or for ill."

REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

The University has just issued the 22nd annual report of the Agricultural Experiment Station, covering the year ending June 30, 1914. The report includes a carefully prepared financial statement, together with reports on the various lines of work carried on by the station during the past year. It fills 72 pages and is for free distribution to anyone who calls for it.

DEAN VANCE PROPOSES COURT OF CONCILIATION.

In the course of his address made before the office men last Thursday evening, Dean

Vance, of the University law school, advocated the establishment in this city of a court of conciliation for the settlement of petty civil differences, neighborhood troubles, wage accounts and minor claims, without the aid of lawyers or resort to formal legal procedure. The court would work something as follows:

The complaining disputant would tell the court his grievance without any formal pleading and the other party would be summoned to tell his side of the case. The court would then advise them as to their rights and suggest a form of settlement that would be fair in the case. It has been found that where this has been tried a large number of cases have been settled without expense to the parties involved and with substantial justice to all concerned.

MAPS NEARLY FINISHED.

Professor J. Paul Goode, '89, of the University of Chicago, has just completed his new wall maps of Africa, physical and political. Each map is 46x66 inches, and the quality of the workmanship is very high. There are two maps remaining in the series, one for South America and the other of the United States, which are now on the presses and will soon be on the market. Professor Goode has been working on this series of maps, devoting a large portion of his time to the same, for the past six years.

Professor Goode lectured before the Geographic Society of Chicago Friday evening, March 12th, upon "The geographic and economic influences in the great war."

FREEMAN COMPLETES INVESTIGATION.

Professor E. M. Freeman, head of the department of plant pathology, recently visited Washington, D. C., to close up some work on which he has been engaged for the past eight years. During this time Mr. Freeman has been co-operating with other experts in selecting varieties of wheat, with a view to developing rust-resisting qualities in wheat. The bulletin which gives the results of these investigations will soon appear from the press of the United States department of agriculture.

PAINTER WINS PILLSBURY PRIZE.

Carl Painter won the Pillsbury contest of the present year with an oration upon "The hope of peace." The second place was won by Hildegard Wanous, with an oration upon "The message of Russia." R. V. Riley won third place, with an oration upon "Hamilton and the constitution."

Mr. Painter's oration was an unusually thorough and carefully prepared document, and was delivered with a force and fire that carried conviction. The oration showed that motives for war are inherent in the philosophy of nations. The theory of the survival of the fittest, that economic advantages come through war, must be exploded. Extent does not make prosperity. If there is no advantage in aggression, there is no need for war. Progress comes not with fighting, but with co-operation. The hope of peace then lies in the explosion of the two illusions that cause war; namely, that war gives economic advantage, and that war preserves the integrity of a nation.

BEN GREET PLAYERS AT THE UNIVERSITY.

On the 7th and 8th of June, the Ben Greet players will appear on the campus knoll in Shakespeare repertoire. The plays to be given have not yet been selected. The senior class is in charge of the arrangements. The plays have been set this year so as not to interfere with alumni day.

CHEMISTRY BUILDING TO BE DEDICATED MAY 24th.

The date for the dedication of the chemistry building has been set for May 24th. Dr. Ira Remsen, president emeritus of Johns Hopkins University, and the leading chemist of the United States, will deliver the principal address on that occasion.

TO BE NAMED FOR MRS. POTTER.

The committee of the board of education has decided to name the girls' vocational high school The Frances Squire Potter Vocational High School for Girls. A number of prominent citizens appeared before the committee at its recent meeting and urged this.

SCHOLARSHIP IN EDUCATION.

The college of education has at its disposal a graduate scholarship of \$225. Applicants for this scholarship should address letters of inquiry to the secretary of the college of education, University of Minnesota.

"RED RIVER AGGIE."

This is the name of the annual publication of the senior class of the Northwest school of agriculture, located at Crookston. This year's publication is a very creditable one, and is filled with the usual material contained in such books. The work is put together in attractive shape. The school is in charge of Superintendent C. G. Selvig, Ed. '07.

CONCERNING PROFESSOR HAYNES.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a University professor to President Joseph W. Mauck, of Hillsdale College, Michigan. The letter was written to President Mauck to inform him of the death of Professor Arthur Edwin Haynes:

"I want to tell you one little story which to me illustrates more than one side of his wonderful character.

"In April of last year, some two or three months after the second hemorrhage which practically destroyed his sight, leaving him about such vision as we would have if we had to look all the time through a piece of frosted glass, I was at his house. He told me he could distinguish forms such as trees and people, but could not see even the largest print. 'But,' he said, with his rare smile, 'I saw the first robin.'

"How was that,' I asked.

"Well,' he said, 'as I was sitting here on the porch a little black flicker passed between me and the sky and I knew it was a bird. It lighted out on a post and sang and I knew it was a robin.'"

Today, in Professor Arthur Edwin Haynes, many have a beloved friend and helper who has entered that phase of eternity for which this phase is preparing those of us who remain to follow him later. He allowed himself to be prepared by the Great Potter of the universe for the section reserved for those who have overcome, for he was always pliable. Professor Haynes lived as one whose life was

"all twisted up with that of others," and in loyalty and love reached out a sympathetic hand and shared in the sorrows of the bereaved and in the trials of the straggling—especially the college students.

My mother, my father, and we, all of us, knew his ministrations. My brother, of the University, of the 13th Minnesota of the Spanish-American war, was one of his boys. The remains of that boy are in a quiet cemetery in a small Wisconsin hamlet, brought home from Manila, after he had suffered and died from malignant disease. That the professor's soldier monument stands on the University campus means much to us, but that the professor's great heart was one of much love, directing him to deeds of comforting helpfulness in a most trying time, means infinitely more, and I wish to pay the highest tribute possible to such a man.

T. H. COLWELL.

FORUMS TO DEBATE CARLETON COLLEGE.

The Forum Literary society recently accepted a challenge for a debate with a literary society at Carleton college. The question will be, Resolved, that the United States should adopt a program of absolute disarmament.

STUDENT LOANS MODEL OF "TAJ MAHAL."

Lovers of the unique and beautiful will be delighted with the exhibit on the second floor of the library building of a facsimile of the Palace Taj Mahal, which has been loaned to the University by V. R. Kokatnur, of Bombay, India, Shevlin fellow in chemistry, 1914-15.

VAUDEVILLE PLANNED FOR APRIL.

The University players will present a vaudeville program, prepared under the direction of Dr. Anna Phelan, some time in April. Two plays will be given, "Miss Civilization," by Richard Harding Davis, and "The far-away princess," by Sudermann. The other features of the program are a repertoire of songs, "The bear story," by James Whitcomb Riley; a monologue, interpretative dancing and a musical number.

COLONEL LAMBERT RESIGNS.

Cadet Colonel Howard T. Lambert resigned from active command of the First Cadet Infantry Tuesday and Cadet Major Theron G. Methven is promoted to fill his vacancy. Colonel Lambert will act as colonel and brigade inspector. Captain Thorgny C. Carlson is promoted to the grade of Major I. R. P., Vice Major Rollman having resigned.

SCANDINAVIAN MAY FETE AT THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The Scandinavian Society has decided to give its exercises, which have been planned for some time past, at the department of agriculture, May 6th. The main part of the program will consist of two Scandinavian one-act plays and folk dances. Plans for the event are being made.

WATSON OUT OF TRACK WORK.

Fred Watson, Minnesota's star distance runner, recently fell on an icy walk and injured his knee. It will be impossible for Watson to take part in track events for the remainder of the current year. He will be obliged to stay in bed for a week or two until his knee has somewhat recovered.

LECTURE APRIL 6TH.

Dr. Kuno Meyer will lecture under the auspices of the Germanistic society April 6th. His subject will be "The golden age of Irish civilization."

ATHLETIC CARNIVAL APRIL 17TH.

The date of the spring athletic carnival has been set for April 17th. Only "M" men and those who have made a name for themselves in athletics at the University will be entitled to take part in this carnival. The affair is said to be distinctly a social event and not an athletic contest. The entertainment is to be based upon the year's athletics, and while every line of sport will be in some way recognized, there will be no serious competitions. Burlesque games and races will be arranged, including a girls' basketball game, mock football, tumbling and clog dancing. The program will continue from 8 to 10 o'clock, and will be followed by a dance which will last until 12 o'clock.

INSPECTION DAY MAY 21ST.

The military department has reported that the annual inspection of the cadets will be held at the University on the 21st of May. It has not yet been determined who will conduct the inspection.

SHAKOPEANS AND FORUMS TO CLASH.

It was recently stated that the Forum Literary society had won the championship of the Forensic league. This statement was in error. In order to enjoy that distinction, the Forums must meet the Shakoepsans and best them in debate. Both teams are in the finals and the contest will be a lively one.

STUDENTS GIVE CHAPEL PROGRAM.

On Thursday, March 25th, a musical program entirely by students was given in the chapel. Emily Morris, of the Euterpean club, gave a group of three songs. Carl A. Andrist gave two violin selections and Earl Fisher, of the men's glee club, sang three songs. The program was unusually interesting and was heartily applauded by the students.

WOMEN'S GYMNASTIC CONTEST.

The department of physical education for women gave the third freshman gymnastic contest Tuesday, March 30th, in the armory. The affair was an invitation affair, each student being allowed to invite two guests. The exhibition included phases of the work done by the freshman class since beginning work last fall.

FRESHMEN GIRLS WIN CHAMPIONSHIP.

The young women's basketball tournament held at the University Saturday evening, March 27th, resulted in the freshmen winning the championship. The score was 19 to 11 in favor of the freshmen. The sophomores were in the finals, but were unable to score against the greater skill of the first year women.

FIRST DANCE AT THE MINNESOTA UNION BUILDING.

The first dance at the Minnesota Union building was held Friday evening, March 26th. There were 78 couples present. The affair was pronounced a success.

Let us do your Spring Cleaning

We are neutral, but find that our French Dry Cleaning wins.

Gross Bros.
MINNEAPOLIS DYE HOUSE

DYERS
CLEANERS
LAUNDERERS

86-88-90 South
Tenth St.

"BACK TO THE FARM."

"Back to the Farm" is still being played and everywhere it is played it is receiving enthusiastic applause. It was recently staged at Paynesville, Minn., and later at Brooten.

"The Booster" has been revised a number of times and is still being tried out.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Professor West, of the department of agricultural chemistry, was recently kept away from his classes for a week by an attack of pleurisy. He has recovered and his back at work again.

Dr. L. J. Cooke, who represents the Northwest on the basketball rules committee, recently attended the meeting of that committee in New York City.

On March 8th, Mr. Edwin H. Hewitt

spoke on architectural education in France and student life at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. Mr. Hewitt spoke particularly on the inspiring intimacy and mutual respect between master and pupil and of the inspiration afforded the younger students by the kindly interest and wise council of the "anciens" who, as a rule, retain their enrollment in the school until they reach the age limit of thirty years.

Professor Schlenker, of the German department, recently delivered a very interesting lecture on Germany and the present war. The lecture was given in the agricultural college chapel.

Professor J. T. Frelin, of the department of French, gave a talk before the French Club upon the life of the Igorots of the Philippines. Professor Frelin lived in an Igorot village where he taught for several years.

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The general Alumni Association is an organization of alumni and former students of the University of Minnesota members and former members of the regents and faculty are entitled to become honorary members. Its object is to unite the alumni in the service of the university. The business of the association is managed by a board of directors chosen by the separate college alumni organizations—each college is represented by two directors.

The board is constituted as follows: The college of science, literature and the arts—Gratia A. Countryman, '89, Alice Rockwell Warren, '04. The college of engineering and the mechanic arts—William I. Gray, '92 and Harry E. Gerrish, '05. The department of agriculture—D. A. Gaumnitz, '04 and John A. Hummel, '99. The college of law—Hugh V. Mercer '94 H. D. Frankel, '00. The college of medicine and surgery—Soren P. Rees, '97 (Acad. '95) and James S. Gilfillan, Med. '97. The college of homeopathic medicine and surgery—Asa J. Hammond, '96 (Acad. '91) and Albert E. Booth, '99. The college of dentistry—Thomas B. Hartzell, '93 (Med. '94) and Frank E. Moody, '96. The college of pharmacy—Arthur G. Erkel, '02 and Manley H. Haynes, '11. The college of education—Conrad G. Selvig, '07 and Paul C. Higbie, '07. The school of chemistry—Frank W. Emmons, '99 and Edward J. Gutsche, '04. The school of mines—Merton S. Kingston, '04 and Alfred Y. Peterson, '08. Ex-officio—Henry F. Nachtrieb, '81, president; Horace Lowry, '00. Vice President Charles F. Keves, '96, Law '99, treasurer; E. Bird Johnson, '88, Secretary.

Professor H. L. Slobin, of the department of mathematics, entertained the Cosmopolitan Club at his home March 27th. The program for the evening was South Africa and Canada. Professor C. W. Howard, of the department of agriculture, who has spent considerable time in South Africa, was on the program.

John F. McGovern addressed the University Catholic association Sunday, March 28th, upon his experiences while on a trip through Europe several years ago.

Mr. J. I. Lyle, of the Carrier Air Conditioning Company of America, delivered an address Thursday evening, March 25th, upon "Air conditioning," before the students of the college of engineering. The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides.

Dr. H. T. Eddy, emeritus professor of mathematics, spoke before the engineering class on Friday afternoon, March 26th, in the engineering auditorium.

Otto S. Zelner, of the department of civil engineering, delivered a lecture on "Map making and reading" before the boy scout masters of the Twin Cities, March 22nd.

President Vincent will give a talk on "Public speaking" in the auditorium of the main engineering building at the University at 4:00 o'clock on Friday afternoon, April 9th.

Dr. J. A. L. Waddell, consulting engineer of Kansas City, will give a series of lectures to the upper class civil engineers on "Bridge construction" in the early part of April. Dr. Waddell is an engineer of international reputation and a specialist in bridge design.

Allen D. Albert, until recently editor of the Minneapolis Tribune, gave a talk to the students of the college of engineering, Friday afternoon, March 12th, on the subject of "The making of a newspaper."

In the last number of Engineering News, Mr. F. R. McMillan, instructor in the department of experimental engineering, has a paper devoted to the "Shrinkage and time effects in concrete." This paper is a forerunner of an engineering bulletin shortly to be issued as a research document of the University.

Engineering bulletins dealing with "Concrete road construction," by Professor C. F.

Shoop, of the experimental engineering department, and on "Secondary stresses and other problems in rigid frames, a new method of solution," by Mr. G. A. Maney, of the department of civil engineering, will shortly be issued as research documents of the University.

The serum plant at the University farm suffered a slight loss by fire last Tuesday noon. The fire started from an electric furnace and the loss was about \$200.

The Alpha Delta Phi swimming relay team won the inter-fraternity relay cup Saturday, March 27th, after a close and exciting contest.

A new feature has recently been added to the military organization—a mounted messenger department of motorcycles. The military department has requested cadets who own motorcycles and who desire to take part in this work to organize as a mounted guard which will take the place of the required drill work.

Commandant Lenz says that the training of cadets is not for the purpose of making a showy and useless machine of precision, but to produce an organization of clear-thinking soldiers who can co-operate intelligently on the battlefield. To this end the companies and battalions each week are given a practical military problem to be worked out. The cadets are thus being taught actual military strategy.

The date for the final swimming meet for young women, to be held under the auspices of the Women's Athletic association, is Thursday, April 15th.

The farm branch of the Y. M. C. A. recently conducted a campaign in which \$2,119 was pledged. Sixty-six per cent of the students contributed an average of \$2.59 each.

The University male quartet gave a musical and optical illusion program in the University chapel March 23rd. The audience was fair and thoroughly appreciative of the really excellent program that was offered.

The junior girls entertained the freshmen girls at Shevlin Hall March 27th, with a program in which many of the leading lights of the University were cartooned in real life. It is said that a delightful time was enjoyed by both the freshmen and the juniors.

The Miners, who won the intramural hockey championship this year, have gained the additional distinction of winning the intramural handball championship. The Miners won 8 out of 12 games which they played. The Medics were next to the Miners, having won and lost the same number of games.

The Architectural society of the college of engineering of the University of Minnesota has arranged a series of lectures by practicing architects of the Twin Cities, with a view of bringing the architectural profession and the school into closer touch with each other.

During the past week the post-senior mechanical engineers of the college of engineering of the University of Minnesota have been practicing in making boiler tests. The entire class, under the supervision of Professor Kavanaugh, has been conducting a series of tests on the boilers in the University heating plant, for the purpose of determining the relative merits of the various stokers in use. In addition to this, J. A. Colvin and Fletcher Rockwood have been assisting at a boiler test at the North Star Malting Works. The purpose of the test was to try out a steam jet draft system, installed by the Ideal Electric & Mfg. Co.

PERSONALS.

'76 Ex.—F. A. Chamberlain is president of the new consolidated First and Security National Bank of Minneapolis.

'79—W. L. Bassett is spending two months in California. His address is Avernon building, Los Angeles, Cal.

'86—J. W. Bennett, who is engaged in newspaper work in St. Paul, is seriously ill at the Eitel hospital, Minneapolis.

'88 Eng.—John O. Morris has purchased a new home in Chicago at 445 Berkeley Ave., which will be his address from now on. He would be glad to see any of his old University friends at his new home any time they may desire to call. Mr. Morris is special designer of farm implements and expert in factory management and superintendency. He is the inventor and designer of the "Creeping Grip" farm tractor.

'89—Professor J. Paul Goode of the University of Chicago has just issued the maps of Africa in two forms, physical and politi-

cal, the fourth pair in the series of wall maps for colleges and schools upon which he has been at work for some years. The maps are 46x66 inches in size, the physical map printed in twelve colors, the political map in nine colors. These maps are entirely new, from original sources, and represent an earnest effort to achieve the highest quality of work in the map maker's art.

'92—Charles S. Hale went to South America several months ago as the representative of some of the leading Minneapolis firms to look up trade opportunities. Mr. Hale is writing a series of letters to the Minneapolis Journal telling his experiences.

'93—John Walker Powell spoke in Brainerd, Minn., March 19th, upon The theatre as a social force.

'94—John A. Creelius has removed from Utah to "Rosegate," Yucaipa, Cal.

'94 Med.—Dr. E. S. Muir, mayor of Winoona, underwent a serious operation at the Eitel hospital, Minneapolis, last Monday. He is reported to be out of danger.

'95 Law—C. C. Hultquist is now located at Muskogee, Okla. He is dealing in cotton and cotton seed. His office is in the Culbertson building. He has gins at Tulsa, Coweta, Porter, Tallahassee and Haskell.

'96 Eng.—W. N. Tanner has removed from Utah to Anaconda, Mont.

'99 Dent.—Dr. and Mrs. E. Franklyn Hertz (Lucy Dickinson, '97) have recently changed their address from Portland, Ore., to R. F. D. No. 3, Vancouver, Wash.

'00 C. E.—L. E. Ashbaugh, hydraulic engineer for J. G. Hoyt & Company of New York City, sailed on March 1st for Peru and Ecuador. He will be in South America about three months investigating water power projects.

'03 Eng.—T. A. Beyer is vice president of the James J. Berg & Co., engineers and contractors of Salt Lake City, Utah. This company has offices in the Kerns building.

'04—J. A. Danforth is vice president of the Dakota National bank located at Yankton, S. D. This bank has resources of above \$600,000 and capital and surplus of \$85,000.

'05—Hazel Neill, chemist for the Howard Wheat & Flour Testing Laboratory, had a narrow escape from death a week ago. The building in which she was working was destroyed by fire and she was rescued from an

upper story by a ladder furnished by the fire department.

'05—Minnie L. Rank writes from Taiping, Malaya, to say that in spite of the war and hard times the attendance of the school of which she is principal has increased and the income is better than it has been previously. She hopes to be relieved from her teaching work and to be assigned to evangelistic service. It is likely, however, that she will stay at Taiping. Miss Rank says that the school song of her school is written to the tune of "Minnesota" and is sung beautifully by the children. Concluding her letter, Miss Rank says: "Missionaries are not supposed to care anything about football; nevertheless, I enjoyed, in fact all of us on the hill, enjoyed 'Football in Minnesota.' It is needless to say I am very proud of Minnesota."

'05 Law—H. A. Willoughby has been made vice president of the new consolidated First and Security National bank. The new bank has offices in the new Soo building.

'06 Law—David R. Thomas has established a partnership with Robert H. McCune and Charles M. Wunderman under the firm name of Thomas, McCune & Wunderman, with offices at 733 Andrus building. Mr. McCune is also a graduate of the University.

'07—Carl G. Campbell recently sailed for Bordeaux with a shipload of horses on the S.S. Raeburn. Newport News is shipping thousands of horses every week.

'09 Ag.—Carl Gaumnitz has recently changed his address to Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D. He was formerly located at Marion, N. D.

'08—Richard C. Bland is now on the editorial staff of the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press and is living with his mother at 614 Holly Ave. Mr. Bland has had considerable experience in newspaper work. From April, 1914, when he returned from New York to Waterloo, Iowa, until late in February, he was managing editor of the consolidated Courier and Reporter.

'08—Andrew H. Palmer has recently changed his San Francisco address from 679 Pine St. to 1500 Merchants Exchange building.

'09 Law—Oscar W. Bowen is practicing law in this city and has an office at 1102 Plymouth building.

'09—Alfred Davis has recently changed his St. Louis address to 5100 Cabanne Ave.

'09 Law '11—Robert H. McCune has established a partnership with David R. Thomas and Charles M. Wunderman under the firm name of Thomas, McCune & Wunderman, with offices at 733 Andrus building. Mr. Thomas is also a graduate of the University.

'09 Law—Arthur J. Walker is living at 3213 Fifth Ave. S., Minneapolis.

'10 Law—John F. Bonner is living at 2549 Blaisdell Ave. S., Minneapolis.

'10—Carl A. Carlson is teaching in the South High school of Minneapolis this year.

'10—Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Cosgrove (Louise A. Strong) are now living at Le Sueur, Minn.

'10—Mrs. Kenneth Duncan (Frances L. Collier) is making her home at Hibbing, Minn.

'10—Leland S. Duxbury of Caledonia, Minn., is temporarily assistant secretary to the senate at St. Paul.

'10 Ag.—H. E. Dvorachek has given up his position with the college of agriculture of Colorado, where he was associate professor of animal husbandry, to become professor of animal husbandry at the college of agriculture, Fayetteville, Ark. In a recent letter Mr. Dvorachek predicts that Arkansas will become one of the largest live stock states in the country. Mr. Dvorachek is married and has two sons, one two and a half years old and the other two months old.

'10—Mary Hill Heritage is attending Columbia University this year.

'10—Winifred E. Turner is teaching in the West High school of Minneapolis this year.

'11 Law—Alex. R. Chestnut is practicing his profession in this city at 640 McKnight building. His home address is 3208 S. Dupont Ave.

'11 Law—John R. Coan has an office at 805 Palace building, Minneapolis.

'11 Law—Darlington Davenport's address is 2600 Newton Ave. S., Minneapolis.

'11—Leah Drake is principal of the high school at Chaska, Minn.

'11 Med.—P. R. Fulton is in the language school at Canton, China, studying Chinese. Dr. Fulton is to have charge of the hospital for men (Van Norden Memorial Hospital) at Lieu Chow.

'11 For.—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Gillis (Charlotte Raymond, H. E. '11) have recently gone to the Philippine Islands. Mr. Gillis, who has been with the United States forestry service at Port Hill, Idaho, will teach in the forestry school connected with the University in Manila.

'11 Law—Gustave S. Holm, who is practicing his profession in this city, is located at 1047 Plymouth building.

'11 Eng.—Watkins W. Jones, chief engineer of the Standard Coal company of Standardville, Utah, has an article on the "Equipment and operation of a new Utah mine," in the Coal Age of February 27th. The mine is worked on the three-entry plan, the pit cars are weighed by an automatic recording machine and railroad cars are weighed before and after loading. Coal dust is burned as fuel under the boilers. The electrical equipment and boilers were selected by Mr. Jones and all the concrete work done under his supervision.

'11—Albert C. Klatt and Mr. Leonard V. Koas, who were last year superintendents at Graceville and Glencoe, Minn., respectively, received their M. A. in education at the spring convocation (March 16th) at the University of Chicago.

'11 Law—Orrin H. Larrabee's address is 87 North Seventeenth St., Minneapolis, Minn.

'11 Law—Walter F. Larrabee is living at 1519 Brook Ave. S. E., Minneapolis.

'11—Francis L. McDonald is living at 497 Seventeenth Ave. S. E., Minneapolis.

'11 Law—John F. McGovern has signed a contract to coach the Macalester football team for the coming season at a substantial increase in salary.

'11 Eng.—Clyde Methven is located at Hastings, Minn.

'11 Law—Harry Ravicz has an office at 854 McKnight building, Minneapolis.

'11 Law—Walter J. Troegner is living at 4708 Washburn Ave. S., Minneapolis.

'11 Law—Frank J. Williams has an office at 300 New York Life building, Minneapolis.

'12—N. P. Anderson has opened an office for himself at Sherburn, Minn. Up to the present time Dr. Anderson has been associated with Dr. R. C. Farrish, Med. '01, of that place, but they have decided to dissolve partnership.

'12 Law—George T. Gorham is wire chief for the South exchange of the Northwestern

Telephone Exchange company. His address is 2627 Third Ave. S.

'12 Law—Albert J. Lobb is living at 108 E. Thirty-sixth St., Minneapolis.

'12 Eng.—L. S. Ryan has recently changed his address from Marble to Little Falls, Minn.

'14 Dent.—Joseph S. Brown has located at Prince Rupert, B. C., for the practice of his profession. His post office address is Box 876.

'14—A. W. Gauger, who has been located at Sterling, Colo., recently visited the University on his way to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he is to be chemist in the Bureau of Mines experiment station.

'14 Med.—R. O. Leavenworth has taken over the practice of Dr. T. W. Hovorka, '94 Pharm., at Glencoe, Minn. Dr. Hovorka has removed to Albany, Minn. Dr. Leavenworth is the son of Professor F. P. Leavenworth of the department of astronomy. Dr. Leavenworth served as interne at the St. Mary's hospital.

'14—Nellie M. Pender is teaching mathematics in the Mechanic Arts high school of St. Paul.

'14—Katharine Peteler is teaching at Shevlin, Minn.

Elliot Freeman is assistant cashier of the Merchants National bank of Dickinson, N. D.

J. R. W. Ambrose, a former student of the college of engineering, now chief engineer of the Toronto Terminal Railway company of Canada, was among the recent visitors on the campus.

ENGAGEMENT.

The engagement of Elizabeth Smith, Home Economics, and George E. Clark of Windsor Locks, Conn., has been announced. The wedding will take place next month.

THE MAYO FOUNDATION FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL.

By Guy Stanton Ford, Ph. D.
Dean of the Graduate School.
[From the Journal-Lancet]

In discussing co-operation with the Mayo Foundation from the standpoint of the graduate school, it is at least not difficult to keep in mind the essential nature of the problem which the Regents, administra-

tive officers, and faculties of the University are considering. It is an experiment in training some thirty or forty well prepared young graduates of high-grade medical schools for careers as medical scientists, medical college teachers, or specialists in active practice. The net result, if the difficult work is well done, is, in all three fields, a needed social service. The University has the right and the obligation to undertake it and, in doing its part, to make use of every opportunity and means for adequate training in this relatively unoccupied field. It cannot too often be emphasized that what is here contemplated has nothing to do with the old polyclinic idea of a graduate school of medicine where a group of busy city practitioners gave a hurried six weeks' course to practitioners who went home with a certificate to frame and a debt to pay by sending patients to the city specialists. The plan in contemplation will require of a selected group that they spend three years in advanced work, meeting at the end the most rigid tests possible, that of showing their calibre, as investigators, by the preparation of a scientific contribution which definitely increases our ability to cope with disease. Medical educators and university administrators who are assuming the responsibility of making this exacting preparation possible could have but one possible fear, and that is—not that there might be too much material, too many qualified instructors, too much financial support—but rather that in every point there may be too little. In considering this essentially educational problem, all fears may be reserved for our limitations and none for our opportunity to diminish them by co-operation and control of the Mayo Foundation.

Since September, 1914, the graduate com-

mittee of the medical school, as the responsible unit of the graduate school, has been directing the work of a group of a half dozen such graduate students as I have described above. The problems involved have never been adequately worked out in any university. It is all path-breaking work. Only the four essentials of all adequate graduate work were clear—only well prepared students should be encouraged, only well trained instructors should be in charge, adequate clinical facilities and material were essential and the results of bringing these three factors together should be tested by the established standards of scientific research. In none of these things should undergraduate standards prevail. Where a half dozen cases or operations might give the undergraduate student the accepted treatment, a hundred might be too few to enable the graduate student to strike out in new paths.

This was the situation when, after following in a general way the discussions of the medical faculty concerning co-operation with the Mayo Foundation for graduate medical research and education, I made a personal investigation of the matter from the standpoint of the graduate school. If the reader will recall the first three essentials of graduate work mentioned above, qualified students, qualified instructors, adequate material and support, he will have in mind the approximate standards any graduate school administrator would apply.

My investigation was made in the second week of January and I found a condition existing which satisfied me upon all three points. There was in existence a well endowed teaching foundation whose funds were already sufficient to carry its part of a teaching staff and laboratory equipment, and in addition give good paying fellow-

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ships to a group of graduate students. Of the wealth of material and equipment for such students, I should need to make no mention, if it were not for the fact that I am not speaking of the first floor of the Mayo building primarily, nor of the operating rooms at St. Mary's hospital. I found what I was looking for in the laboratories, museum and library of the upper floors, and in the countless case records in the basement of the Mayo buildings. The richness of this material, not seen by the casual visitor, furnishes opportunities for graduate medical work in certain lines such as can be found nowhere else on this continent, nor probably in the world. I found a research and teaching staff, available and at work, sufficient to do its full part in an independent teaching foundation, and most certainly its part in a co-operative plan such as that under consideration. Some of these were doing nothing but research. The only difference observed between those who were engaged part time in clinical practice and our own part time staff was that the private practice in Rochester was conducted under the acid test of observers from all over the world, and in Minneapolis our staff does its teaching in one-half of the day and devotes the other half in its own offices to private practice. Of the active staff at Rochester about eighteen were graduates or former members of the University faculty. This applies also to four of the five educational directors. I found, finally, that a body of about thirty graduate students of international character was engaged on a three-year course and that their preparation was such that I should have no hesitancy in admitting them, with one exception, to the graduate school at the University of Minnesota for the work

we began last fall. As this whole matter of approving students, staff and educational budget is to be in the hands of the University authorities, we should have only ourselves to blame if standards and conditions are not maintained. In other words, there existed an endowed, well-equipped, well-manned research and teaching institution needing only the things we could best supply to make the combination of the Mayo Foundation and the medical school of the University a unique and at present unparalleled graduate school of medicine.

There seemed to me, as the result of this visit, three possibilities. The Mayo Foundation might be left to live its own independent existence, it might seek affiliation with some other university outside the state, or, lastly, it might become what its generous founders desire, a present ally and, ultimately, a great and beneficent part of the University of that state where those founders were born and have spent their lives.

If there be any principle at the basis of our University as at present organized which prevents it from doing its great educational work for the state and the nation and the world by taking advantage of this and similar opportunities when they shall arise in agriculture, arts, engineering or medicine, then let us rebuild on principles that will enable us to fit our function.

It seems fairly easy to understand, I hope, why anyone interested in the development of graduate work would rather face the present fears of the few than have the next generation point out his folly in not having favored at least, an experimental period of co-operation with the Mayo Foundation.

[Reprinted by Request.]

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FEARS UNFOUNDED.

President Vincent, at the hearing before the legislative committee last Tuesday night, expressed great fears over what he termed departure from sound principles in the government of an educational institution, involved in the passage of the proposed law. That is, he feels that it would be very unwise for the legislature to undertake to legislate upon the matter at issue.

We appreciate President Vincent's position, and we should deprecate any tendency on the part of the legislature to act in any specific matter relating to the administration of the institution, **except when such action is directed to the establishment of general principles.**

As we understand it, the proposed law aims to establish a principle in a matter upon which the state has never before taken action. The state has repeatedly done this. For instance, it has passed several acts governing the acceptance of gifts. Such action on the part of the legislature is in no way to be taken as a vote of lack of confidence in the Regents. It is the only possible way in which the people of the state can express their ideas in regard to a general principle which will affect an institution in which every citizen has a deep interest.

We do not care to discuss the wisdom of the law which is up for action. There may be decided question as to whether that particular law is wise.

The authors of the proposed act, however, evidently intended to guard against any possibility of being accused of distrust of the Board of Regents, for the act specifically provides that the Regents shall have exclusive control. That is, if the act should become a law, the people of the state are satisfied to enter into any arrangement which the Regents may think wise, if the Regents, representing the state, are in full control.

Absolutely regardless of whether the particular act in question is a wise one, we believe that the principle, that the people of the state should express themselves on matters relating to the University, involving principles not previously established by the people of the state, is a thoroughly sound one, and should not be interpreted as a reflection in any way upon the members of the Board of Regents, or cause any member of that board to feel humiliated.

LOYALTY OF THE OPPOSITION.

What Senator Putnam asked openly at the hearing last Tuesday night has been charged again and again, in private, during the discussion of the proposed Mayo affiliation. Such charges are ungenerous and unjust. The men who have opposed the affiliation are just as honest, just as fair, just as patriotic and loyal to the state as those who have favored the affiliation.

Because they demanded the facts, and wanted the interests of the state safeguarded, they are not to be charged with insincerity and selfishness and jealousy. These men had nothing to gain and many had much to lose by their action. They showed their sincerity and their loyalty by standing against the current when it would have been much more pleasant to go with it.

Their opposition has accomplished much good already.

Some of these leaders have showed, not once, but many times, during past years their abiding interest in the University and their loyalty to the University and the state by activities that cannot be misinterpreted.

They should be honored for their devotion to what they believe to be right, not insulted by having the honesty of their intentions questioned.

Full publicity, from the beginning, would have obviated much of the opposition. There is nothing that so effectually breeds suspicion as indefiniteness in the statement of a proposition, or an attempt to settle a matter, in which the public is and has a right to be interested, without giving the same full publicity.

It is of the very essence of a public institution that its business should be transacted in public, as far as possible, and that the record of business done should be public property in its entirety.

"NEVER LOOK A GIFT HORSE IN THE MOUTH."

We have heard this much abused quotation (in connection with the Mayo Foundation proposition) until we are heartily sick of it. Every time anyone has had the temerity to raise a question as to the proposed affiliation, he has been met with the remark, "You musn't look a gift horse in the mouth."

Why should not the state look a gift

horse in the mouth, since, if it accepts the gift it must care for the horse for all time to come? There are many gifts, proper in themselves, that the state, or at least the University as a part of the state, cannot afford to accept because entirely foreign to its purposes.

Must the state take all that is offered, regardless of its own interests, and ask no questions? If the Trojans had "looked into the horse's mouth" they would not have fallen before the wiles of the crafty Greeks.

For a public institution, it is quite as fair and far more safe to take as a motto "Beware of the Greeks bearing gifts."

This statement has no direct application to the Mayo proposition—it is a general statement, and was inspired by the frequent repetition of the quotation at the head of this article.

SOME QUESTIONS STILL UN-ANSWERED.

The statement concerning the Mayo Foundation proposals given to the public press by Dean Lyon last Thursday and printed in this issue of the Weekly is the clearest and completest statement yet made public. If such a statement had been forthcoming earlier, it might have been satisfactory to nearly all who are now opposing the affiliation.

Coming, as it does, after so long a time and conceding, as it does, so much more than has previously been conceded in the way of definite information, those who have been asking for more definite proposals naturally feel that since their stand has secured so much in the way of proper concessions, why not hold out until all that is asked is granted?

The substance of the demand of these individuals is that **the University shall be unrestricted in its control.** If the Drs. Mayo had, in the beginning, or should now, give the University the endowment of the foundation outright, the Regents would undoubtedly use the income of that money, substantially as its donors desired, and even though most or all of the work for a time should be done at Rochester, there would be objection on the part of very few.

Conceding, as all must, that the present statement indicates a much more liberal treatment of the University than was indicated by the earlier statements, there are still a few points concerning which many desire information.

The following questions, which are perfectly proper in this connection, we believe cover the points upon which information has been asked, and to which no satisfactory answer has yet been given. Some of the points raised by these questions are vital and there are many who believe that they should be settled before the state is committed to even a temporary affiliation.

First, why should not such a statement come out over Dr. Mayo's signature? Why should it be left to a University officer to give his personal interpretation of the pro-

posal, and then for the daily press to secure actual confirmation of the exact wording?

[The statement published in Thursday night's Journal, quoted as coming direct from Dr. W. J. Mayo, was less full and less satisfactory to those who have asked for greater definiteness than almost any of the previous statements made.]

Second, how long must the income from this fund be expended at Rochester? Does it mean forever? If so, is it wise for the state to tie itself up with such a provision? When the Mayo clinic is gone, Rochester will mean no more than any other town of the state. Why should the University commit itself to maintain graduate work at Rochester in perpetuity?

Third, there is nothing in the statement to indicate whether the University, represented by its Board of Regents, has anything more than a **formal control** of the fund. There is nothing to indicate that they are given **any initiative**, and without **initiative** they cannot have **real control.** For instance, could the Regents request all those giving instruction under the foundation to resign, as was done in the case of the medical faculty a few years ago, and appoint a committee to name a new corps of instruction, regardless of the previous service of the then members of the staff? The control of the University is not as complete over the foundation as it is over the members of the University staff unless this could be done.

Fourth, what has become of that provision by which the Regents, under certain contingencies, that is, "should its conduct become such as to be unsatisfactory to the Board of Regents * * * shall come into full control of the foundation and of the clinical buildings and property appertaining thereto?"

Fifth, it is stated that the work of the foundation will be no more closely in touch with the work of the clinic than the private practice of a professor with his work as an instructor.

It would seem that there must be some mistake here. The professor **comes to the University** and gives his instruction, or, maybe, he meets his students at a **public hospital** where the patients are not his, that is, not pay patients, and gives them instruction.

If the professor took his students into the homes of his patients to give them instruction, or, if he took them to a private hospital in which he had his patients to give them opportunity to observe and study, then the cases would be parallel, but not otherwise.

But the medical faculty, for reasons which are doubtless based on good grounds, has forbidden such activity on the part of the individual professor. Why? If it is a bad thing in one case, when done by a man appointed by the Regents and under their direct control, so far as his connection with the University is concerned, why is it a good thing in another when

done wholesale and under a divided control?

Why should not the Drs. Mayo, if what they really desire is simply the promotion of graduate study and medical research, give the fund to the University and trust to the fair dealing of the state?

It is only fair to those who are called the "opponents" to point out that their position is not that they do not want the University to receive the full benefits which would come as a result of having a gift of a million and a half dollars available for medical education and research. They are as anxious as anyone that the University should receive such a gift, but they are against the present proposal because they do not see that the present proposition can be considered a gift to the University, hence, they oppose it without further modifications, and the modifications which they believe should be made are indicated in the foregoing questions.

DEAN WOODS STATEMENT.

Last Saturday morning's Tribune contained a long statement by Dean Woods, of the department of agriculture, upon the effect of the passage of the act forbidding affiliation with a private institution for teaching purposes.

The proposed law, as we understand it, is right in line with the recommendation of the alumni regarding the same matter. We do not know that it was based upon alumni action and have no reason to suppose that it was.

We quote the alumni statement and the language of the bill to which such strenuous objection is being made:

"We believe that it would be very unwise to accept any kind of a gift, grant, devise or bequest, tendered with a condition depriving the Regents of absolute control of the gift."

The proposed act reads:

"Neither the University of Minnesota nor any of its colleges, schools or departments, shall affiliate or unite with, or delegate any of its teaching functions to any person, firm or corporation not under the exclusive supervision and control of the Board of Regents."

The opposition is based upon two main grounds:

First, that it is against sound public policy for governing educational institutions and shows lack of confidence in the University administration. We have discussed this point in another article in this issue of the Weekly.

Second, that it would prohibit arrangements which all concede are desirable. If this is so, then the position is well taken. But is it so? We cannot help feeling that those who are so much concerned about this point are needlessly alarmed.

The whole matter rests upon the interpretation of the words "exclusive control."

The Regents would certainly be held

to have exclusive control in any matter in which they have:

- (1) The initiative.
- (2) Power to name persons with whom work may be done.
- (3) Power to dictate terms.
- (4) Power to dictate conditions under which work shall be done.
- (5) Power to terminate arrangements, without notice, when conditions become undesirable.

All of these conditions obtain in all work being done at the present time in co-operation with individuals or corporations. We have not been able to learn of a single case which would come under the prohibition of the proposed act.

If a man is employed by the University and paid by the University, even if only for part time, he is under the exclusive control of the University for that part time.

If he is simply employed to give a lecture he is under the exclusive control of the University for the time for which he is paid.

If the University should desire to make arrangements with business houses, to enable men in the commerce courses to secure practical training in business methods and practices, such an arrangement would certainly not be estopped by the operation of the proposed law. The University will have the **initiative**, it will **name the persons** under whose direction the work of the student may be done, it will **dictate terms and conditions** that are acceptable to the University, and may **terminate the arrangement at any time** when such conditions no longer obtain or conditions for any reason are unsatisfactory to the University.

Such arrangements can, in no true sense, be construed as **affiliation** with the institution nor is the University **uniting** with such an institution, in any true sense of the word. The University would certainly not lend its name to such institutions, nor would anyone consider the University as in any sense responsible for the acts of such institutions; in short, it would have no obligation other than to see to it that the conditions under which the student is working are such as to give him what he was sent to the institution to obtain.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY DEAN LYON ON THE PROPOSED MAYO GIFT TO THE UNIVERSITY.

For the benefit of those desiring information regarding the proposed Mayo gift, Dr. Lyon, Dean of the University Medical School, has issued the following statement. Every assertion in this statement has been separately authorized by Doctor William J. Mayo.

Dean Lyon's Statement.

In order that the intended ultimate relation of the Mayo Foundation to the Uni-

versity may be made clear, the following statement is authorized:

(a) The endowment fund of the Mayo Foundation has been paid over to trustees not connected with the foundation. Whether or not the University ever accepts it, the fund can be used only for medical research and education. The fund cannot be recovered by, nor returned to, the private control of the donors.

(b) If the experimental period of affiliation is satisfactory to the Board of Regents and the founders, the endowment fund of the foundation will become the absolute property of the University under two restrictions as to the use of the income:

1. It is to be used for medical research and education.
2. It is to be used in Rochester, Minnesota.

The purpose is to have this fund of the same general character as the Shevlin and Gilfillan funds; that is, endowments for special purposes.

(c) The foundation will stand in the same relation to the Board of Regents and possess only the same degree of autonomy that the medical school does. The board of scientific directors is intended to sustain the same relation to the foundation that the administrative board does to the medical school. The Board of Regents is to be the ultimate authority, but the scientific directors are to have the same privileges as the administrative board, as follows:

1. The privilege of suggesting a budget, subject to the approval of the Regents. This involves the privilege of planning their work just as the medical school does.
2. The privilege of nominating candidates for various positions, subject to appointment by the Board of Regents. This insures nominations for expert positions by a body of experts, and the maintenance of harmony in the organization. This is exactly the medical school procedure.

These privileges of the scientific directors are to be further limited by the requirement of approval of budget arrangements and of nominations by the administrative board of the medical school.

(d) The private business of the Mayo clinic will stand in no closer relation to the foundation than does the private business of part-time University professors to the medical school. In other words, the clinical material of the clinic will be turned over to the foundation for scientific and teaching purposes to the extent that the clinic may deem proper and to the extent that the University may desire to accept.

(e) If the proposals now under discussion do not make these relations plain, assurance can be given that the final documents to be drawn up after the experimental period of affiliation (provided the latter proves satisfactory), will make the above expressed ideas unmistakable and legal.

E. P. LYON, Dean.

Late last night a representative of the Tribune called up Doctor William J. Mayo

of Rochester and read to him the foregoing statement for confirmation.

Dr. Mayo confirmed the statement in every detail.

Reprinted from the Minneapolis Tribune.

PUBLIC HEARING ON UNIVERSITY BILL.

The bill which was spoken of in the last previous issue of the Weekly, which forbade the University to enter into any affiliation or delegate its teaching functions to any institution or individual not under the control of the University, had a public hearing in the senate chamber last Tuesday evening. The chamber was packed and there were a few people in the gallery. Those who favored the passage of the bill were heard first.

Dr. John W. Bell opened the discussion and based his opposition on the ground that such an arrangement as that proposed with the Mayo Foundation would be contrary to public policy.

Dr. James T. Christison followed Dr. Bell and argued along the same line and pointed out that in pursuance of the same policy, the University has already ceased to have relations with private hospitals even though members of the faculty were on the staff of such hospitals.

Senator O. A. Lende said that he did not understand what the Mayo proposition was and asked whether it would not be possible for a statement to be made by some one in authority, so that the committee might have definitely in mind the proposition which was being discussed.

Dean Lyon was then called on and made a statement, briefly indicating the proposition of temporary affiliation and also the probable proposition for a permanent affiliation, very much as it has been outlined previously in the Weekly in official statements signed by the president and other members of the medical faculty.

Senator Andrews then asked whether there was not sufficient clinical material in the Twin Cities within reach of the University to provide all the facilities necessary for graduate work. The answer was an unequivocal no.

Dr. E. L. Tuohy, of Duluth, followed with a very strong speech against the proposed affiliation because it was contrary to University ideals, and, as he conceived it, the highest good of the University as a whole.

Regent Snyder, president of the Board of Regents, then read the law under which the University is authorized to accept gifts.

Dr. Greene followed, making a very careful and complete statement of the case of the opposition to the proposed affiliation, the points having previously been presented in communications which have been published in the Weekly.

Senator Putnam asked what the "special privileges" were, referred to by Dr. Greene in his statement. Dr. Greene explained that if the proposed affiliation with the Mayo Foundation should take place, then the Uni-

We want to give you one of the follow- ing articles

1. A beautiful 40-inch University pennant (sold at the stores for \$1.00).
2. The finest book of University views ever published (a bargain at \$1.00).
3. A sterling silver University seal pin—very attractive.

In exchange for less time than it would
take you to go to the store and buy it.

OUR OFFER TO YOU.

Anyone who will send us one new subscription to the Weekly will be given the choice of any of the above-mentioned articles which every alumnus should have—FREE.

OUR OFFER TO THE NEW SUBSCRIBER.

We will send the Weekly to anyone not now on our list from now to June, 1916, one and one-third years, for TWO DOLLARS. In addition we will send the new subscriber a copy of Football at Minnesota—FREE.

Weekly to June, 1916 (regular)	\$2.40
Football at Minnesota (200 pages)	1.00
Total	\$3.40
To new subscribers, only	\$2.00

To secure the FREE copy of Football at Minnesota, the order must be accompanied by cash or check, and ten cents should be added to all out-of-town checks to cover exchange.

(Use blank on the opposite side of this sheet.)

Thankful For the Notices

The following letter was received from a young lady, a recent graduate of the University:

"In response to your sixth appeal, I enclose check for my subscription to the *Weekly* for the past year. The extra 30 cents is to pay for those six notices. The only reason I have delayed so long has been 'pure cussedness' and procrastination. I would not be

without the *Weekly* for lots more than that. Accept my apology for being so slow and my best wishes for your success."

The following from an old-timer:

"You did me a good service when you got me to place my name on your subscription roll."

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK—For Special Offer.

Name

Address

Enclosed herewith find check for \$2, with exchange, for which please send to the address given above the Minnesota Alumni Weekly to June, 1916.

Signed

Address

Please send me

Premium offered by the Weekly for securing one new subscription.

versity would be under obligation to affiliate with any other high grade institution of a similar nature, and if they refused such affiliation, it would be granting the Mayos special privileges.

Senator Putnam then asked if the whole opposition was not due to "jealousy." A storm of hisses broke loose from all over the room and the chairman had to rap for order, and said that there must be no repetition of such a demonstration.

Dr. Louis B. Wilson, a graduate of the University and formerly an instructor in the University, spoke, telling of the facilities which the Mayos had for doing graduate work. He told of the clinical material and then said that this material could not be moved to Minneapolis even if the money should be given outright to the Regents. He said that the Mayos were prepared to do work in three lines, surgery, medicine and pathology. He explained how they had come to establish research laboratories and how they had gradually come to the giving of graduate instruction. He aroused considerable indignation when he said that graduate work in Vienna, practically meant that physicians spend a few weeks there, coming back with a certificate and a "beer breath." He said that the Mayos proposed to develop specialists in connection with their work at Rochester. He frankly acknowledged that under present conditions there was a weakness in their work and that they needed an affiliation with a University in order to obviate this weakness, that is, they wanted their work to be standardized by the state. He said that the work was going on anyway whether the affiliation with the University took place or not. He indicated that other institutions stood ready to do what the Mayos desired if the University should refuse. He said that undoubtedly some day the clinic would go to pieces and that then the foundation and all that it represented would belong to the University.

He was followed by Dean Lyon, who said that the functions of a medical college as he conceived it, were three, teaching, research and standardization. In answer to the suggestion, why not allow the Mayos to go on and conduct their work as they had been doing in the past? he said that when large sums of money, such as the proposed foundation provided, were left in the hands of private institutions and a self-perpetuating body of men, there was always a possibility of the purpose of the foundation being diverted to some other end than that which the founders had in mind.

He acknowledged that the opposition to the proposition was very strong, but insisted that it was only local, being confined to Minnesota. He frankly acknowledged that the medical profession of the state was practically a unit against it. He then read a number of letters from prominent physicians and surgeons of the country endorsing the project of the proposed affiliation with the Mayo Foundation. He declared that if the motives of the founders

were right, then the people of the state could trust to the Mayos to make the mechanism right.

Dr. Rees spoke very briefly, reporting the action of the General Alumni association which has been previously published in the Weekly, and then said a few words in regard to the clinical material available. There are 1,689 free beds in Minneapolis, most of these being available for the use of the students, either graduate or undergraduate, for instruction purposes. When asked how many beds there were at Rochester, Dr. Rees said that he had been told that there were between 250 and 300 but as representatives of the Mayo firm were present, he would suggest that they be called upon to state the number.

Dr. Wilson said that he didn't know how many beds there were in Rochester, that they didn't count their clinical material by beds, but by patients and said that they had something like 30,000 patients a year. He then said that pay-patients which are represented in the Mayo Foundation are absolutely essential to the proper training of future practitioners.

Dr. Rees also quoted President Northrop as saying that he could not see that any gift was proposed in any proposition which had been put up by the Mayos, to the present time, and that those who opposed it were right in trying to secure the passage of this law, that it was, in fact, the only thing they could do.

Dr. Gates, of Kenyon, then spoke for a few minutes, denying that the General Alumni association could speak for him as an individual alumnus, and made a very strong appeal to the members of the committee to kill the bill.

Dr. Tuohy spoke again for just a minute, pointing out the anomaly of the Mayo proposition, in which they first said that the graduate work would be entirely divorced from the clinic, that the students would not see the patients, and again they said that the patients would be available for the use of students doing research and graduate work.

Dr. E. H. Beckman, of the Mayo Foundation, spoke for a few moments emphasizing the necessity of pay-patients in the training of medical specialists.

President Vincent spoke very briefly, directly to the bill itself, stating that there were two concepts of the University, first, as the cloister, and second, as the center of state-wide life and movement. He plead very strongly for a rejection of the bill, on the ground that it was an interference with the policy of the state, which gave to the Regents the management of the University, in short, it would be discrediting the Regents and would be a precedent for further legislative activity in administrative details. Further, that it would interfere very seriously with many of the plans on foot for the further development of the University.

Dr. George D. Head then spoke for a short time, very much to the point, answering many of the objections that had been

raised and then gave a constructive argument to the end that the regents should have absolute control of everything for which they are responsible to the state. He also pointed out how impossible it is to distinguish between the foundation and the clinic, that practically it is impossible to do so, and that the Mayo firm had absolute control of all arrangements connected with the proposed affiliation and control of all work done under the proposed affiliation during the temporary period, and that there was no gift of money proposed to be made to the University, at the present time, and that the chances of any gift, under the terms of any arrangement so far proposed, were exceedingly remote.

This closed the meeting which had been throughout an extremely "live" one. It was evident all through that the great majority of those present were absolutely against the proposed affiliation with the Mayo Foundation.

The committees took no action, at that time, regarding the bill.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

It has been suggested that there should be placed about the University a number of bronze tablets commemorating prominent members of the faculty who have died. It has been suggested in this connection that the old classes, when they have their reunions, might signalize that event by placing a tablet, in some appropriate place about the University, commemorating the connection of some favorite professor with the University. In this way it would be but a short time before those who have helped to make Minnesota what it is would be given some recognition on the University campus.

The suggestion made is certainly one that deserves careful consideration. We believe that some of the classes that are to have their reunions this spring might well take this matter up and do something to perpetuate the memory of some of the men and women with whom they as students came into intimate contact. Here is an opportunity for some class which is to have its reunion this June to start a custom which is surely worth while.

In this connection it has been suggested that a bronze tablet ought to be placed on the pedestal of the Student Soldier Monument, commemorating the fact that the erection of the monument was made possible by the untiring devotion of Professor Arthur Edwin Haynes, who recently passed away.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

It is yet too early to make full announcement of the program of commencement week. However, some features of the week have been fixed.

The senior class instead of giving an original production this year intends to give as its class play, "The runaway girl," which will be given at the Princess Theatre some time the latter part of May. This is a play which has had great success in London and

other places. There are twenty principal parts in addition to the chorus which is going to be comparatively small this year. The training for the play will be under the direction of Miss Ethel Malcolm who has been engaged as coach and Earle Balch will select the cast. The enthusiasm with which the members of the class are taking hold of this matter promises an excellent production.

The exercises of commencement week will open as usual Sunday afternoon with a baccalaureate sermon in the University Armory by someone yet to be selected.

Monday, as usual, will be class day.

The Ben Greet players are to be at the University Monday and Tuesday evenings giving Shakespearean plays on the knoll in front of the Library Building.

Wednesday will be Alumni Day and the committee in charge promises that an especially live program will be provided. The detailed announcement will probably be made in the next issue of the Weekly.

Commencement day comes Thursday with the graduating exercises held in the Armory as usual. President A. Ross Hill, of the University of Missouri, will give the commencement address this year.

THE SCANDINAVIAN ELEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

[This notice was prepared by Professor A. A. Stomberg at the special request of the editor.]

A monograph on the above subject by Dr. Kendrick Charles Babcock, dean of the College of Liberal Arts in the University of Illinois and some time Fellow in the University of Minnesota and in Harvard University, has recently appeared as the third number of volume three of the University of Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences. Dean Babcock has in past years contributed shorter articles to different periodicals dealing with various phases of Scandinavian history in America, and his latest work is largely an elaboration upon his previous articles, more particularly upon one that appeared in the American Historical Review in January, 1911. Everything that Dean Babcock has written on the subject bears the impress of careful study and accurate information as well as of a liberal and sympathetic mind, and since he is not himself of Scandinavian descent there exists no reason for suspecting that his opinions have been colored by race bias. What he writes about the Scandinavians is therefore specially interesting and valuable.

The author has studied the Scandinavian peoples primarily in order to ascertain their fitness for American citizenship and to make an estimate of their contributions to the economic and cultural wealth of the land. They, like all other citizens of foreign birth, must be judged by the character and preparations which best fit men to contribute to the permanent progress of self-governing people. "The American ideal," says Dean Babcock, quoting in part from R. Mayo-

Smith, "includes manliness—Roman virility, intelligence and the capacity for co-operation ennobled by dignified self-respect, self-control and that self-assertion and jealousy of encroachment which marks those who know their rights and dare maintain them, devotion to law, order, and justice and ready acquiescence in the will of the majority, duly expressed." Judged by these standards the Scandinavian must be rated very high, according to Dean Babcock, for "his homeland shows a very low percentage of illiteracy—approximately one-tenth of one per cent—his life has been saturated with the ideas of thrift and small economies, he has held himself free from domination by priest, landlord or kind, and his history is the story of a sturdy struggle for independence."

The historical survey of Scandinavian immigration, covering about seventy-five of the two hundred pages of the monograph, presents in a clear and interesting manner the salient facts of this movement. The account is based upon standard Swedish, Norwegian and Danish accounts and it may be asserted without fear of successful contradiction, that nowhere else can be found within the compass of seventy-five pages so good a presentation of the facts in English.

The major portion of the work is devoted to a study of the economical, educational, social, religious and political forces that have been at work among the Scandinavians in this country. Desire for land, thinks Dean Babcock, has been their dominant passion. Not only have they preferred to settle on the land rather than in the cities, but they have not been satisfied with small patches but must have big farms. This is of course entirely true of the early immigrants and more so of the Norwegians than of the Swedes, but it would hardly apply to those who have come during the last twenty years. A majority of these have come from factory towns in the old countries, Sweden particularly, and naturally they have sought occupation in factory towns in this country.

The author's estimate of the economic contributions of the Scandinavians is impressive, though of course such computations cannot be assumed to be anything more than mere approximations. Accepting the estimates of authorities in economics that the capital value of each immigrant over fourteen and under forty-five is \$1,000 he finds that until 1905 the Scandinavian immigrants represented a capital value of \$1,080,000,000. "Viewed from one point," says Dr. Babcock, "this capital was just so much given by the gods of plenty to accelerate the development of the West." In addition it is estimated that during the thirty years before 1905 the Scandinavians have on an average each year brought \$2,500,000 in actual cash to this country. But the importance of the Scandinavians as an economic force is not to be found in these contributions, as the author points out, but in their industry, frugality and intelligence.

Dean Babcock gives unstinted praise to the Scandinavians for their interest in education. In acquiring English and in maintaining high standards of education they have a record which no other non-English speaking element can equal. As a people they have been unfaithfully loyal to the public schools. At the same time they have been more active than any other immigrant people in establishing schools of their own where, in addition to the regular subjects, religion and their own languages have been taught. Thus in Minnesota alone the Scandinavians had in 1900 twenty colleges and seminaries (high schools) with one hundred and sixty teachers and three thousand students.

In his account of the religious life among the Scandinavians Dean Babcock shows that he is remarkably well informed and has been able to grasp the significance of various religious movements among them. He finds that conservatism has been dominant in religious questions among them, but this is changing. It may be doubted that the change is as marked as Dean Babcock thinks.

Considerable space is given to the political status of the Scandinavians, and here is where the author is most inclined to fault-finding. He evidently does not think that the insistence of Scandinavians that they be given reasonable consideration in the filling of local and state offices has been either justified or proper. "The pettiness of these squabbles over political recognition and spoils" he thinks "savor of ward politics and machine, rather than of political equity or right." He concedes, on the other hand, that the Scandinavians have hardly ever used their political power to further any of their racial interests.

Dean Babcock concludes his survey with a critical essay on materials and authorities. Very few omissions can be found here and none of any consequence. His list of public documents containing data on the subject of Scandinavians is especially complete. Credit must be given the author for having prepared the best bibliography in the field of Scandinavian history that has up to this time appeared.

THE FIRST CLASS.

The following article was printed in the *Ariel* many years ago. As most of the alumni have never had opportunity to read it, we are giving it space in this issue. The author, Mr. Williamson, is the only living member of the class, Dr. Eustis having died something over a year ago. Mr. Williamson is now living in Portland, Ore. It is hoped that both he and Mrs. Williamson (Helen Marr Ely, '75) may attend the exercises of commencement week this year:

"In complying with the request of the editor of the *Ariel*, to prepare an article relating to the history of the first class of the University, I shall be obliged to rely wholly upon memory. I have now in my

possession no memoranda of those days, and it will not be strange if some errors creep into my article.

"I first entered the doors of the University building about the middle of October, 1867. The University proper had not then been organized, but a preparatory school had been at work for about a week before my arrival. The teachers were Principal W. W. Washburn, who taught Greek; Professor Gabriel Campbell, who taught Latin, and Professor Ira Moore, who taught mathematics. Other subjects were taught by one or the other of the three, as was most convenient. I was cordially welcomed by the teachers, and as a candidate for admission to the most advanced class then organized in the school, I was evidently welcome. My statements as to my proficiency in Latin, mathematics, history, etc., were magnanimously accepted in lieu of an examination into my knowledge of these subjects, and within half an hour from the time of my arrival at the University, I had been introduced to my classmates, Warren C. Eustis and Cornelius Adams, and they were dividing all Gaul into three parts in the classroom for my benefit. During the ensuing two years of preparatory work we three constituted the advanced class of the school.

"About the end of the first term, the first strike, or rebellion, of students in the history of the University occurred. It was confined to our class and knowledge thereof never reached the public nor even the other students of the school. The professors were very anxious to have the University proper organized as soon as possible. This could not be done until students were prepared to enter as freshmen. They proposed, therefore, to carry our class through more than two years' work in one. Principal Washburn and Professor Campbell were both graduates of Michigan University, and they assured us that we could be prepared for entering as freshmen in the classical course at Michigan University by the end of the year. With this end in view, they labored faithfully and enthusiastically. Professor Campbell supplemented our morning hour's recitation in Latin with a half hour's drill in the afternoon, which generally lasted an hour. Our Greek recitation hour was from 11 a. m. to 12 m. Promptly at noon the other students were dismissed, but Professor Washburn was never through with us at that time. He, as well as the other professors, then lived in the University building. His dinner hour—for people in Minneapolis dined instead of lunching at noon in those days—was 12:30, and his dinner bell first rang a few minutes before that time and rang again at the minute. We always heard it; he never did, and was always surprised when one of us told him that his dinner bell had rung twice. Very frequently he failed to let us go then and it would not be until about 1 o'clock, and after his wife had been standing for about fifteen minutes in the door of the recita-

tion room waiting for him, that we would be excused.

"By drilling us daily on our advance lessons, Professors Washburn and Campbell were crowding us through the prescribed Greek and Latin pretty rapidly, but we came to the conclusion that under that system we were not receiving as much benefit as we would from our study of these languages. I am not so sure about it now, but we were very positive in the matter then and formally notified the faculty that we were unwilling to proceed unless our preparatory course was extended to two years. A meeting of the faculty and class was arranged and much persuasion, but no force, was brought to bear upon us, and finally, finding us obdurate, the faculty acceded to our wishes.

"In the fall of 1869, the University proper commenced its career. Col. Folwell was installed as president and the inauguration ceremonies were quite an event in Minneapolis. President Folwell entered upon a very difficult task and his work in the formative period of the University was done with a measure of ability and sagacity which the students of those days appreciate better as they gain in age and experience.

"Our class was reinforced in the freshman year by Sumner B. Woodsum, who remained only one year. When I last heard of him he was a prosperous lumber merchant at Austin, Minn. We also had seven or eight scientific freshmen, but none of them remained with us until graduation, and I cannot now by memory select their names from among the body of students whose names I do remember. We held no class meetings, and owing to the unjustifiable prejudice on the part of the classical students against scientific students, which was pretty prevalent in those days, we, of the classical course, hardly felt that the scientific freshmen were our classmates. Class feeling had not then developed in the University and our personal relations with our fellow students were not affected perceptively by the class of which they were members. This is the only explanation I can give as to my inability to remember who constituted the scientific section of our class in our freshman year.

"In our sophomore year the class was reduced to Eustis and myself. Adams went to Chicago, where he worked as a reporter on daily papers and attended the Chicago University. He is now, I believe, a Ph. D., and is known as Dr. Cyrus C. Adams. He is an editorial writer, especially of geographical articles, and is a recognized authority on geographical subjects.

"This history of our class as such was very uneventful. Our graduating exercises took place in the Academy of Music, now remodelled into Temple Court. The commencement ceremonies were made as imposing as practicable under the circumstances.

"University life, in our days, was a simple affair. We had no social organizations, Greek letter societies, nor clubs. The only

student organizations were the open literary societies and a baseball club. There were no field days and no intercollegiate contests of any kind. We had neither junior exhibitions nor class-day exercises. To the University student of today our life must seem to have been most barren. There were, however, some compensations. We enjoyed in a rare degree as individuals the best work of faithful and able teachers in the class-room and friendly social intercourse with them outside of class-rooms. There was at that time in the lower classes a large number of students of mature years who, although backward scholastically, would have passed anywhere as intelligent men and women. Friendly social relations were easy among such students without regard to class.

"The simple University life of those days was probably better suited to the body of students then attending than the more complex and expensive social conditions found in colleges or universities of greater age. Many of those who then earned their way through the University without missing any of the privileges enjoyed by the students of most ample means would probably have found this an impossible task under such conditions as now exist. In those days the people of Minnesota were yet poor; there were few students who did not have to earn a part, if not all, of the money required for attending the University; ordinary living expenses and books were much more costly than now, and rigid economy was necessary on the part of nearly all of the students. For such students it was better that there was not then in existence a highly developed social organization from which they would have been shut out by poverty.

"HENRY M. WILLIAMSON, '73."

SPELLING REFORM.

The following communication printed in a recent number of the Minnesota Magazine is reprinted in the Weekly by request:

To the Editor of the Minnesota Magazine:

Will you kindly permit one who is interested in practical spelling reform to present in your pages an inquiry to any member of the University senate who voted against the adoption of the phonetic spelling t-h-r-u?

Will you state any objection that can fairly be brought against this simple phonetic spelling? The word comes under the rule for all long vowels. Webster's International dictionary says of the u in rude, rumor, rural, and so on:

"This sound occurs only after r, and does not differ materially from that of oo in food."

The Standard dictionary says:

"Ru, as in rude, always has pure u," and "Pure u is often written oo, as in poor, or o, as in prove."

The Century dictionary says:

"In the full pronunciation this (long u) is precisely yoo, as if written with the

two characters. But there has long existed a tendency to lessen or remove the y-element of the combination in certain situations unfavorable to its production. After an r, this tendency has worked itself fully out; the pronunciation oo has taken the place of u in that situation so generally as to be alone accepted by all recent authorities. * * * The same has happened in a less degree after l."

This is as much as to say, that even if we spell our word t-h-r-e-w, thus seeming to indicate the iotized u, nevertheless the controlling r still forces us to utter throo. It is the same with brew, crew, grew, and the hundreds of words in which a diphthong indicates the vowel sound. Notice a few of the many words in which we daily use this sound spelling it with ew, ue, ou, ui, o, oo, or u, without a thought of impropriety:

barouche	Brutus	brute
bruise	bruin	bruit
brew	crew	cruise
crude	cruet	cruel
cruse	Druid	drupe
Drury	frugal	grew
gruesome	gruel	prove
prudent	Prue	prude
prune	Rube	rubric
ruby	rude	rue
ruin	rule	rumor
rune	Rupert	rupee
rural	root	rutabaga
scrutiny	spruce	truant
truce	truculent	true
truism	truly	truth

I have purposely placed a good deal of "truth" in the latter part of the list given, thinking it may help to heal the blindness of those who cannot see. Truculent (generally mispronounced) is a good word to precede true.

In order to demonstrate the matter to complete satisfaction, I ask any doubting Thomas to utter slowly and distinctly each contrasted member of the following pairs of words. The first of each pair has the diphthongal u, fairly represented by yoo or by i plus oo * * * called the iotized u. The second has pure u, equivalent to long oo:

abuse—bruise	dupe—drupe	pew—Prue
cue—crew	fuel—fruit	tune—truth
due—drew	gule—gruel	use—ruse

It would be amusing, were it not so sad, to note how uninformed upon the subject of phonetics are many of our eminent scholars. Professor Muensterberg, whom we may excuse because he is himself a "foreigner," says, with a sweet innocence of English sounds:

"He (the foreigner) is still more puzzled by thru when he is required to speak it like shoe and true. You have only to write the three words, to, too and two, simply tu, in harmony with thru to make the phonetic victory complete." (From The World Language, McClure's Magazine, November, 1906.)

But everyone will easily recognize the

difference between the tu of tulip and the to of toot, and Professor Muensterberg might well have consulted his English dictionary before writing upon reform in English spelling.

President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, from whom we should expect better things, inasmuch as he is the head of a great university, says:

"There is no excuse for thru for through from any point of view." (Address quoted in American Educational Review, October, 1906.)

The Honorable John Sharpe Williams, brilliant in oratory, advertises his lack of information thus:

"The English 'u' is never pronounced 'oo' and you cannot make 'thru' out of 'thru.'" (From Debate in the House of Representatives, December 14, 1906.)

The only trouble with this statement, and with those of the other eminent gentlemen, is that according to all English dictionaries the only thing that can be made vocally out of thru is throo.

I am sure that the subject of "honetics" should be offered in our state University, to the end that we might sooner have a systematic and national reform in English spelling. At present, this is delayed mainly because of the ignorance and prejudice of supposed scholars. Now will the members of the University senate who voted against t-h-r-u kindly reply if they can find a foot to stand on?

JEAN SHERWOOD RANKIN.

STOMBERG HONORED.

Professor A. A. Stomberg, of the department of Scandinavian, was recently elected chairman of the board of directors of Gustavus Adolphus College for the fifth successive year. He was also re-elected to the publishing board at Rock Island for a term of three years. This board is practically the publishing board for the Swedish people of the United States. It is made up of nine members, chosen from various parts of the country. Dr. Stomberg will attend the meeting of the Society for Scandinavian Study, which is to be held at Evanston April 23d and 24th.

THE 1875 PHOTOGRAPH.

We are publishing this week a reproduction of a photograph taken of the class of 1875, a little while before graduation. There is a story connected with this picture that will be interesting to the alumni.

It appears that one day, in the spring of 1875, Dr. Folwell's class in political science did not show up at the usual time for class work. The next time the class met Dr. Folwell they told him that they had skipped and gone down town to have a class picture taken. Dr. Folwell told the class that their action reminded him of a story of what happened in a saw mill in Northern Minnesota. A crew of men were working in the saw mill, when

a pond in which many logs had been floating was drained and a large number of fish were stranded. The whole crew knocked off work and began gathering a supply of fish. At the end of the week, when the crew came to get their pay, they found they had been each docked a quarter of a day for this. One of them protested to the bookkeeper and wanted to know the why of the dock. The bookkeeper said: "I didn't get any of the fish." Dr. Folwell was naturally furnished with a copy of the photograph.

PERSONALS.

'88—W. C. Rowell, representing the H. W. Wilson Company, of White Plains, N. Y., is now going west on a trip to the Pacific Coast. He will represent the company at the meeting of the American Library association and will attend the convention of the National Educational association as well. He will make an extended tour through the western states and will return to White Plains about the first of September.

'91 Law—Henry G. Wyvell, attorney, of Breckenridge, visited the University last Friday with his two daughters, who are to graduate from high school the coming June and who expect to enter the University in September.

'94—Horace E. Bagley, of Towner, N. D., visited the University last Thursday. Mr. Bagley is practicing law at Towner and reports business conditions in a satisfactory shape.

'98—S. Henry Wolf, who has been superintendent of schools at Minot, N. D., for the past fifteen years, has just been elected superintendent of schools at Hutchinson, Minn. He succeeds H. L. Merrill, who has been in charge of the Hutchinson schools for something over thirty years. Mr. Wolf has made an excellent record at Minot.

'00—Mrs. Lydia Carlson Johnson, of Ft. Pierre, S. D., visited in the city for some week or ten days, recently. Mrs. Johnson visited the University for the first time since graduation. She is engaged in the practice of law with her husband, Julius H. Johnson, of the class of 1900, at Ft. Pierre, S. D. Mrs. Johnson spent several months this winter in charge of the bills in which the women of South Dakota were specially interested. She reports that all bills endorsed by their association were passed by the legislature. Mr. Johnson has announced his candidacy for congress on the Republican ticket for 1916.

'03 Ex. Eng.—R. C. Smith has recently changed his address from Nelson, B. C., to Revelstoke, B. C. Mr. Smith is resident engineer with the C. P. Ry.

'10 Ag.—Professor J. B. Berry announces the summer camp of the Georgia State Forest school which is to be held June

21st to August 21st. The camp will be at Freedom Lodge Forest, Blue Ridge, Ga.

'10—G. P. Gurley is a member of the firm of Howard & Gurley, with offices at Pipestone, Minn. The address given in the directory is incorrect.

'11 Ag.—Leroy V. Crandall has been visiting his parents at Red Wing recently. Mr. Crandall has been engaged in scientific farm work in the vicinity of Port Huron, Mich. Mr. Crandall will be transferred in the near future to a new field, probably near St. Joseph, Mo.

'14—A. W. Gauger has recently changed his address from Sterling, Colo., to 4042 Mifflin street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ENGAGEMENTS.

The engagement of Harry Eldon Gerish, Eng. '05, and Dorothy Louise Kenyon, both of this city, has been announced. The date of the wedding has not been set.

The engagement of Lillian E. Nippert, a former student, and Edgar F. Zelle, '13, has been announced. The wedding will take place early in June.

BIRTHS.

Born to Professor and Mrs. Coates P. Bull, a son, James Tryon.

Born to Professor and Mrs. F. R. McMillan, a son, March 30th. The boy has been given his mother's maiden name—Brockway.

DEATH.

Dr. Laura Linton, for the past fifteen years a member of the staff of the Rochester Hospital for the Insane, died April 1st at Rochester. Dr. Linton was second assistant superintendent and in charge of the women's ward of the hospital. She was also a member of the staff of the state training school for nurses.

Dr. Linton was born in Ohio in 1853. She was a graduate of the Winona Normal and for a time, before completing her course at the University, taught in the high school at Lake City. In 1884 she became instructor in Chemistry and Physics in the Minneapolis Central high school and after ten years service at that school attended the medical school at Ann Arbor for two years and then returned to Minnesota, completing her work for her doctor's degree in 1900. Immediately after graduation she accepted a position in the state hospital at Rochester and has been there since that date.

She is survived by her mother and two brothers, Dr. W. B. Linton, who is also a member of the state hospital staff.

MEMORIAL TO LAMBERT.

Mention was made of the death of Bernard Lambert, '01, in a previous issue of the Weekly. We have just received from his colleagues of the College of Puget Sound a copy of a memoir adopted by the faculty of that college, reciting briefly the chief facts in the life of Mr. Lambert and expressing the sincere regard in which he was held by his colleagues on the faculty of that institution.

TAU BETA PI HOLDS BANQUET.

The fourteenth annual banquet of Minnesota Alpha Chapter of Tau Beta Pi and the first annual banquet of the Twin City Alumni of Tau Beta Pi were held Tuesday evening in the ballroom of the Radisson. There were 70 men present.

Two honorary members were initiated, Professor Frederick M. Mann and Professor John T. Stewart, five alumni members, Messrs. Henry A. Hildebrandt, John A. Bohland, Harry E. Barlow, B. G. Alrick and Earl W. Kelly, and eight student members, Messrs. H. M. Hjermstad, E. W. Houghtaling, C. B. Kerns, W. A. Cuddy, R. R. Boyles, G. T. Anderson, H. T. Thompson and F. A. Davies.

Dean Francis D. Shenehon was toastmaster and responses were made by Messrs. W. H. Cavanaugh, W. I. Gray, Frederick M. Mann, J. B. Frear, A. B. Dunham, E. W. Houghtaling and John T. Stewart.

The officers for the Twin City Alumni association, who were elected last evening, are: President, Mr. J. B. Frear; vice president, Mr. C. F. Motl; secretary and treasurer, Mr. George Maney.

IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Sixteen of the 67 members of the Senate are graduates or former students of the University. They are: J. A. Carley, Law '94; O. A. Lende, '01, Law '03; H. N. Benson, Law '95; A. J. Rockne, Law '94; J. M. Millett; H. H. Bonniwell, '81; N. J. Holmberg; Oluf Gjerset, Law '92; C. L. Wallace, Law '97; Joseph A. Jackson, Law '93; J. D. Denegre, Law '91; P. A. Hilbert, Med. '93; Edward Rustad; Geo. H. Gardner, Law '05; C. E. Adams, 96, Law '00; O. H. Griggs.

Twenty-six, or one-fifth of the members of the House, are graduates or former students of the University. The list follows: R. J. Parker, Law '90; C. E. Southwick, Law '97; C. W. Grant; C. M. Bendixen; A. V. Anderson, school of agriculture; Theodore Christianson, '06, Law '09; J. E. Madigan, '92, Law '94; W. I. Norton, Law '06; P. J. Marwin, Law '10; E. St. J. Condon, Law '07; C. L. Sawyer, Law '97; P. W. Guilford, '97, Law '00; J. A. Larimore, Law '90; L. A. Lydiard, Law '92; J. M. Harrison, Law '99; T. J. McGrath, Law '10; J. B. Sanborn, '05; Geo. C. Sudheimer; A. F. Pratt, '93, Law '95; C. A. Wold; E. E. Adams, '84; L. W. Vasaly, Law '00; S. J. Searls, Law '08; S. C. Scott, Law '01; C. T. Murphy, Law '07; H. O. Borge, Law '98.

Of the ten congressmen representing Minnesota, five are University men: Sidney Anderson, F. F. Ellsworth, Law '01; G. R. Smith Law '93; C. B. Miller, '95, Law '00; T. D. Schall, '02.

Minnesota has also furnished seven district judges for the state: H. O. Hanft, St. Paul, Law '96; H. D. Dickinson, Minneapolis, Law '90; W. C. Leary, Minneapolis, '92, Law '94; A. B. Childress, Faribault, Law '98; I. M. Olsen, New Ulm, '87; Stephen A. Flaherty, Morris; A. E. Giddings, Anoka, '89, Law '92.

FAVORS AFFILIATION.

March 19, 1915.

Minnesota Alumni Weekly:

The controversy which has arisen and seems to threaten the acceptance of the Mayo Foundation leads me to wish to do something to help to head off what seems to me would be a great and irreparable wrong to the medical school and the University.

Never having practiced in Minnesota, but having lived in the extreme eastern and western parts of the country, I believe gives me a better perspective and more unbiased view than one can form in Minnesota.

During my resident in Atlantic City, I attended clinics in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York and made two trips to Germany and Austria. There is no doubt that the fame of the Mayo clinic has spread throughout the world in a way that the people in Minnesota can scarcely appreciate. Every physician and the well-informed laymen of Europe and America

have heard favorably of this institution. I feel sure that any eastern medical school would jump at such an opportunity as is now offered to Minnesota University.

Nothing I can think of would bring a more immediate or larger increment of fame to the medical school than an intimate association with this clinic. And this is not spoken without a full knowledge of the splendid reputation our medical department bears with medical educators throughout the country.

I most earnestly hope that no local feeling will be allowed to lose this great opportunity for the University.

At a meeting of the medical alumni of Seattle, at which every graduate of the medical school was present or sent a communication, the sentiment in form of the proposed affiliation was unanimous and most strongly expressed.

Very earnestly yours,

JAY I. DURAND.

BASEBALL SCHEDULES.

The baseball schedule for the present season follows:

- April 14—Hamline at Northrop field.
- April 16—St. Thomas at Northrop field.
- April 20—Macalester at Northrop field.
- April 23—Iowa at Iowa City.
- April 24—Chicago at Chicago.
- April 26—Northwestern at Evanston.
- April 28—Carleton at Northrop field.
- April 30—Hamline at Hamline.
- May 4—Macalester at Macalester.
- May 7—Iowa at Northrop field.
- May 8—Iowa at Northrop field.
- May 10—Illinois at Northrop field.
- May 12—Carleton at Northfield.
- May 17—St. Thomas at St. Thomas.
- May 20—Wisconsin at Madison.
- May 22—Northwestern at Northrop field.
- May 27—Wisconsin at Northrop field.

The team promises to be an unusually good one this year, and in spite of the bad weather, is rounding into shape.

DEKES WIN BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity recently won the inter-fraternity basketball championship by defeating the Phi Psi by a score of 15 to 11. The final game was played in the armory last Tuesday and a large and enthusiastic crowd was present.

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BATTERY F IS PRAISED.

The army officers who recently made an inspection of Battery F, University detachment of the Minnesota National Guard, expressed themselves as very well pleased with the showing made by the battery. The government has recently made an allowance which will be available July 1st, which will add forty horses to the University equipment and an artillery riding school will be established at the University.

strong as had been expected. The team showed good knowledge of the game and ability to hit the ball. The teams lined up as follows:

Alumni—Capron, cf.; McGovern, 2b.; Wines, 3b.; Kinkle, lf.; Dretchko, rf-p.; Handschu, c.; Hessian, 1b.; Barrett, ss.; Sutton, p.; Elder, p.

U. of M.—Lawler, 2b.; Diedrich, ss.; Quist, 1b.; Pennington, p.; Haedge, 3b.; Mundy, cf.; Aronson, lf.; Hendrickson, rf.; Solon, rf.; Petraborg, c.

Two-base hits, Quist, Wines; three-base hits, Lawler, Haedge, Diedrich; home runs, Lawler; stolen bases, Diedrich, Mundy, Solon 2, Pennington 2, Quist 2; bases on balls, off Sutton, 3; off Pennington, 4; hit by pitcher, McGovern; double play, Solon to Petraborg; struck out, by Pennington, 5; by Sutton, 1; Dretchko, 2.

WINKJER GETS FEDERAL JOB.

Joel G. Winkjer, who has been for the past few years state dairy and food commissioner, has been appointed dairy husbandman in connection with the field work of the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., at a salary of \$2,100 a year. He will take up his duties at once. Mr. Winkjer was formerly connected with this department, but gave up his position in order to accept a position offered him by Governor Eberhart.

TRACK EVENTS.

The following track meets have been planned for the current year:

April 17—Drake relay carnival.
April 24—Novice meet.
May 1—Iowa at Northrop field.
May 8—All-University meet.
May 15—Nebraska at Northrop field.
May 21—Freshmen-Sophomore meet.
May 22—Wisconsin at Madison.
May 29—Interscholastic meet.
June 5—Conference meet at Urbana, Ill.

WIN FROM ALUMNI TEAM.

The Varsity baseball team started the season propitiously with a win from the alumni by a score of 14 to 0. The game was played on Northrop field last Saturday and the Varsity team showed up fully as

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CLASS OF 1875

Rear Row—Leonard, Stewart, Cass, Rank.
Front Row—Miner, Ely, Starritt

THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

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The general Alumni Association is an organization of alumni and former students of the University of Minnesota members and former members of the regents and faculty are entitled to become honorary members. Its object is to unite the alumni in the service of the university. The business of the association is managed by a board of directors chosen by the separate college alumni organizations—each college is represented by two directors

The board is constituted as follows: The college of science, literature and the arts—Gratia A. Countryman, '89, Alice Rockwell Warren, '04. The college of engineering and the mechanic arts—William I. Gray, '92 and Harry E. Gerrish, '05. The department of agriculture—D. A. Gaumnitz, '04 and John A. Hummel, '99. The college of law—Hugh V. Mercer '94 H. D. Frankel, '00. The college of medicine and surgery—Soren P. Rees, '97 (Acad. '95) and James S. Gillilan, Med. '97. The college of homeopathic medicine and surgery—Asa J. Hammond, '96 (Acad. '91) and Albert E. Booth, '99. The college of dentistry—Thomas B. Hartzell, '93 (Med. '94) and Frank E. Moody, '96. The college of pharmacy—Arthur G. Erkel, '02 and Manley H. Haynes, '11. The college of education—Conrad G. Selvig '07 and Paul C. Higbie, '07. The school of chemistry—Frank W. Emmons, '99 and Edward J. Gutsche, '04. The school of mines—Merton S. Kingston, '04 and Alfred Y. Peterson, '08. Ex-officio—Henry F. Nachtrieb, '81, president; Horace Lowry, '00. Vice President Charles F. Keves, '96, Law '99, treasurer; E. Bird Johnson, '88, Secretary.

THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

VOLUME XIV

APRIL 19, 1915

No. 29

COMING EVENTS.

Tuesday, April 20th, 12:00 M. University chapel, address: "The responsibility of the theater audience," Dr. Caryl B. Storrs.

4:00 P. M. University baseball game, Minnesota versus Macalester. Northrop Field.

Friday, April 23d, 4:00 P. M. Lecture recital; "Hugo Wolf," Dr. Edmund Kraus, tenor. The chapel.

Saturday, April 24th, 11:00 A. M. Joint seminar of the departments of anatomy, physiology and pharmacology. General subject: "Physiology and pharmacology of the sympathetic system." Addresses by Professors Hirschfelder, Lyon and Scott, followed by general discussion. 304 Institute of Anatomy.

April 29th, 12:00 M. Hamilton Wright Mabie; chapel. Public invited.

April 30th, 4:00 P. M. Sir Walter Raleigh will lecture upon "Boccaccio." Public invited.

AN UNACKNOWLEDGED GIFT.

There was no more striking thing brought out at the hearing before the University committee last Monday night than the fact that a large number of physicians of the Twin Cities are devoting a large amount of time to the University, for which they are receiving no pay and no recognition. There are sixty-nine members of the staff of instruction of the medical school at the present time, who are thus giving their time and best effort to build up medical education. Up to the time of the reorganization, a few years ago, the major portion of the work of the school was done absolutely without pay. This actual gift of service, if converted into money value, would be large for a single year, and if calculated as covering a long period of years, would dwarf to comparative insignificance the amount represented by the Mayo Foundation.

These men have given this service cheer-

fully because they loved their profession and wanted to see its education placed upon a higher plane. When the whole faculty was asked to resign a few years ago, many of the men who had given their best service for years, free, were not re-appointed. While these men were getting neither money, fame nor professional advantage out of their connection with the University, their hearts were so completely in their work that they must have felt seriously disappointed at being left out of the reorganized faculty.

These men bore themselves like the gentlemen they were and are. They have not complained; they have been willing to sacrifice their personal feelings and pride in their work and have gone along with no word of bitterness, and have stood by the department as loyally since its reorganization as before.

The members who were retained have gone on giving their time and best effort to building up the medical school. They have cheerfully acquiesced in the regulations which have forbidden them to take any possible advantage of their relations with the medical school, and some of the men were the movers in adopting that regulation.

Is it any wonder that these men feel that it is hardly fair to pass by their work entirely, as of little value, and to prohibit them from any possible benefits that might accrue from their connection with the school and then throw the regulation out of the window when such a proposition as that put up by the Mayos is put forward?

Is it at all strange that they should feel that, if the principle is right in one case, it should not be waived in another? When they have given their lives in their devotion to a cause and cheerfully conceded everything required for the good of the cause, is it just that they should be maligned and their motives questioned on account of their

opposition to something which they, long ago, agreed was a bad thing for medical education?

Minnesota owes these men a debt of gratitude which will never be paid. The opinions of men who have shown themselves to be so unselfishly interested in medical education, some of them serving since long before the Mayos had won their reputation as surgeons, should be given careful consideration; the men themselves should be accorded, freely and fully, recognition as honest and patriotic friends of the University, actuated only by the highest motives, and taking the stand they do because of what they believe to be for the highest interests of the state.

Numbered in the ranks of the opposition are men who stand at the head of the medical profession in the Northwest and who rank with the leaders of the profession in this country. To suggest, as has been done repeatedly, that these men are actuated by unworthy motives is to traduce the whole medical profession.

MEMORIAL TO PROFESSOR HAYNES.

Readers of the Weekly will remember that in the last previous issue of the Weekly it was suggested that it would be fitting for friends to place on the campus, as closely connected as possible with the student soldier monument, a bronze tablet to the memory of Professor Arthur Edwin Haynes, who, more than any other one man, was responsible for the erection of that monument. The following letter was received last Friday. Evidently, the suggestion struck a responsive chord in the heart of the writer.

"E. B. Johnson, Esq., Secretary,

"University of Minnesota Alumni Association,

"A short time ago I noticed your suggestion that a memorial in the way of a bronze tablet be placed on the soldiers' monument on the University campus in memory of Professor Arthur E. Haynes.

"This certainly struck a responsive chord in the writer, as I'm sure there was no one connected with the University of Minnesota in 1898 who was more interested in the boys of the University who enlisted during the war. It was also my privilege to know Professor Haynes personally, and being

aware of his great interest in everything of a patriotic nature, it is my pleasure to enclose herewith check for five dollars towards the memorial of which you speak.

"I should like to confer with you and assist in securing further subscriptions from the University alumni who were connected with the different Minnesota regiments. It occurs to me that these subscriptions should be confined to the boys who enlisted, as it would not have the same significance to other University men who were not in the different regiments. I believe your suggestion a good one, and hope that we can erect this slight token of esteem to the memory of our departed friend.

"Very truly yours,

"WIRT WILSON."

The Weekly is willing to receive contributions for the purpose suggested and will make acknowledgment of the same as they come in. It seems best, however, that a committee should be appointed to take charge of this matter and to see that the necessary details are carried out in an orderly way. President Nachtrieb, of the General Alumni association, has appointed the committee as follows: Wirt Wilson, Law '99, of the 13th regiment, chairman; William T. Coe, '94, Law '96, of the 15th regiment; T. H. Colwell, '95, brother of Payson Colwell, of the 13th regiment, who died in service, John Lind, '80, 12th Minn., Glenn R. Matchan, Hom. '99, 14th Minn., Harry P. Ritchie, Med. '96, 13th Minn., Warren A. Dennis, Med. '96, 15th Minn.

The suggestion of Mr. Wilson is that only those who were enlisted and served in the War of 1898 be asked to contribute to this fund. The Weekly would suggest that in addition, members of the families of the men who gave up their lives during this war, or who have since died, would feel it a real privilege to be allowed to contribute toward the desired object. The committee will make an early estimate of the necessary amount required to put the project through, and further announcements will be made soon.

It would be a fine thing to have this ready for dedication on alumni day, June 9th.

Credit for originating the idea of such a memorial is due to Miss Mary Heywood Folwell, '85.

SENATE PASSES APPROPRIATION BILL.

The senate, last Thursday, passed the University appropriation bill, as follows:

State University (Annually).

For maintenance	\$550,000.00
For fuel	90,000.00
Law library	5,000.00
General library	15,000.00
General repairs, betterments and alterations	30,000.00
University hospital support.....	85,000.00
Research and publication.....	10,000.00
Scientific books and apparatus....	20,000.00
Physical education and public health	5,000.00
University High School.....	5,000.00
Summer sessions	3,500.00
Mines experiment station.....	10,000.00
Geological survey	8,250.00
University extension	25,000.00
Remodeling library building, available for the year ending July 31, 1916	10,000.00
Enlarging heating plant and lining tunnel, available for the year ending July 31, 1916.....	55,000.00
Paving and grading, available for the year ending July 31, 1916..	8,000.00
For special book purchases, available for the year ending July 31, 1916	15,000.00
Sundry equipment items.....	17,500.00

Money derived from the rents collected from the old buildings on the new campus extension is appropriated for the maintenance and improvement of the University campus.

Department of Agriculture—University Farm (Annually).

Repairs, betterments and alterations	\$17,500.00
Campus maintenance	3,500.00
Library	9,000.00
Agricultural extension and home education, available for the year ending July 31, 1916.....	50,000.00
Agricultural extension and home education available for the year ending July 31, 1917.....	40,000.00
Forestry experiments and support	15,500.00
General experiment station investigations and research, including studies and noxious weeds, plant diseases, farm management, field crops, agricultural engineering, bacteriology, grain and flour,	

soils, fruit-breeding, horticultural crops, animal nutrition, live stock, poultry, insects, marketing, investigations, hog cholera, bee culture, seed-testing, tobacco and other necessary investigations	50,000.00
Seed inspections	5,000.00
Enlarging home economics building and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1916..	45,300.00
Enlarging power house and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1917.....	30,000.00
Special improvements	8,750.00

Northwest School and Experiment Station, Crookston, Minnesota (Annually).

General maintenance	\$45,400.00
General repairs, betterments and alterations	7,500.00
Special improvements, available for the year ending July 31, 1916	9,500.00
Water Works connection.....	6,000.00

North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids, Minnesota (Annually).

General maintenance	\$10,000.00
Repairs, betterments and alterations	1,000.00
Special improvements, available for the year ending July 31, 1916	6,000.00

West Central School and Station, Morris, Minnesota (Annually).

General maintenance	\$34,500.00
General repairs, betterments and alterations	9,000.00
Special improvements available for the year ending July 31, 1916..	16,500.00

To be expended approximately as follows:

Improvement of water supply	\$6,000.00
Sewerage and drainage ...	5,000.00
Alterations in heating plant	2,500.00
Farm cottage	3,000.00
Additional lands, available for the year ending July 31, 1916.....	2,500.00

Northeast Demonstration Farm and Experiment Station, Duluth, Minn. (Annually).

General maintenance	\$7,600.00
Institute hall and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1917.....	7,000.00
For clearing land, available for the year ending July 31, 1916.....	3,000.00

Southeast Demonstration Farm and Experiment Station, Waseca, Minn.
(Annually).

General support	\$4,400.00
Alterations, betterments and repairs	1,375.00
Fruit-Breeding Farm, Zumbra. (Annually.)	
General maintenance	\$4,000.00
Special improvements, available for the year ending July 31, 1916	7,600.00
To be expended approximately as follows:	
Dwelling for superintendent	\$3,500.00
New greenhouse	2,000.00
Water supply and drainage	2,100.00

OFFER FELLOWSHIPS TO MEDICAL GRADUATES.

The Swedish hospital of Minneapolis has made a definite offer to the Regents of the University to establish five fellowships, each of a three-year period, open to graduates of the medical school of the University. Each fellowship would carry an emolument of \$600 the first year, \$900 the second, and \$1,200 the third year. Each fellow is assured the fullest opportunity for study, research and practice in surgery, medicine, gynecology, obstetrics, bacteriology, pathology and roentgenology. The work of the graduate fellows would be subject to direction, examination and review by the department of graduate study of the University, on the supposition that a diploma of the University would be granted upon the satisfactory completion of the work specified.

The statement was formally made in writing, signed by the superintendent of the hospital and the president of the board of directors. President Vincent acknowledged the receipt of the offer and assured those who made the offer that the plan would receive the careful consideration of the Board of Regents. He also asked that a committee be appointed to consult with representatives of the medical school concerning the proposition.

GRADUATE RESEARCH AND INSTRUCTION TO CONTINUE ANY WAY.

Throughout the whole discussion of the Mayo matter, there has seemed to exist a feeling that if the University did not accept

the Mayo proposition and affiliate with that institution, the work which it is proposed to do under the affiliation would not be done. How this error gained currency is not known, but the facts are that all along the Mayos have stated that they intended to continue this work whether the affiliations plans were carried through or not. The following statement issued by the Mayos sets this point officially at rest:

"To Whom it May Concern:

"The incorporation and organization of the Mayo Foundation for medical education and research is at present complete in all respects. It is now carrying on graduate medical education and research through its board of scientific directors. In case no affiliation is consummated between the University of Minnesota and the Mayo Foundation no change in its organization will be necessary for the indefinite continuance of the foundation and its work. In the event of a temporary affiliation being consummated between the two institutions the present board of scientific directors to be selected and appointed as provided for in the resolutions adopted by the administrative board of the medical school of the University of Minnesota and submitted to the president and the Board of Regents of that institution on March 6, 1915.

"Signed,

"WILLIAM J. MAYO,

"CHARLES H. MAYO,

"EDWARD STARR JUDD,

"HENRY S. PLUMMER,

"DONALD C. BALFOUR,

"Board of Founders of the Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research."

SENATE COMMITTEE APPROVES.

Last Wednesday the committee on education of the senate amended the Sageng bill, and, with but one dissenting vote, recommended it for passage. In its amended form, the bill reads:

"Section 1. The Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota shall not affiliate or unite with any persons, firm or corporation under any agreement, arrangement or understanding which will preclude the board from exercise of any of its functions in the educational management and control of the University or any of its colleges, schools or departments.

"But this act shall not be so construed as to disable the said board from employ-

ing or authorizing the employment of instructors, lecturers or teachers who shall devote a part only of their time or service to the educational work of any department of the University."

SECOND PUBLIC HEARING ON UNIVERSITY BILL.

Last Monday evening the University committees of the house and senate gave the second open hearing to the University bill which has been previously mentioned, which would prohibit affiliation with the Mayo Foundation under any terms that have yet been published. As in the case of the previous meeting, very few of the speakers spoke of the bill itself, but discussed the Mayo proposition from every possible angle. The chairman called alternately upon those who opposed and those who favored the proposition, so as to give both sides a fair hearing. The senate chamber was filled, as on the previous occasion, but this time there seemed to be more of the opponents of the bill present than at the first meeting.

Chairman Adams introduced Dean Lyon, who read the Mayo statement, which is published in this issue of the Weekly.

Dr. G. F. Reineke, of New Ulm, spoke for the Brown and Redwood counties Medical societies. He protested against the affiliation and said of the twenty-three active members of their society, seventeen had signed a protest against affiliation, and that every medical graduate of the University in that district had signed the protest.

Dr. E. M. Clay, president of the medical society, representing five counties, reported a unanimous vote of that society against affiliation.

Dr. E. F. Wanous, of Minneapolis, spoke against the passage of the bill and in favor of the Mayo affiliation. His talk was directed to discrediting the opposition in the Twin Cities.

Dr. R. E. Farr, president of the Hennepin County Medical society, arose immediately following the close of Dr. Wanous' address, to correct what he termed "mis-statments" made by Dr. Wanous. Dr. Farr said that the meeting, at which the Mayo proposition was considered, was held only after a formal notice which brought out the largest attendance which the society had had in fifteen years; that of the 120 members present at this meeting, there were less than seven votes favoring the proposed

affiliation. At the second meeting which was held, and which was called by nine members, in accordance with a constitutional provision of the society, there were not so many present, but the vote was unanimous against the affiliation.

Dr. Sweeney, of St. Paul, made a very strong and conciliatory plea for the proposed affiliation, arguing that it is a question of wisdom and expediency, that it would be a great mistake for the state not to take advantage of the offer. He declared that the present facilities available for the department were barely sufficient to provide for the instruction of undergraduates, and declared that the state would never build a hospital solely for the medical department. He declared that the motives of the Mayos in making this offer were wholly altruistic, and that the objection, that the state was not wise in delegating its teaching functions to a private corporation, was not upheld by modern practice; he told how Yale and St. Louis Universities had recently formed affiliations with private hospitals. As Dr. Sweeney stated it, there are just two questions that should enter into the matter: Are the facilities the best? and Are the teachers capable?

Dr. F. M. Babeock, of Northfield, was the next speaker, and reported that every member of the medical society at that place was opposed to the proposed affiliation.

Mr. J. E. Miner, '75, made a plea for leaving the matter in the hands of the Regents, that it is purely an educational problem, and that the Regents were in much better position to know what was best than anyone else.

E. B. Johnson, secretary of the General Alumni association, was next called on by the chairman, and reported what the board of directors of that association had done, as previously reported in the Alumni Weekly.

In answer to the direct question of the chairman, as to whether he thought later developments would cause the board of directors to take different action if the question should be brought up again, Mr. Johnson said that he thought not. That the action taken was a statement of general principles which would not be affected by any change in the specific proposition.

Mr. H. P. Roberts, of Minneapolis, discussed the legal phases of the opposition to the affiliation, and favored the passage

of the bill. He declared that even the latest statement of the Mayo Foundation gave the University nothing, that the foundation is simply to endow the Mayo clinic; the terms are indefinite, and, at the close of the experimental period, the whole matter must be taken up for negotiation of an agreement. He declared that the Mayos did not need the money; that they wanted to perpetuate their institution; that the University has abolished the private clinic; that the power to name is the important power. He said that the only new feature of the terms was that all the money need not be spent at Rochester. Mr. Roberts declared that the whole proposition, from beginning to end, was a plan to perpetuate the Mayo clinic, and to secure the backing of the state. He questioned the constitutionality of placing an important branch of the University at Rochester so far from the campus.

Hugh V. Mercer followed Mr. Roberts, and made a plea for the affiliation. He declared that it is merely a question of what was best for medical science and that other matters were of minor importance.

Regent Butler then asked Mr. Roberts certain questions in regard to his statement concerning the constitutionality of locating branches of the University at other places than at or near the falls of St. Anthony. He then made a talk on the advance in medical education since his boyhood days and declared that personally he was ready to stand for the affiliation when the terms of such affiliation were properly guarded.

Herbert Temple, a chartered accountant, spoke against the affiliation.

John Crosby, of Minneapolis, spoke favoring the affiliation. He said that if this affiliation was to be permanent the terms should be very seriously considered, but that there was an experimental period and that there could be no possible danger when the University had the power to revoke the arrangement at any time, and said that the bill was in effect a vote of lack of confidence in the Regents.

Rev. J. N. Kildal, of the United Church Seminary, spoke against the proposed affiliation on three grounds. First, that in entering into the proposed affiliation the state would be handing over to a private party the supervision and control of its educational policy in one particular line. Second, he questioned whether the state, as such, is doing wisely to assist a private business or

monopoly in making money. The University is solely concerned in educational work, and it should not place itself in a position where any question can be raised concerning its mixing in with other affairs. He freely granted that the Mayos represent high ideals in medicine, but asked this question: Can we be sure that those who come after the Mayos will have such high ideals? He declared that the Mayos had become powerful; that they wanted more power, and wanted the backing of the state. His third point was that the state had no business to enter into any sort of an affiliation with a religious organization. He showed clearly that the only hospital in Rochester is a Catholic institution, controlled by the Sisters of St. Francis. That when the University became responsible for the Mayo Foundation, the state would either have to build its own hospital or enter into some affiliation with St. Mary's hospital. He expressed it as his opinion that this would seriously involve the future of the University. He declared that the state is able and willing to support any necessary work.

Mr. George M. Gillette then spoke very strongly favoring the proposed affiliation, and declaring that he was not afraid of a partnership if it were for the good of the people and if the terms were fair and just. Mr. Gillette evidently labored under the misapprehension that unless the University affiliated with the Mayos, the work which the Mayos are doing in medical research and advanced graduate work would cease to be done.

Superintendent G. W. Olson, of the Swedish Hospital, endorsed the bill and urged its passage. Dr. Olson said that he had in his hand a bona fide proposition to make to the Regents, offering three-year internships to graduates of the University of Minnesota with pay. He declared that Rochester is not the natural center, but an artificial center; that the Twin Cities are the most natural medical center in Minnesota.

Dr. Louis B. Wilson was then called upon by the chairman, Mr. Adams, and stated that at Rochester there are no free beds. He stated that the Mayos have no hospital facilities whatever and that arrangements are made with the St. Mary's hospitals, conducted by the Sisters of St. Francis. In answer to Mr. Roberts' statement concerning negotiations which would have to follow before a permanent affiliation is ar-

ranged, he declared that Dr. Mayo was not a man who would "negotiate," that the word was put in by the University committee itself. Dr. Wilson said that much stress had been laid upon the gift of a million and a half dollars, that this was subordinate. His whole thought was concerning the scientific work to be done. He said that if the Twin Cities could show him an institution that could furnish the clinical material afforded at Rochester, he would give the Regents the name of a man who would give them five million dollars to endow it. He declared that of the nurses at St. Mary's hospital, thirty-nine were sisters, the other two hundred are not. Dr. Wilson declared that the Mayo clinic had the confidence of the patients and was so in position to carry out the work of studying cases in a way not afforded by any other institution in the country. He explained his reference to the care of patients in public hospitals as "swine," made at the previous hearing, by saying that he referred only to hospitals in Europe and not to those in America. Dr. Wilson declared that he was not against the passage of the bill, but had simply been called on to clarify the situation if possible. He said the Mayo Foundation had no need to earn money; that it proposed to spend money for this purpose.

Dr. Head asked certain questions of Dr. Wilson regarding the ability of the Mayo clinic to carry on proper experimental work in internal medicine, declaring that only where there were a large number of beds, and where the patients could be observed over a considerable period of time, could work in internal medicine be properly conducted. Dr. Head said that the report of the Mayo clinic showed that they had had but 178 medical cases during the year, while in the Twin Cities there were something like 1,500 cases available at all times for such study. He declared ambulatory cases were of little value for the study of internal medicine.

Dr. Wilson explained that every case was studied from every possible point of view, that every bit of information concerning the case was collected, put together and subjected to study by members of the staff, and that they could really accomplish the desired results from their methods. Dr. Wilson said that instead of offering fellowships for which they pay their men, they could fill all of the positions, open at their clinic, with men who would be willing to pay a

large price in order to have the advantages of their institution. He said that they have no obstetric cases. That they did not propose to undertake what they could not do, and do well.

A number of questions were then asked Dr. Wilson by a gentleman in the rear of the room, whose name was not announced. Dr. Wilson, in response to these questions, declared that the Mayos were not urging affiliation. He was asked if he believed that the opposition to the affiliation was honest. He remarked that he didn't care about the opposition, but that if he were called upon to diagnose the case he would diagnose it as "hysteria."

Dr. Greene then took the floor. He declared that Dr. Wilson was not fair in depreciating the work which is being done at the University in order to praise the work done at Rochester. That just as good work is being done at other places as at Rochester. He declared, in answer to Dr. Wilson's statement, that 30,000 cases were treated at Rochester during the year, that between 40,000 and 50,000 visits were made to the University free dispensary each year. He freely owned that the Rochester institution is doing remarkably good work, but declared that the University is doing the same sort of good work—work that in quality and amount will compare favorably with that done at Rochester, and that all of the careful work being done in medicine in the country is not being done at Rochester alone. In answer to the question, why do the medical men oppose the affiliation, he declared that it was not due to jealousy, but because they were reluctant to see the state delegate its teaching functions to any private institution or corporation, and that every plan so far presented by the Mayo Foundation involved such control. He declared that such an arrangement was a threat and a danger to the University medical school. That during the temporary period of affiliation the University gives everything and gets nothing in the way of control.

Dr. Greene was then subjected to a cross-examination by Regent Butler, Mr. Gillette and others, that placed him in an extremely difficult position. He managed to keep his temper and his head throughout and made a mighty favorable impression for his side of the case. In answer to various questions, Dr. Greene said that the proposed affiliation would be an actual barrier, since

it would be a substitute for our own development and graduate work.

There is nothing in the proposed affiliation that gives our graduates any greater advantages than they have now in connection with the Mayo clinic.

The Mayos lack the fundamental laboratories which the University has.

That he would like to see the Mayos' work continue as it is, and would be glad to have an arrangement made, by which they could use whenever they chose the advantages of the University laboratories for special purposes of research, in which they were interested.

The Mayo material is private material. The proposed plan gives the Mayos what the medical faculty has stood as a unit against giving to its own members.

He declared that the majority of the teaching staff of the school of medicine was opposed to the proposed affiliation. In explanation of the faculty vote of 39 to 26 in favor of the affiliation, Dr. Green said:

"A large portion of the teaching staff of the medical school has no vote. Those who rank as assistants, although they may be older in point of service, better prepared for their work, and in every way as capable as any of the instructors, were given no vote, although the instructors had a vote. In his own department, for instance, there are 47 men giving instruction. All but two or three of these men are decidedly opposed to the proposed affiliation. The proportion of clinical men is practically the same throughout other departments. Therefore, it is safe to say that a large majority of the teaching staff of the medical department is opposed to the proposed affiliation."

In regard to a question concerning the origin of the bill, Dr. Greene refused to commit himself further than to say that it was not his bill.

In request for information as to why, in his judgment, the bill had been introduced instead of taking the matter to the Regents, Dr. Greene said that it was impossible to take a matter to the Board of Regents, except at regular meetings, and that it had been repeatedly stated, in the public press and elsewhere, that the Regents proposed to adopt the plan of the proposed affiliation as soon as the matter came before them formally.

One other matter was brought out very clearly in the cross-examination; that is, that the University is receiving the services of a large number of men who are devoting a great deal of time to giving instruction in the department, for which they are receiving no pay whatever, and that these men, under the regulation of the faculty, are not allowed to take any advantage whatever of their position to promote their own practice, and that no one connected with the medical school may direct any person to the private office of any member of the medical staff.

PROTESTS MERCER'S STATEMENT.

Minneapolis, April 16, 1915.

Editor Alumni Weekly:

At the last hearing before the house committee on the University-Mayo Foundation controversy, Mr. Mercer stated that the general alumni board had no power to pass on such a question and had failed to refer it to the alumni at their last annual meeting.

Mr. Mercer did not state that the suggestion to bring the question before the annual meeting had been fully discussed and abandoned because a proposition, so loosely defined by its promoters and concerning which there existed such divergent claims among its supporters, could not be acted upon through a short discussion by a large number of people, few of whom knew anything concerning the facts. Members of the board present at the hearing refrained from correcting Mr. Mercer's statement at the time because of their unwillingness to call further attention to the unfair and depreciatory reflection on the board by one of its own members.

In our own journal and to our own members the true action of the board should be made clear. It is interesting also to remember that Mr. Mercer himself made the motion to adopt the report made by President Nachtrieb. The motion carried, after being seconded by the writer. It was this report, read by Mr. E. B. Johnson before the legislative committee, that Mr. Mercer disparaged.

If our board at present has only the powers of a news agency, full authority should at once be given it to serve the University in a real advisory capacity.

Sincerely yours,

SOREN P. REES.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MAYO PLANS.

Last Monday the official statement of the Mayo Foundation was made public. We quote it in full:

To Whom it May Concern:

The following statement includes and supersedes any other or partial statements made to this date with reference to the matters recited below:

1. The Mayo Foundation for medical education and research was incorporated on the 8th day of February, 1915, and the following are its founders and trustees:

Wm. J. Mayo, Charles H. Mayo, Henry S. Plummer, Edward Starr Judd and Donald C. Balfour, of Rochester, Minn.

The articles of incorporation provide for the creation of a board of scientific directors of the Mayo Foundation, whose duty it is to prepare an annual budget for the support of the foundation, which will be provided by the founders during the proposed experimental period of affiliation with the University of Minnesota. Its further duty is to direct the educational, scientific and research work of the foundation.

During the experimental period of affiliation the members of this board of scientific directors are to be nominated by the foundation, to be approved by the administrative board of the medical school, excepting as to one member, to be nominated by the medical board and to be approved by the foundation, and all to be appointed by the Board of Regents of the University.

2. An endowment fund in the amount of \$1,500,000 has been created for the support of the Mayo Foundation for medical education and research. It is invested in first-class securities. It has been placed in the hands of Burt W. Eaton, George W. Granger and H. J. Harwick, in trust for the uses of said foundation; it being the duty of said trustees to invest, reinvest and accumulate the interest on such endowment fund during the proposed experimental period of affiliation between the medical school of the University of Minnesota and the Mayo Foundation.

3. The basic principles of negotiation for permanent affiliation between the University of Minnesota and the Mayo Foundation, should the proposed experimental period of affiliation prove satisfactory to both parties, shall be as follows:

(a) The Board of Regents will take the

place of the present trustees of the endowment fund of the Mayo Foundation.

(b) This endowment fund will be placed permanently in the hands of the Board of Regents of the University, to be vested in and administered by said Board of Regents, and to become the absolute property of the University, subject only to the following conditions:

(1) That it be invested or reinvested in first-class municipal, county, state or federal securities.

(2) That its income be used for the promotion of medical education and research.

(3) That the foundation be maintained in the city of Rochester, Minnesota. This condition is not to be construed to mean that all the income of the endowment fund must be spent in the city of Rochester. Whilst the foundation will be there maintained and its educational and scientific work will be conducted and directed from there, appropriations from the income of the endowment fund may be used for the promotion of medical research throughout the state, or at any available or desirable point, in any work of medical investigation.

4. The immediate management of the scientific and educational work of the foundation will be entrusted to the board of scientific directors, which will sustain the same relation to the foundation that the administrative board does to the medical school. The Board of Regents will be the ultimate authority, but the board of scientific directors will have the same privileges as the administrative board of the medical school, to-wit:

(a) The privilege of suggesting an annual budget for the expenditure of the income of the foundation, subject to approval by the administrative board of the medical school and to final action by the Board of Regents.

(b) The privilege of nominating candidates for vacancies on the board of scientific directors and for positions on the educational staff of the foundation, subject to approval by the administrative board of the medical school and to appointment by the Board of Regents.

5. All teaching members of the Mayo Foundation are to be approved by the administrative board of the medical school and by the dean of the graduate school and are to be appointed by the Board of Regents; and all credits for work done in the Mayo Foundation as at the University, and all

degrees to which such credits may lead, are to be recommended by the dean of the graduate school and granted by the Board of Regents. All courses of instruction for graduate students will be arranged by joint committees of the medical school and of the Mayo Foundation and will be approved by the dean of the graduate school.

(Signed)

WILLIAM J. MAYO,
CHARLES H. MAYO,
HENRY S. PLUMMER,
EDWARD STARR JUDD,
DONALD C. BALFOUR.

STATEMENT OF THE OPPOSITION.

The following statement is the completest statement yet put forth, indicating the position taken by those opposing the plans of affiliation with the Mayo Foundation:

The following statement has been prepared by Dr. Charles Lyman Greene, of St. Paul, representing by special authorization the medical societies of Washington, Dakota, St. Louis, Cook, Itasca, Beltrami, Cass, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Koochiching, Morrison, Todd, Wadena, Meeker, Freeborn, Kandiyohi, Swift and Ramsey counties that have adopted resolutions opposing the proposed affiliation between the Mayo Foundation and the University medical school:

"Misapprehension and misunderstanding with relation to the vital aspects of the University-Mayo Foundation affiliation seem to characterize every statement made by those advocating the proposal.

"The two hearings held by the legislative committees having in their hands the Guilford bill have cleared the air to an extent most gratifying to the opponents of the affiliation.

"As it now stands, there are two propositions before the University Regents, one of which relates to temporary affiliation, the other covering merely the points which might serve as a basis for future negotiations with relation to a possible permanent union. Even the temporary arrangement must cover a period of between three and four years so that to the opponents of the plan the temporary agreement which may be indefinitely extended is more important than the suggested proposals for a future permanent arrangement.

"Under the provisions of the temporary plan the University delegates to the Mayo Foundation—controlled by the Mayo fam-

ily acting as self-perpetuating trustees and dealing with the University through a secondary board known as scientific directors which they elect—every power and function that can be granted its own medical school and in return receives absolutely no power with relation to direct control either of funds or of the personnel of the teaching staff with relation to both of which vital features it has properly absolute and arbitrary power in the case of its own medical school.

"The endowment fund created by the Mayo brothers during several years for the avowed purpose of perpetuating the firm itself is placed in the hands of trustees selected by the firm, who are to hold it throughout the indeterminate temporary period.

"Contrary to general opinion, the Mayo Foundation is actively engaged now in the exact work which it would be doing if it were affiliated with the University and neither at this time nor in the future does it offer to graduate students of the University any opportunities or privileges which they do not possess at the present time. All graduate schools must be open to men from all parts of the world and the fact that a student is a graduate of the University of Minnesota gives him no special privilege with relation to the gaining of a Mayo Foundation fellowship, which constitutes the most valuable feature of a graduate school, whether this be that of the University or that of the Mayo Foundation. Our students are as free to enter the Mayo clinic today as fellows as they would be under any affiliation plan.

"Dr. L. B. Wilson, at the two hearings which have been held, has specifically stated that under the temporary plan, which might endure for decades, there is absolutely no money gift to the University.

"Eminent attorneys tell us that even under the proposals suggested as a basis for the permanent plan, there is no gift to the University for its own uses. The money must be spent at Rochester by the Mayo Foundation, with the sole exception necessary to the elasticity of any foundation plan that it may, at its discretion as a foundation, spend some portion of it at whatever point it pleases within the state of Minnesota.

"The primary proposition, however, that of the maintenance of the foundation at Rochester, is no less clearly stated in the

last than in any preceding plan, nor is there even in the proposition as suggested for permanent affiliation any material change with relation to the direct control of expenditure of funds or the determination of the personnel either of the board of scientific directors or of the teaching body at Rochester. In this, as in all other proposals, the Mayo firm or family remains the fundamental governing board of the foundation. It follows that if permanent affiliation be effected, the University throws its mantle over a private corporation dominated by a private firm of physicians and receives in return no control save that which is purely nominal or formal. With respect to funds, it does not even hold them.

"Much light has been thrown by the hearings upon the reasons underlying the proposal of the Mayo firm through Dr. L. B. Wilson, of Rochester, who represented the Mayo clinic at both hearings held by the legislative committees. From Dr. Wilson's statement it appears that all graduate students must and do act as assistants in the private clinic during the greater part of their stay, and being picked men, they represent and actually are most valuable to the clinic in which they act as assistants. This admission definitely disposes of all arguments purporting to establish the possibility of the separation of the work of the foundation from the private business of the Mayo firm.

"At present there are thirty-six fellows who are paid in gross annually \$37,000 per year. It has been stated by proponents of the plan that when the endowment shall have reached a satisfactory sum, this \$37,000 now carried by the firm as expense will be drawn from the endowment fund income which will relieve the firm of that expense, while still maintaining the producing value of the men to the business of the clinic. So in relation to the many teachers who must, for the most part, spend the greater portion of their time in doing the work of the firm, it lies with the Mayo Foundation to determine the proportionate amount of their salaries which shall be charged against the foundation. Thus the support fund of this corporation becomes a means of endowment for the firm which might easily be supplemented by an additional specific endowment or made yet more effective by further enlargement of the original sum.

"Dr. Wilson's answers to questions proposed at the hearings revealed also the astonishing fact that the Mayo firm neither possesses nor controls a hospital of its own, has no free beds, possesses no clinic in obstetrics, diseases of children, nervous diseases, or indeed any clinical branch outside of surgery, which is at all adequate to the teaching of students. While it has a pay dispensary service as a part of its business activities, which service includes medical cases, it passed through its hospital during the year covered by its last report only 175 medical bed patients. It would seem, therefore, that clinically the institution is adapted only to the teaching of surgery and that its material in general is in no way comparable to that possessed by the University itself, which has access for teaching purposes to over 800 free beds, in addition to an absolutely controlled dispensary for the sick poor, receiving annually nearly 50,000 visits. It is evident also that the class of cases which come under the observation of the students at Rochester represents for the most part chronic material and selected cases which in surgery would represent almost wholly the so-called operations of convenience, and that the clinic was decidedly deficient with respect to diversity of material, cases of acute diseases—infectious or otherwise, and the all-important emergency services.

"Dr. Wilson also made clear the fact that the Mayo Foundation wholly lacked the fundamental laboratories absolutely essential to the work of the graduate as well as the under-graduate medical student. No laboratories worthy of the name covering anatomy, physiology and pharmacology exist at Rochester, a deplorable lack which must seriously affect the work of any student in any specialty.

"Under the proposed plan, the students working under the Mayo Foundation would be obliged to come to the University, as they are doing now, for their work in these important branches.

"The more one studies the proposition, therefore, the less he is liable to understand the apparent willingness of the University authorities to enter into an organic union with the Mayo clinic.

"The motives underlying the proposal on the side of the Mayo Foundation are manifest and can be in no respect sinister.

"The opponents of the affiliation plan feel that if the Mayos desire to establish their

own graduate school no obstacles should be put in the way, but, on the contrary, every courtesy should be extended and every opportunity given their students to do work at the University and receive credit from the Mayo school if such be formed. The objections to the plan might thus be wholly removed for the University medical schools fears no legitimate competition and its own clinical development would be stimulated rather than arrested. So, too, the morale of its faculty would be maintained and, if such a thing is possible, its esprit de corps would be strengthened.

"On the other hand, the proposition that the University of Minnesota, through its Board of Regents, shall delegate its teaching functions to a private corporation, grant credit for work there done, and issue its own diploma on the basis of such credits, represents a departure from sound policy, a violation of established principles, and the creation of a precedent which, if granted to one reputable firm, cannot be denied another without creating special privilege of a most obnoxious type.

"There is absolutely no personal feeling on the part of any member of the University faculty nor we believe among the physicians of the state against any member of the Mayo firm or its staff. We should be only too glad to welcome some of them as members of our faculty if they would do their teaching in our wards and within the precincts of the University.

"CHAS. LYMAN GREENE."

ENGINEERING ALUMNI MEETING.

The engineering alumni, one hundred strong, met in the main engineering building last Tuesday evening for their annual dinner, business meeting and speechmaking. President Harry E. Gerrish was in the chair. During the progress of the dinner various interesting films were shown and the University glee club quartet gave a number of selections which were heartily applauded.

The committee on high dam, headed by W. I. Gray, made a report stating what had been done during the past year and prospects for the completion of the dam. It appears that very little has been done during the past two years, but that the prospects for something being done very soon are good.

Arthur L. Abbott reported for the committee upon the electrical engineering build-

ing. Mr. Abbott recited the trials and tribulations of the committee in trying to get the Regents to request an appropriation of \$250,000 for their building. He told the details of the negotiations, and how, finally, the Regents had put in a request for \$80,000 for a laboratory wing of such a building. The senate committee, although voting unanimously their belief in the need of such a building, did not recommend the granting of an appropriation at this time, although agreeing that two years hence they would do all they could to secure such an appropriation. It appeared from the report of the committee that there is a possibility that the house committee may be induced to include the item of \$80,000 for an electrical engineering laboratory in their budget. If so, there is a fair prospect that the amount may be secured of this legislature. Although not over-confident of such an outcome, the committee felt that the case was far from hopeless. It was also agreed that if the appropriation could not be secured at this time, the committee should continue its efforts to secure the necessary \$250,000 for the laboratory two-years hence.

The election of officers resulted in W. E. King being chosen president; Walter C. Beckjord, '09, vice-president, and Mr. Hodges, secretary-treasurer. Harry E. Gerrish was elected representative to the General Alumni association. Mr. Gerrish reported for the representatives on this board the activities of the General Alumni association for the past two years.

There were an unusual number of distinguished guests present at this meeting, including J. A. L. Waddell, L. P. Wolff, Max Toltz, President Vincent, Dr. H. T. Eddy, Fred B. Snyder, and Messrs. Clausen, Rittinghouse, Crosby, Foque, Doty, Johnston, and about a dozen members of the faculty.

Mr. Gerrish introduced Mr. A. M. Burch, of the Minneapolis Steel and Machinery company, as toastmaster. Mr. Burch started the fire-works by saying that he was the man that put "nit" in "dignity," and kept up the pace throughout the whole evening.

Dean Shenhon was introduced as the first speaker, and gave a summary of the progress of the college since he became dean, reviewing the early days and the changes and indicating some of the specially valuable work that the college had been doing recently, including the work of

Mr. McMillan with his experiments on concrete. Mr. Shoop, on Minnesota road materials; Mr. Maney, on secondary stresses. He told the alumni that during the past year Mr. Meyer had been brought in as associate professor of hydraulics, Professor Parcel had been brought from the University of Illinois to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Professor Constant, Mr. Maney had also been brought from the University of Illinois as instructor in structural engineering, and Mr. Jones to the department of architecture. Mr. Arnol, who had been elected to that department, had been obliged to postpone taking up his work at Minnesota on account of the European war. He is at the present time serving in the French army. It is expected that when the war is over he will come to the University to take up his work.

Dean Shenehon outlined certain fundamental changes which it is proposed to make in the course of study, and said that it was very probable that the course would be again reduced to four years, with the technical work included in the four years, for which the degree of bachelor of science in engineering would be granted. A fifth year of work, of the nature of graduate instruction, would not give the full engineer's degree, but that probably after five years' actual practice and the presentation of a satisfactory thesis, the full engineering degree would be granted. It was proposed to place the cultural work as largely as possible in the upper years. Then Dean Shenehon thanked the alumni for their loyal support of the college.

Regent Fred B. Snyder spoke very briefly, telling of the difficulties which the Regents met in trying to fix upon a budget which should be fair to the state and also to the various departments of the University. He said that when the faculty was asked to submit statements of requests of the needs of the departments, the total amount of these requests reached eight million dollars. That the board had been obliged to cut this in two, and then take off some, in order to bring it within reasonable limits. He deplored the idea, that is prevalent in the state at the present time, that cutting appropriations meant a saving, and showed that it was not the state tax that was proving a burden to the people of the state, but the tax for local purposes. He said, for instance, that if the legislature should grant the \$80,000 requested for the engineer-

ing building, that it would mean a tax of six cents for every thousand dollars assessed valuation on property of the state. He appealed to the alumni to stand by the University loyally, and whenever they found anyone knocking the University, to find out what the trouble was and then, if necessary, to secure the answers from the University and go to the man and show him where he is wrong. In other words, the alumni should knock the knocker.

The third speaker was Ralph Budd, assistant to the president of the Great Northern railway. He told, in an interesting way, his experiences on the Panama road during a portion of the period of the building of the Panama canal.

Dr. J. L. Waddell, of Kansas City, was introduced and proceeded, as he said, "to ride his hobby." Mr. Waddell is very much opposed to modern language teaching as it exists in the colleges of the country today. He said that to the average college man his instruction in modern languages is a dead loss. Practically no college graduate can speak a foreign language after he has studied it in college, nor can he make use of it for the purpose of going to the original sources of engineering literature. He did make a plea for the study of Spanish, in a way that would enable the student to speak, write and read the language readily. He would not have French and German taken from the engineering course, but he would have them made elective for those who were specially interested in studying those languages.

Mr. Max Toltz, of the Toltz Engineering company, of St. Paul, was the next speaker. Mr. Toltz made a decided hit, and a plea for licensing of engineers. He proposed that after ten years' actual practice and the presentation of a thesis, that the degree of doctor of engineering be granted those who gave satisfactory evidence of proficiency. He told of his college days and kept the audience interested and enthusiastic throughout his talk.

Mr. Meyer, of the department of hydraulics, was next introduced, and spoke very briefly about the work that his department is offering to the students. The civil engineers, of course, are given a thorough course in the subject, while the other engineers only get a sufficient amount of instruction to make them familiar with the simpler principles of the subject.

President Vincent was introduced as the

last speaker, and as usual made a decided hit. He heartily endorsed what Mr. Waddell had said and expressed the hope that in revising the course in engineering that provision would be made for the teaching of Spanish in a way to make it of actual use to the future engineers. He said that, when you find a man now who can speak a modern language, you may be sure that he either had a nurse who could speak the language or that he has taken a six weeks' course in some school that makes a specialty of teaching candidates how to speak the language. He congratulated the engineers on their professional spirit, and their group loyalty which he termed loyalty to tradition of a specialty. He said that he envied the engineering alumni particularly, because they did tangible things that endured. They were men who did material things in an ideal way.

DULUTH ALUMNÆ TO GIVE TEA.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Jessie Nicol Hoyt, of Duluth, an effort is being made to round up the alumnae of that city and vicinity for a tea which will be given at the home of Mrs. Hoyt, 313 S. 21st avenue East. The tea will be given April 24th. One of the purposes of the tea is to get the alumnae of Duluth interested in the plans for furnishing a cottage on the University campus for the young women of the University.

HAMILTON WRIGHT MABIE TO SPEAK AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Dr. Hamilton Wright Mabie, associated editor of the Outlook, will address the students of the University at chapel at 12 o'clock on Thursday, April 29th. Dr. Mabie speaks under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. His subject will be "Peace in the Far East."

MILITARY MANEUVERS.

The University cadets are busy these days working out practical problems of tactics under the leadership of Lieutenant Lenz. Lieutenant Lenz comes from the same company that Lieutenant Woolnough did. This company, the 21st infantry, is in charge of Colonel Morrison, who is said to be the best tactician in the United States service.

Last Thursday the cadets worked out two problems. One on the campus in front of the library building, attacking positions held

by the enemy indicated by white flags, and another at the east end of the Washington avenue bridge, where Company G was directed to intrench itself and defend the position against the attack of the enemy coming from the west side. The motorcycle corps took an important part in the proceedings.

DISTINGUISHED LECTURER COMING.

Sir Walter Raleigh, one of the most distinguished men of letters in England today, will lecture at the University at four o'clock on the afternoon of April 30th on "Boccaccio." The public is invited. He will lecture again on May 1st at the Church Club auditorium, St. Paul, at Dale street and Portland avenue, on "Charles Lamb."

Sir Walter Raleigh's present journey to the United States includes lectures at Johns Hopkins University, the University of Wisconsin, Yale, Minnesota and Princeton. Sir Walter Raleigh is the author of a good many books, one of the earliest of which is his brilliant volume on Style; another volume on Milton; one on Wordsworth; one on Shakespeare. He has also a volume on the Works of Hakluyt and William Blake. He has also written a volume on Samuel Johnson.

Sir Walter Raleigh is looked upon as one of the best lecturers in the British Isles. The great Professor Skeat, of the University of Cambridge, said once that Raleigh was the best lecturer he had ever heard. He has two sons at the front, one in the trenches at Belgium, the other a naval officer in the North Sea, and his wife, Lady Raleigh, is in charge of a coffee stall in Rouen.

This is Sir Walter Raleigh's first visit to America. Minnesota is very much favored in being included on his itinerary.

DEAN JAMES BACK SOON.

Dean George F. James, who was expected to return to the University this week, is detained in Chicago by the serious illness of Mrs. James. It is hoped that within a short time Mr. James will be able to resume residence in the University.

TO GO OUT AS WAR SURGEON.

Dr. J. F. Hammond, teaching assistant in obstetrics of the school of medicine, is on his way to England. He expects to en-

list in the British Army as a surgeon and expects appointment for the front. He was given a leave of absence from University work. His determination to go out as an army surgeon came as a distinct surprise to his St. Paul friends. It is expected that he will return to the University some time the coming year. Dr. Hammond is a native of Canada and a graduate of McGill University.

The March number of the Intermountain Educator contains the address made by Dr. Gray upon The high school the hope of American civilization, delivered at the Billings meeting of the Yellowstone Valley Teachers' Association some months ago. The Intermountain Educator in speaking of this address calls it inspiring and well worth careful reading and preservation.

ADDRESS MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Herbert A. Kellar, instructor in history at the University, addressed the Minnesota Historical Society upon the Minnesota State Archives, character, condition

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and historical value, at a meeting held at the Capitol, Monday evening, April 12th.

PRESIDENT NORTHROP RE-ELECTED.

President Emeritus Cyrus Northrop was recently re-elected president of the Minnesota branch of the Peace Society. The librarian, James T. Gerould, David P. Jones, '83, and Samuel G. Iverson, Law '93, were elected members of the executive committee of the society.

INDIAN SONGS.

Harold A. Loring, who has been engaged in studying Indian music and customs, for the United States government, spoke at the University high school last Monday. Mr. Loring was accompanied by Eagle Wing, a Sioux Indian, and a college graduate who gave several songs and dances and was dressed in full Indian dress.

STUDIES IN ENGINEERING.

The University has just issued No. 1 of the series of Studies in Engineering. This is a paper prepared by George Alfred Man-

ey, instructor in structural engineering. It is devoted to secondary stresses and other problems in rigid frames; a new method of solution. The paper fills something like 30 pages and is of course strictly technical.

JUNIOR BALL BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

The annual junior ball was held at Hotel Plaza last Friday evening. It was a complete social success. The patronesses were the deans and their wives and the members of the Board of Regents and their wives.

THE COMMON PEOPLE'S BALL.

The common people's ball which was held the same evening in the University Armory was reported to have been one of the most delightful occasions for many a day.

BIRTHS.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. W. M. West, '79, a son, April 4th. Mrs. West was Elizabeth Beach, '96.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Avery F. Crouse, '03, a daughter, Barbara Ann, March 20th. Mrs. Crouse was Louise Ray.

DEATH.

Professor Thos. R. Lounsberry, of Yale, died suddenly Saturday, April 10th. The funeral was from Battel chapel Tuesday, April 13th, interment at New Haven. He is survived by his widow and one son, Walter Whitney Lounsberry, of New York. Professor Lounsberry was a brother-in-law of Dr. Wm. W. Folwell and the late Mrs.

Morris Bishop Foster, of Renville county, Minn.

MINNESOTA GRADUATES GET FELLOWSHIPS.

W. M. Babcock, '14, has been given a fellowship at Harvard for the coming year.

J. B. Hubbard, graduate student and assistant in economics, has been awarded a fellowship at Harvard for the coming year.

Ammy Lemstrom, '13, M. A. '14, has been given a fellowship at the University of Chicago.

The following fellowships have been awarded by Yale University to graduates of the University of Minnesota for the coming year: One to Lillian F. Nye, '09, M. A. '10, and another to Frank F. Grout, of the University faculty, '04, M. S. '08.

Two other fellowships have been awarded by the University of Chicago, one to Arthur C. Dennis, '12, and the other to C. W. Tomlinson, who is doing graduate work at the University this year.

APPOINTED INTERNES AT CITY HOSPITAL.

Appointment of internes for the City hospital for the next year has been announced. The four selected from Minnesota are Thomas B. Bottolfson, R. E. Swanson, J. E. Dysen and O. H. Peterson.

Three other graduates of the University have been appointed to fill vacancies at the City hospital, Dr. A. L. Hamel, James C. Walker, Jr., and J. Mack.

THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

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The general Alumni Association is an organization of alumni and former students of the University of Minnesota members and former members of the regents and faculty are entitled to become honorary members. Its object is to unite the alumni in the service of the university. The business of the association is managed by a board of directors chosen by the separate college alumni organizations—each college is represented by two directors. The board is constituted as follows: The college of science, literature and the arts—Gratin A. Countryman, '89, Alice Rockwell Warren, '04. The college of engineering and the mechanic arts—William I. Gray, '92 and Harry E. Gerrish, '05. The department of agriculture—D. A. Gaumnitz, '04 and John A. Hummel, '99. The college of law—Hugh V. Mercer '94 H. D. Frankel, '00. The college of medicine and surgery—Soren P. Rees, '97 (Acad. '95) and James S. Gillilan, Med. '97. The college of homeopathic medicine and surgery—Asa J. Hammond, '96 (Acad. '91) and Albert E. Booth, '99. The college of dentistry—Thomas B. Hartzell, '98 (Med. '94) and Frank E. Moody, '96. The college of pharmacy—Arthur G. Erkel, '02 and Manley H. Haynes, '11. The college of education—Conrad G. Selvig, '07 and Paul C. Higbie, '07. The school of chemistry—Frank W. Emmons, '99 and Edward J. Gutsche, '04. The school of mines—Merton S. Kingston, '04 and Alfred Y. Peterson, '08. Ex-officio—Henry F. Nachtrieb, '81, president; Horace Lowry, '00, Vice President Charles F. Keves, '96, Law '99, treasurer; E. Bird Johnson, '88, Secretary.

THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

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BELITTLING OUR OWN UNIVERSITY.

One thing has surprised us, and disappointed us more than we can say, throughout the whole controversy upon the proposed Mayo affiliation; that is, the readiness of some of those connected with the University, and others, to belittle the work being done by our own medical school in order to magnify the work being done at Rochester.

No one questions the value of the work done at Rochester—that has not been under discussion and has been readily conceded by everyone. But why should University men, members of the faculty and some alumni, find it necessary to belittle the work being done here on the campus? Surely it can add nothing to the lustre of the Mayo name and fame, and it is hardly the part of a loyal child of Minnesota to slur the work of our medical school which ranks well up with the best in the country.

One member of the staff of the medical school went so far as to say, substantially, that if he had \$1,500,000 to spend for medical education and research he would spend it at Rochester, and not at the University.

We cannot understand such an attitude.

Is it not possible to freely grant the good work being done by others, without disparaging what we are doing ourselves? We are not in Japan that we should speak of our "contemptible" selves in order to emphasize the "honorable" qualities of the other party.

Minnesota, despite all that has been said about its limitations, has a wonderful medical school and one of which every citizen of the state may well feel proud. Despite what has been said to the contrary, we may point with pride to the results of original research, done in the laboratories of our medical school, which have been accepted as authoritative by the whole medical world.

Let us grant the other man every possible concession, but for pity's sake, let's not rub our own foreheads in the dust too industriously.

THE REGENTS AND THE LEGISLATURE.

A great deal of nonsense has been written and spoken during these last days of the session of the legislature about the encroachments of the legislature upon the field of the "constitutional rights of the Regents."

The Regents are charged with the administration of the affairs of the University within limits fixed by the legislature, and, to an extent, confirmed by the constitution of the state.

The acts of the Regents are subject to the same review and liable to the same approval or disapproval as the acts of any other board representing the state.

The Regents can only recommend in matters of finance, and can only act within certain specified limits fixed by law in other matters. The University belongs to the people of the state and is subject, at all times, to their will as expressed through action of the legislature.

While it is conceded by everybody that action by the legislature should only be taken when matters involving new principles are at stake, the right of the legislature to speak at any time and upon any subject is without question.

The Regents have repeatedly appealed to the legislature in past years for instructions regarding matters not previously specifically settled by existing enactments. Five successive sessions of the legislature did the Regents ask for acts (or accept action without protest) upon the matter of accepting gifts.

In 1909 the Regents asked for permission to allow the United States government to establish a laboratory for the testing and utilization of forestry products upon the campus. Later, permission was asked to allow the United States government to establish a weather station in connection with the agricultural department.

The principle is not a new one.

Granted the right of the legislature to act, then there must be granted the right of any citizen of the state to ask legislative ruling upon any proposed action of the Regents, involving a principle not previously established by the state.

To take any other attitude would be impossible for a public institution.

We are not advocating, and have not advocated, the passage of the bill in question. There may be decided question as to whether this particular bill is wise, and even if it be conceded to be wise, whether it was timely. What we do mean to say is that the people of the state are not to be considered as "butting in" when they undertake to speak regarding matters affecting the University.

While it is not altogether pleasant to have matters brought up as they sometimes are, anyone who has to do with the administration of the affairs of a public institution must realize that such things are inevitable.

There are evils of democracy but the cure for such evils is more democracy.

For a citizen of the state to question the wisdom of the legislature in taking action in regard to a matter involving a new principle in the government of a state institution is perfectly within the rights of the citizen, but—is it reasonable?

The work which the General Alumni association has done for the University has been based upon the principle that the people of the state own the University, that they are interested in the University, and that they should be given every possible facility to secure information about the University, and that their will, as expressed in legislative enactment, shall stand without question.

The people own the University.

While they control it through a regularly constituted board, they do not surrender their right to speak at any time.

The people are to be trusted.

In the long run they are always right, but—

Right or wrong, they rule and should rule.

There is absolutely no occasion for anyone to feel that legislative action, such as that taken by the senate the other day, indicates any lack of confidence in the Board of Regents.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

We are publishing herewith a statement of the appropriation bill as it finally passed both the house and the senate. There has probably never been a session of the legislature when there has been more active opposition to the University than in the earlier days of the session. Along toward the end of the session there seemed to be a distinct reaction against this attitude, which was so evident when the legislature first met. During the closing hours of the session there were very few who did not express themselves as completely satisfied with the results of the investigation conducted by the legislative committee, and satisfied that the affairs of the University were being conducted in a business-like manner, and with a view to promoting the highest interests of the state as a whole.

While the legislature cut something over \$700,000 from the original requests made by the Regents for appropriations, a large portion of this cut came in the way of buildings, and so is far less serious than it would have been had it been confined to the running expenses. The Regents asked \$611,200 a year for general maintenance; the legislature finally granted \$550,000 a year for this purpose, which is an increase of \$67,000 a year over the average for the current biennium. This cut will mean that some of the things which the Regents had felt were very essential to be done will have to be postponed for at least two years.

Possibly the most serious omission made, outside of the decrease in requests for general maintenance, was the refusal of the legislature to grant \$80,000 for an electrical laboratory. Conditions in the electrical laboratory are almost unbelievably bad and dangerous. The crowded conditions of the laboratory make experiments requiring the use of high tension absolutely dangerous. The greatest care is exercised to avoid any possible accidents, but with conditions as they are, danger is ever present. The committee sent by the appropriation committee to investigate reported unanimously that the need for such an appropriation was great, and agreed that two years hence they would do everything in their power to secure an appropriation for such a laboratory. One member of the committee even went so far as to say that he would stand, at this time, for taking the amount needed from general

maintenance for this purpose. The items of the bill follow:

State University (Annually).

For maintenance	\$550,000.00
For fuel	90,000.00
Law library	5,000.00
General library	15,000.00
General repairs, betterments and alterations	30,000.00
University hospital support.....	85,000.00
Research and publication.....	10,000.00
Scientific books and apparatus....	20,000.00
Physical education and public health	5,000.00
University High School.....	5,000.00
Summer sessions	3,500.00
Mines experiment station.....	10,000.00
Geological survey	8,250.00
University extension	25,000.00
Remodeling library building, available for the year ending July 31, 1916	10,000.00
Enlarging heating plant and lining tunnel, available for the year ending July 31, 1916.....	55,000.00
Paving and grading, available for the year ending July 31, 1916..	8,000.00
For special book purchases, available for the year ending July 31, 1916	15,000.00
Sundry equipment items.....	17,500.00

Money derived from the rents collected from the old buildings on the new campus extension is appropriated for the maintenance and improvement of the University campus.

Department of Agriculture—University Farm (Annually).

Repairs, betterments and alterations	\$17,500.00
Campus maintenance	3,500.00
Library	9,000.00
Agricultural extension and home education, available for the year ending July 31, 1916.....	30,000.00
Agricultural extension and home education available for the year ending July 31, 1917.....	25,000.00
Forestry experiments and support	15,500.00
General experiment station investigations and research, including studies and noxious weeds, plant diseases, farm management, field crops, agricultural engineering, bacteriology, grain and flour, soils, fruit-breeding, horticultural	

tural crops, animal nutrition, live stock, poultry, insects, marketing, investigations, hog cholera, bee culture, seed-testing, tobacco and other necessary investigations	50,000.00
Seed inspections	5,000.00
Enlarging home economics building and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1916..	45,300.00
Enlarging power house and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1917.....	30,000.00
Special improvements	8,750.00

Northwest School and Experiment Station, Crookston, Minnesota (Annually).

General maintenance	\$45,400.00
General repairs, betterments and alterations	7,500.00
Special improvements, available for the year ending July 31, 1916	9,500.00
Water Works connection.....	6,000.00

North Central Experiment Station, Grand Rapids, Minnesota (Annually).

General maintenance	\$10,000.00
Repairs, betterments and alterations	2,000.00
Special improvements, available for the year ending July 31, 1916	5,000.00

West Central School and Station, Morris, Minnesota (Annually).

General maintenance	\$34,500.00
General repairs, betterments and alterations	9,000.00
Special improvements available for the year ending July 31, 1916..	16,500.00
To be expended approximately as follows:	

Improvement of water supply..	\$6,000.00
Sewerage and drainage	5,000.00
Alterations in heating plant.....	2,500.00
Farm cottage	3,000.00
Purchase of cows	5,000.00
Cottage	15,000.00
Machine shop	25,000.00
Additional lands, available for the year ending July 31, 1916.....	2,500.00

Northeast Demonstration Farm and Experiment Station, Duluth, Minn. (Annually).

General maintenance	\$7,600.00
Institute hall and equipment, available for the year ending July 31, 1917.....	7,000.00

For clearing land, available for the
year ending July 31, 1916..... 3,000.00

**Southeast Demonstration Farm and Ex-
periment Station, Waseca, Minn.
(Annually).**

General support \$4,400.00

Alterations, betterments and re-
pairs 1,375.00

Fruit-Breeding Farm, Zumbra. (Annually.)

General maintenance \$4,000.00

Special improvements, available
for the year ending July 31, 1916 7,600.00

To be expended approximately
as follows:

Dwelling for superintend-
ent\$3,500.00

New greenhouse 2,000.00

Water supply and drain-
age 2,100.00

TO ELECTRIFY CITY RAILWAYS.

Josiah H. Chase, '01, Law '05, a member of the city council of Minneapolis, has introduced an ordinance which would compel the railroads within the corporate limits of the city of Minneapolis to change their motive power from steam to electricity, thus doing away with all smoke and with a great deal of noise and jar.

Mr. Chase has canvassed the city council and he feels that there is a fairly good prospect of the council's ordering this to be done. One can hardly over-estimate the importance of this movement to the University. It would eliminate, to a very large degree, the objectionable features of the Great Northern road which runs through the corner of the campus on one side, and, when the Northern Pacific tracks are covered through the campus, would eliminate completely the objections to that road.

The matter is so important that we believe a very strong committee of alumni should be created to keep in close touch with this movement, and to be ready at any time to appear before the city council or any of its committees when this matter is to be up for discussion. The railroads will undoubtedly oppose the order and will make as strong a fight as possible to avoid being compelled to electrify. The matter is of such great importance to the University, however, that there should be no trouble in securing a committee willing to give the necessary time to support this movement. While very hopeful of the eventual

passage of the ordinance, Mr. Chase realizes that it is going to require a hard fight to put the ordinance through, and he is naturally anxious that any help which the alumni can give should be forthcoming when needed.

ILLUMINATING CORRESPONDENCE.

We are publishing these two letters for the purpose of correcting a false impression that exists in certain quarters.

Waseca, Minn., April 16, 1915.

E. B. Johnson, Secretary General Alumni Association:

I have planned for many years on getting into closer touch with the General Alumni association and taking a more active part in their proceedings and undertakings. Frankly, however, I have had most of the enthusiasm taken out of me by what seems to me an unaccountable action of the association toward the proposed Mayo foundation. I cannot view the matter otherwise than that this foundation gives the medical college of the University of Minnesota opportunity to become the leading medical institution of America, if not the world, just as the Mayo organization itself has sprung from nothing to the greatest medical institution of America.

I can readily see how a few jealous surgeons of the Twin Cities should feel a little bit chagrined at being so outclassed and shadowed in this magnificent gift to the University. I cannot, however, conceive why physicians of calibre would resort to the methods they are employing to defeat the object, and I can understand still less why the alumni of the University should permit the organization to become an active party to a movement so apparently projecting through personal pique and jealousy. So far as I can see from interviewing the country alumni, they are mostly taken with the same view that I am in the situation, and feel that if that is the kind of work our alumni association purposes to do, the less we associate ourselves with it the better. If not too late, I, as an alumnus, hope that you will smother alumni activity in the matter. From your angle you probably cannot see the whole question, but to us on the outside, it looks very much as if the alumni association were becoming a tool of Twin City commercial interests.

Yours very truly,

V. G. PICKETT.

April 20, 1915.

Mr. V. G. Pickett,
Waseca, Minn.

Dear Mr. Pickett:

Your letter of April 16 has been received. I have read it several times very carefully and have wondered whether you really know what our association has done in this matter. You do not have the Weekly, and so, in all probability, have not been informed as to the official action of the board. I am enclosing herewith a clipping from the Weekly which will give you an exact statement of what the association has done officially in regard to the Mayo foundation proposition.

You will note that we have not touched upon the Mayo case itself specifically. We found that there were so many different versions of the proposition before us that we could not come to any conclusions in regard to what the exact facts were, and so we abandoned the attempt to express ourselves in regard to that particular matter. We did, however, adopt a statement of our position, as representatives of the alumni, in regard to the general principles which were involved in the Mayo proposal.

We believe that the stand which our board took is reasonable and that it will commend itself to the sober judgment of the people of the state. In substance it is, that the University should not enter into any arrangement with any private firm or individual unless the Regents, representing the state, have complete control. If there is anything in this that is in opposition to the proposed Mayo affiliation it is because the affiliation does not come within the terms of this general statement.

In regard to the Weekly: We have given full publicity to both sides of the controversy—if anything, more space has been given to those who approve the affiliation than to those opposing it. We have tried to confine the discussion in the Weekly to a statement of facts and to be perfectly fair to both sides. If such an attitude on the part of the alumni does not commend itself to you, I can simply express my regret that you cannot appreciate what we believe to be a perfectly fair attitude in regard to any question affecting the welfare of the University that may come before the alumni.

You evidently fail to differentiate between the activities of the organized alumni body and individual alumni, and evidently you are not crediting those who have been op-

posing the proposed affiliation with an honesty of purpose to which their past services to the University entitle them. For instance, Dr. Bell, who has consistently opposed the affiliation, has given more than a quarter of a century of service to the building up of the medical department of the University until it is one of the best in the United States today, and has received therefor not one penny from the state. Surely such unselfish devotion to a public cause should entitle a man to be free from suspicion of self-seeking and pettiness of purpose in taking a position which he believes to be right upon a public question.

It should not be forgotten, either, that the University is a public institution. While the state has created a Board of Regents to govern it, the state originally set forth certain general principles in accordance with which the University should be governed. The people of the state have, from time to time, during the years since the University was created, modified this statement of principles to meet questions that have arisen. Five successive sessions of the legislature passed acts relating to the acceptance of gifts by the Regents. Every citizen of the state has a direct interest in such a proposition as that put up by the Mayos.

I am not arguing either for or against the proposition. I am simply arguing for an open attitude of mind in regard to any proposition affecting the welfare of the University that may come up.

I hope that I have made clear the position which the organized alumni have taken in regard to this matter and I hope that this position may appeal to you as being fair and reasonable.

Very sincerely yours,

E. B. JOHNSON,
Secretary.

ANNOUNCEMENT CONCERNING MAYO MATTER MADE PUBLIC BY REGENTS.

Last Monday morning a majority of the members of the Board of Regents, sitting as the executive committee of the board, voted unanimously to adopt the following statement of purpose:

"Although the Board of Regents has not as yet officially considered a proposed affiliation with the Mayo foundation, in order to make clear the policy of the board, be it voted:

"First, that in any event the Regents do

not enter into any permanent arrangement within four years;

"Second, that the board enter into no permanent affiliation which does not give the Regents complete control, within the specific purposes of the foundation, of the endowment funds administration, and teaching."

The same evening, at the Saint Paul hotel, President Vincent and Regent Butler held a conference with the authors of the bill, Senators Holmberg, Sageng and Hilbert, in an attempt to come to some compromise which would cause the bill to be dropped. When the matter came up in the senate the following afternoon (it had been made a special order for Monday night at 8 o'clock), Senator Sageng moved to indefinitely postpone. On the request of Mr. Holmberg, who asked that the bill be allowed to come to a vote, Senator Sageng withdrew his motion, and after a very warm discussion, a vote was taken which resulted in 36 votes for the bill to 31 against. The bill as adopted by the senate reads as follows:

"Section 1. The Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota shall not affiliate or unite with any persons, firm or corporation under any agreement, arrangement or understanding which will preclude the board from exercise of any of its functions in the educational management and control of the University or any of its colleges, schools or departments.

"But this act shall not be so construed as to disable the said board from employing or authorizing the employment of instructors, lecturers or teachers who shall devote a part only of their time or service to the educational work of any department of the University."

When the bill had passed the senate it was too late to get anywhere in the house, and so those who had been urging its passage decided not to make any attempt to bring it to a vote in the house.

It has been a long while since a bill affecting the University has aroused greater interest and more intense partisanship on the part of so many people. While there were a large number of men who were actively engaged in pushing for the passage of this bill, there were a great many who were likewise exerting every possible effort to have the bill killed.

OPEN MEETINGS FOR THE REGENTS.

Last Wednesday afternoon Senator Nord introduced the following resolution into the

senate. It went over without action on motion of debate by Senator Sageng:

"Whereas, It has come to the notice of the author of this resolution that there exists in the state some little distrust of the manner in which affairs of the University of Minnesota are handled, and

"Whereas, The author of this resolution has every confidence in the manner in which the Board of Regents expends public moneys and manages the state's great educational institution, and is desirous only of promoting the welfare of the University of Minnesota and not desirous of in any way attempting to dictate the policy of that board; but it is the opinion of the author of this resolution and of others that this institution would gain an even firmer hold in the public estimation were all or nearly all University business transacted in public meeting.

"Now, therefore, be it resolved by the senate, That the Board of Regents be requested to give serious consideration to the advisability of transacting all possible University business, especially that involving the expenditure of money, or investment thereof, in public meeting."

In 1872 the Regents adopted, by a unanimous vote, a resolution announcing the policy of holding open meetings, with a proviso that for special occasions, when it was necessary, the board could go into executive session.

Before the resolution of Senator Nord was presented, the Regents had on their schedule of business for the next meeting the consideration of this particular question. It will undoubtedly be brought up for action when the Regents meet May 6. Interviews with members of the board, published in the Minneapolis Tribune last Thursday, indicated that the board is fairly evenly divided in regard to the question. What the result of the introduction of a resolution in the senate may be is not known.

ALUMNI DAY PLANS.

The committee on Alumni Day had a preliminary meeting at the University club last Tuesday. Representatives of the class of 1905 were present and talked over plans for the day. The class is determined that Alumni Day this year shall surpass anything ever before attempted for a like occasion at the University of Minnesota.

Plans covering from 1 o'clock to midnight were discussed. While final details cannot

be announced, the alumni may count upon substantially the following program for that day:

It is hoped, in the first place, that at least the reunion classes, the five and ten-year classes, will have a secretary on hand all day long to meet the members of the class and to steer them to the proper place for the class reunion.

At 1:30 p. m. the baseball game, the country versus the city, will take place. Last year the country alumni got together a crackerjack team. The city team was picked up at a late hour, and it was not in position to make a really good showing against the country team. It is planned this year to try to get back the same team representing the country alumni that represented them last year and to get a very strong team from the city, so as to make a game that will be really worth while.

Following the baseball game, which it is expected will be finished before 3 o'clock, there will come a mock field day with stunts galore. One of the stunts which is being prepared for the afternoon is a polo match between picked teams and possibly an old-style tournament and jousting bout. This, with other similar stunts, will take up the afternoon until 5:30, when a faculty reception will be held in the Minnesota Union building, which will terminate at 6:30, in time for the banquet which will also be held in the Union building.

The price of the dinner, which will include all of the expenses of the afternoon and evening, will be one dollar.

During the progress of the dinner there will be speechmaking and vaudeville stunts, with probably moving pictures. Following the dinner the alumni will adjourn to the Armory, where dancing will continue until midnight.

One of the things that will be discussed at the banquet is the proposition to have the exercises of commencement week come before the final examinations each year so that the University may be in operation during commencement week. This would make it possible for the alumni who come from a distance to see their favorite professors and to get in real touch with University life as they cannot possibly do now after the University has closed.

Some time during the afternoon the dedication of the proposed memorial to Professor Arthur Edwin Haynes will take place.

SCANDINAVIAN MAY FETE.

The University farm on May 6 will be the scene of the first annual Scandinavian May fete, under the auspices of the Scandinavian society of the University. Elaborate plans have been made by the committees in charge of the affair, which promise to make it one of the biggest events of the month.

The festivities will commence at 5 o'clock with the raising of the "May Pole," a custom long established in Sweden and Norway. Immediately after this a supper will be served for a nominal charge at the dining hall. Scandinavian dishes only will be served, and the management has promised a genuine treat in this part of the celebration.

In the evening a program will be given in the auditorium of the agricultural college. This will consist of a Swedish play, "Rika Morror," and a play in Norwegian, "Til Saeters." During the intermission a series of folk dances will be given by sixteen students, under the direction of Mrs. Wallerends, wife of the Swedish consul at Minneapolis. There has also been assembled a large mixed chorus which will render several selections during the afternoon and evening.

Special cars will be provided on the inter-campus carline, or the University farm may be reached by taking the Como-Harriet car to Doswell avenue. The entire celebration has been prepared with considerable effort on the part of the students and several members of the faculty, and should receive the support of all loyal Scandinavians at the University and in the Twin Cities.

PROFESSOR SWIFT MARRIED.

Professor Fletcher Harper Swift of the College of Education, and Miss Mary Edge of Port Arthur, Ont., were married at Duluth, Sunday evening, April 18. Professor Swift and Miss Edge met unexpectedly at Duluth, though they had known each other since they met on shipboard two years ago. The wedding was to have taken place in June in New York. Death in the family of Miss Edge caused a change in plans.

The engagement of Miss Katherine Barth, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth M. Barth, to Herbert E. Brunkow, Chem. '12, has recently been made. Miss Barth, who is a graduate of the normal school and also of the University of Southern California in the class of '13, has been teaching in the Sherman school of San Diego, Cal. Mr. Brunkow is at present connected with the Gas and Electric company of San Diego.

PERSONALS.

'04.—Grace M. Jenks has recently changed her address from Los Angeles, Cal., to Rio Vista, Cal.

'05, Law '07.—Charles P. Schouten of this city will remove to Duluth May 1 to become manager of the casualty and surety department of the Wm. M. Prindle company. He will have an office in the Lonsdale building.

'09.—Alta P. Churchill, formerly assistant in the department of English, has recently been appointed dean of Stanley College of this city. Miss Churchill will take up the duties of her new position with the opening of the next college year.

Eng. 12.—C. F. Benham has recently changed his address from San Francisco, Cal., to 415 Haight avenue, Alameda, Cal.

C. E. '12.—George Mattison has been employed by the United States coast and geodetic survey continuously since graduation. He visited Minneapolis recently on sick leave and has gone to Rochester for a surgical operation.

'13.—Geneva Blodgett is teaching German in the high school at Pine Island, Minn.

'13.—W. H. Cartwright is superintendent of schools at Pine Island, Minn.

'13.—Lester Dickinson is principal of the high school and in charge of the department of English at Pine Island, Minn.

Eng. '14.—James A. Colvin of the post senior mechanical class of the college of engineering is assisting the Conell company in a test of the boilers in the new Minneapolis postoffice.

Eng. '14.—W. K. Doolittle, who has been in the services of the United States coast and geodetic survey since graduation, stopped in Minneapolis recently on his way to Alaska, where he will spend the coming summer.

Eng. '14.—H. S. Loeffler and M. B. Lagaard, post senior students in the college of engineering of the University of Minnesota, and for the past year and a half research assistants in the department of experimental engineering, have been given a leave of absence from the college for two weeks to assist in the tests of some steel bridges and viaducts in Montana for the Northern Pacific railway. These tests are being conducted by the bridge department of that company, under Mr. H. E. Stevens, bridge engineer, with instruments loaned by the American Railroad Engineering association.

THE NIGHT LAWS OF 1909.

Our attention has just been called to the fact that in publishing a list of University men in the legislature we omitted the name of A. M. Peterson, of the night law class of 1909. There are three members of this class in the legislature at the present time, Marwin, Christianson and A. M. Peterson. Another member of the class, A. V. A. Peter-

son, was a member of the North Dakota legislature which recently adjourned, while W. L. Peterson was a candidate for the legislature from Lancaster, Minn., and just escaped being chosen by a very few votes.

The night laws of 1909 are naturally very much "set up" over the showing achieved by the members of that class.

TO CORRECT ERROR.

In announcing the election of officers of the Engineering Alumni Association in the last previous issue of the Weekly a mistake was made in naming the secretary-treasurer. R. W. Otto, Eng. '04, was given this honor.

EXTENSION CLUB COUNCIL LECTURER.

Dr. Raymond Phelan will be the University lecturer at the Extension club council of the Young Women's Christian Association to be held at Albert Lea college June 29 to July 9. Secretaries and officers from Iowa, Nebraska, the Dakotas and Minnesota will contribute to this new feature of Y. W. C. A. extension work. Among the speakers will be Mrs. Charles P. Noyes, Miss Clara I. Taylor and Reverend Dr. W. E. J. Gratz.

HISTORY OF PAINTING.

Mr. F. K. Cowley, instructor in painting and freehand drawing in the department of architecture of the college of engineering, is to give a course of six illustrated lectures this spring. The first was given April 22 upon Venetian school. The second will be given April 29 upon Flemish, Dutch and German schools. The rest of the lectures will be given as follows: May 6, Spanish school; May 13, English school; May 20, French school; May 27, Modern schools.

The lectures will be given in the auditorium of the main engineering building at 10 a. m., and all persons outside or inside the University who are interested are invited to be present.

MINNESOTA AGRICULTURAL DEBATING TEAMS WIN AND LOSE FROM WISCONSIN AGRICULTURAL TEAMS.

Friday evening, April 16, two debating teams representing the college of agriculture of the University of Minnesota met two teams from Wisconsin, one at the agricultural department at St. Anthony Park and the other at Madison. Minnesota won a unanimous decision at Madison and Wisconsin won by a vote of three to two in the debate at Minnesota. The question debated was "Federal Ownership and Operation of all Steam Railroads."

The team debating on the home platform was composed of Ira Montgomery, Robert Hodgson and M. M. Serum. The team which went to Wisconsin was composed of Arvid Nelson, G. K. Lindsay and E. A. Ballinger.

WIN FROM MACALESTER.

The Varsity baseball team won from Macalester by a score of 6 to 1 Tuesday afternoon on Northrop field. Minnesota pitching was of high order and Macalester was unable to solve it. Young and Henry pitched for the Varsity and each allowed but a single hit.

IN GOOD COMPANY.

Dr. Richard Burton, professor of English and president of the Drama League of America, discussed "Forces of the American Theater" at the 696th dinner of the Twilight club, held recently in New York city at Hotel McAlpin. Among the other speakers were Margaret Illington, Wilton Lackaye, Howard Kyle, Eleanor Bates, Edward Goodman, Mary Austin, Montague Love and Frederic Arnold Kummer.

ROBINSON IN SPAIN AND GREECE.

A letter has been received from Professor E. V. Robinson, who at the time of writing was in Athens.

Professor Robinson reports an interesting trip through Spain. He spent a fortnight in Madrid, where he was shown every courtesy by government officials and had access to certain archives of great value.

Professor Robinson got the impression that the Spanish government was convinced that the United States has no aggressive designs in Spanish America and that for the first time in history the interests of Spain and the United States are in harmony.

Leaving Mrs. Robinson and his daughter in Rome, Dr. Robinson made his way to Greece. He was present at the session of the Greek parliament (Boule) when it was expected that the ministry would recommend war. It was a time of concentrated excitement. There was much popular disappointment when parliament was prorogued without any action being taken.

WILL ATTEND MEETING.

The annual meeting of the society for the promotion of engineering education will meet at Ames, Iowa, in June. Most of the members of the faculty of the college of engineering are members of this association, and plans are in the making for a motor trip between Minneapolis and the Iowa city where the meeting is to be held. Those who have already signified their intention of driving their cars on this journey are Professors Kavanaugh, Martenis, Rowley, Ryan, Shipley and Dean Shenehon.

The distance between the two cities is too great for a comfortable one-day run, so that a stop-over at Mason City is probable.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.**In Three Instalments—Part 1.**

The report of the legislative investigating committee, submitted to the house during the closing hours of the session is so satis-

factory and covers so many questioned points so thoroughly that we are going to give space to reporting it in full. To do this it will be necessary to run it through three numbers of the Weekly. The report was printed in full in the House Journal of the 75th day's session.

SPECIAL REPORT — PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AND EXPENDITURES COMMITTEE UNIVERSITY INVESTIGATION.

To the Honorable H. H. Flowers, Speaker, and to the Members of the House of Representatives, Thirty-ninth Legislative Session:

The Public Accounts and Expenditures Committee whose duty it is, under the rules of the house, to investigate the various state departments with special reference to their management and present efficiency, submit the following report with reference to its inquiry into the business methods, efficiency and general administration of the University of Minnesota:

In the course of its investigation your committee held six public hearings, four in the house chamber, and two at the University, besides several further hearings in its committee room. General publicity was given in every instance to the date of the holding of such meeting and urgent invitations were extended to house members and to all others to submit inquiries in writing or otherwise, to which the authors desired answers be given, by the authorities at the University.

The inquiry has covered a very broad field and the committee believes it has been searching and thorough, as much so at least as the time given us for the investigation would permit.

It could not be expected that the committee would make a complete audit of the accounts of the University following each item from its source, but it held several conferences with Mr. Havil of the public examiner's department, who has just completed his last annual report, and members of the committee have been free to submit to him any questions of bookkeeping which they deemed necessary to throw light upon the financial conditions existing at the institution.

A complete report of the last examination was submitted to, and is still in the custody of the committee, to which it has at all times had access. From the committee's several conferences with Mr. Havil, it became evident that by a somewhat different arrangement between the offices of the comptroller of the University, state auditor and state treasurer, some legal arrangement should be made to take advantage of the ten-day cash discount, which, in the judgment of the public examiner's office, would save in such discounts, several thousand dollars in cash to the University each year. Further, at the suggestion of Mr. Havil, a bill was drawn which, in the opinion of the comptroller of the University, state auditor and treasurer, would

cover this suggestion and at the same time legalize the University budget and the office of comptroller of the University and permit the deans of the institution to certify the pay rolls of their respective departments. Said bill was introduced and has passed the house and is at the present time on a special order in the senate and will undoubtedly pass that body by the time this report is printed.

Comptroller's Department.

Mr. Fritz, the public examiner, being questioned at one of the hearings, made the following statement: "The accounting department is better conducted today than ever before at the University. There are chances for improvement, but we have the co-operation of the University and we are cutting corners wherever possible and keeping down expenses. The system is much more extensive than it was four years ago and naturally requires more people. The public examiner's department is very much pleased with the manner in which the accountability of the University is being conducted now. The salaries are not excessive, everyone is industrious and pays close attention to details.

"The comptroller's office spent \$30,335.43 last year, which is an increase of \$3,736.60 over the previous year. This expense cannot be curtailed. In the comptroller's office is the purchasing department. They purchase \$94,000 worth of provisions in that office every year. The state requires its employees to take receipts for all amounts over \$1.00. There is a traveling expense also of \$50,000. Every one of these items must be checked and audited.

"Stenographers and bookkeepers are getting a larger salary at the State Capitol than those similarly employed receive at the University. The employes of the University are busy all the year. They work eight hours per day.

"Statements or receipts are issued in duplicate. The treasurer of the University takes in all the money. Then the money is sent to the state treasurer, that is, the money collected at the University. Money received by the various departments outside of the University is sent to the University and then to the treasurer. The Regents do not see any of it. There is a contingent or revolving fund in charge of the comptroller, but he has to account for that by sub-vouchers and checks issued against the account. That is checked out by the comptroller of the University and I know of no way in which a Regent could handle the money."

Upon request the public examiner furnished your committee with the following analysis of the comptroller's office including all employes in his immediate department, and defining the duties of each:

Note 1. Comptroller:

The appointment of the comptroller is made by the president of the University by and with the consent and approval of the Board of Regents. He serves as secretary of the board and is responsible for all busi-

ness affairs of the University, including accounting, purchasing, care of buildings and grounds, business relations with the board of control, preparation and administration of the financial budget.

Note 2. Purchasing Officer:

During the fiscal year ending July 31, 1914, 12,409 orders covering approximately 50,000 items were issued. Purchases are made on competitive bids and the contracts are filed numerically. The nature of the supplies purchased necessitates a large correspondence.

Note 3. Assistant in Purchasing Department:

In addition to assisting in the purchasing, the assistant keeps a card index record of purchases by commodities.

Note 4. Clerk in Purchasing Department:

The work involved in this position is the writing up of orders, five copies of each order being made by use of double carbons. And also making copies of requisitions for sending out inquiries for prices. This, until recently, has been handled by two clerks. The organization of a general storehouse cut down requisitions and orders to some extent and an experiment is being made with one man doing the work of the two positions. The work is altogether too heavy and there is no doubt that we shall have to go back to the old system, although the work of writing inquiries does not take the full time of one clerk.

Note 5. Invoice Clerk:

The invoice clerk receives copies of the orders and checks all the invoices with the price indicated on the order and by reference to the contract. He also runs a tracer system to check the receipt of bills, goods, etc.

Note 6. Accountant:

The accountant, under the direction of the comptroller, has charge of all accounting. The work so far has been very heavy indeed, necessitating a great deal of overtime work and sacrifice of vacation. In the two years last passed, the accountant has been compelled to forego more than fifty per cent of vacation allowed.

Note 7. Bookkeeper:

This position would be more correctly termed "assistant accountant," as the actual bookkeeping involves but a very small portion of the time. There is a great deal of work in compiling figures for the budget, for reports and for information requested by other universities, etc.

Note 8. Cashier and Assistant:

This department has handled in cash and checks, not including the reimbursement of the Contingent Funds, \$565,164, as follows:

Tuition fees, \$197,741.28; military department, \$14.09; general "U" miscellaneous, \$8,326.31; dental infirmary, \$21,303.47; Sanford Hall, \$20,047.50; Shevlin Hall, \$12,461.12; Shevlin Hall (summer), \$1,120.37; campus building rents, \$10,199.38; sundry trust funds, \$15,446.37; "U" repairs, \$6,200.07; Elliott hospital support, \$4,813.32; "U" research, \$139.39; law library, \$253.00; "U" li-

brary, \$20.56; scientific books and instruments, \$101.97; general extension, \$12,506.10; law extension, \$1,075.00; correspondence extension, \$1,151.00; summer session, \$9,118.82; extension miscellaneous receipts, \$14,610.22; campus fund, \$1,430.00; heating plant, \$1,042.80; Elliott hospital equipment, \$23.99; school of mines experiment station, \$76.00; geological survey, \$86.58; engineering building equipment, \$758.15; anatomy building equipment, \$27.61; experimental laboratory equipment, \$12.38; postoffice, boxes, \$0.60; sprinkler system, \$2.87; school of mines equipment, \$0.15; school of mines, fire loss building, \$3.00; agricultural fees, \$42,052.51; agricultural miscellaneous receipts, \$182,998.55.

During the year there were 9,538 fee receipts issued, 2,452 miscellaneous receipts, 3,247 refundments made, aggregating \$27,986.31, and 8,884 contingent checks issued, aggregating \$342,575.19. The greater part of the contingent payments are expense bills for travel in the extension and other departments. These have to be carefully checked and audited.

Note 9. Clerks, Abstract Clerk:

The duties of the abstract clerk are to look after invoices, check vouchers and make abstracts of claims. During the year twenty-one abstracts, averaging in the neighborhood of 30 pages, and ninety-eight board of control abstracts, are made. An examination of the abstract alone can give an idea of the work.

File Clerk:

A central filing system is maintained. It includes regular correspondence, correspondence with reference to orders, filing of invoices, inquiries, contracts, valuable papers, etc. In addition to this, the file clerk traces on return of invoices from the departments.

Accounts with Firms:

A card index system is maintained with firm we deal with. It comprises approximately 6,500 cards with approximately 1,200 live accounts.

Note 10. Payroll Clerk:

It would perhaps seem unreasonable to say that the University payroll occupies the full time of a clerk, but there are many matters in connection with the payroll to look after. A full record of appointments, changes in salary and transfers by the Board of Regents have to be noted. In addition to the payroll, quarterly reports, showing the condition of the payroll accounts, are made. This is a big job and has to be absolutely accurate.

Note 11. Loan Clerk and Statistician:

The University has trust funds aggregating approximately \$100,000, the income from which is used in assisting needy students. We have two classes of loans; regular loans, authorized by the Board of Regents, and temporary loans, authorized by the president and comptroller. The temporary loans are made in lieu of granting extension of time in paying fees. The clerk in charge

also prepares the reports to the Federal government.

Note 12. Stenographer and Clerk to the Comptroller:

Most of the dictation in the business office is to the dictaphone. There is a great deal of special dictation, however, too intricate to use the dictaphone. The comptroller's stenographer and clerk looks after the minutes, indexing, entering in the budget the amendments, assists in the work of preparation of the budget, prepares budget transfers for the board meeting, authorizations for trips outside the state, etc.

Note 13. Stenographers:

Three receiving dictaphones and two transmitters are used for the dictation of letters in the business office. In addition to the correspondence, there is a great deal of typewriting to do and it is frequently necessary to employ additional help.

Note 14. Storehouse Office:

This comprises the budget system, classification and cost accounting.

Budget System:

At the present time, we have three clerks on the budget. Heretofore, we have had but two. The temporary addition of an extra clerk is necessitated by a change in the system resulting from the establishment of a central storehouse. It is expected that as soon as the work becomes thoroughly systematized, two clerks will be able to handle the work. The budget of the year which closed July 31, 1914, comprised 401 budget accounts. There were 14,280 requisitions filed. It should not be construed that this represents the debits entered. Frequently one requisition covers twenty or more items, purchased from five or six different firms which necessitates the entering of innumerable invoices. Requisitions are entered at the estimate cost of supplies included. The accumulation of the invoices is necessary to determine the actual cost. Since the establishment of the storehouse, issues to the departments are charged to the budget.

Classification:

There is one special clerk in the classification department. This department is worked with the budget and the accounts kept in reconciliation. The classification comprises approximately 1,500 sheets. Classification is made from invoices and storehouse slips.

Cost Accounting:

With the organization of a general storehouse, a cost accounting system was inaugurated and clerks formerly in the department of buildings and grounds were transferred to the storehouse office. Authorizations, numbered consecutively, are issued for each job or repairs; individual time slips, representing the labor and itemized material issues, covering material are accumulated under the number of each authorization.

Multigraphing and Mimeographing:

This department was organized to do the multigraphing and mimeographing for the several departments of the University. The

department is supported by nominal fees from the department for which the work is performed.

The So-Called "Bren Affair."

In connection with the past history of the comptroller's office, the committee's attention having been called to the so-called "Bren" defalcation, inquiry was made of the Hon. John Lind, and others, with reference to that incident. Mr. Lind made the following statement which your committee has thought best to incorporate as part of its report.

By the Hon. John Lind, Formerly of the Board of Regents.

It was reported to me that it has been said that members of the Board of Regents and more particularly myself, took action as members of that board, calculated to relieve Bren, or release him from punishment on account of his crime. I want to say that the statement, if made, is absolutely and unequivocally without foundation. If the man who made it had any knowledge of the facts, it is false. If he did not know the facts, then I say he ought to have informed himself before making a charge of that character.

Mr. Bren had been—I don't remember his title, but he was chief bookkeeper or treasurer at the University for a number of years before I became a member of the board. He was there when I entered upon my duties as a Regent. The man was efficient and his experience was an asset. His superior was less efficient and there was a great deal of strife between the two, but the board managed to keep it within reasonable limits. Of course you appreciate that in an institution where there are hundreds of men employed, there is likely to be more or less contention and rivalry between individuals. It is one of the most troublesome problems that the President and the Board of Regents has to deal with.

It has been explained by the public examiner and doubtless by others, that not one penny of the money which you appropriate or the money that comes to the University is handled by the Board of Regents—not one penny. During the years that I was on the board I never saw, or touched, one cent of the money appropriated by the legislature. Nor did any other member of the board. Money is kept in the treasury of the state until it is disbursed on the voucher not only of the University

accounting auditor, but the voucher of the state auditor. Now the only money that the University handles is the fees and the receipts from the students, which are collected at the beginning of the year and during the year, and they are immediately deposited by the accounting officer, and Bren was accounting officer.

After I was on the board for some time, I can't say just when, the Board of Regents, I think at my own instance, went through and examined all records and files to ascertain to what extent those men who received and handled funds were bonded or if those occupying responsible positions where funds of the state might be jeopardized were fully bonded. We found that pretty generally they were bonded, but we increased the bonds by resolution of the Board of Regents and under that resolution, Bren's bond was increased. I think it was doubled, but I am not certain about this, so we felt absolutely secure on that point, knowing that neither he nor any one else under bond was likely to have a larger amount of funds than was covered by the bond.

Now in addition to the amounts that you gentlemen of the legislature appropriate for the support of the University and the fees collected, there is one class of funds that the University necessarily requires to be collected. It is what we call the breakage fund. Of course you know that in any department there is a great deal of delicate material and glassware, not to mention delicate and costly instruments. Every student pursuing studies in one of the departments where there is probability of loss from breakage of that character, is required at the beginning of the year to deposit a certain sum of money, \$5.00 I believe. This is kept for the protection of the University. This could not be deposited with the state treasurer, or at least it had not been done, and we did not see any reason for doing so, because it could not be gotten out again at the beginning of the year to refund the balance to students. So those funds were left in the hands of the treasurer until the end of the year when settlements were made with the individual students, according to the amount of supplies or breakage they had charged against them.

So Bren had this breakage fund money. He was instructed to keep it in a bank designated by the Board of Regents. He has a safety vault there. Now his accounts

in all detail are subject to the examination of the public examiner. The members of the Board of Regents in the nature of things could not personally supervise the bookkeeping of the institution and never attempted to do that, except to compare the figures furnished by the accounting officers. They had to rely upon the examination made by the public examiner, and the public examiner in every instance reported the accounts of Mr. Bren correct and verified. After his defaulting, he probably juggled his balance by using his separate fund which was not state money, in the sense that it had been appropriated by the legislature. He used that to balance his state money account, if there happened to be a shortage when an examination was being made by the public examiner. Then when it came to examining the breakage account, which came at a different time, it is possible he may have used money received from fees to cover the shortage in the breakage account. That is only an assumption on my part, but that was the conclusion that the Board of Regents came to. Well, one day we learned that Mr. Bren had been held up and robbed of ten thousand dollars on his way back from the bank to the University where he had gone to bring that amount of cash. He stated that he wished to transfer it from one bank to another, that is, take it from the safety deposit vault of the Northwestern and put it in the St. Anthony Falls Bank, in order to have it ready to refund to the students. Well, of course as soon as we got that information, the Board of Regents held a meeting and I think that we were unanimous that he had spent that money or made some personal use of it and that this story was simply an excuse and we proceeded on that theory. The board had a meeting and authorized and directed me to look after it. I served notice on the bonding company that we would hold them to the extent of the loss within the limit of the bond. The public examiner was called over and he made an examination and he, together with the bonding company's experts, examined the accounts most thoroughly and absolutely to the satisfaction of the board and everyone else, and found the estimate to be something over fourteen thousand dollars. The matter was placed before the county attorney. Mr. Nelson, myself and other members of the board went before the grand jury and testified in regard to the defalcation,

and gave whatever testimony was necessary to find an indictment. I also took up the matter of settlement. Mr. Cross, a Minneapolis attorney, was one of Bren's attorneys, and Mr. Brady was the other attorney. They came to see me and wanted to know what could be done, and I told them that as soon as the public examiner had made his report, so that we knew the exact amount of the shortage and were in a position to prove it, that they would have to pay that money or we would institute suit. There were negotiations back and forth. We were not anxious to bring suit unless we had to. After a man has practiced law for forty years, he knows there is such a thing as losing a good law suit and a lawyer, when he is not in a measure the client, is not apt to rush into court. Finally, they stated that they were satisfied with the account of the public examiner. They said, "We are satisfied that it is correct, but there is one item upon which the state has no claim, and on which the University has no claim amounting to some \$300.00." It seems that there had been collected among the students a small amount for some student activity. I don't remember just what it was, and they had left that with Mr. Bren. The attorney said, "For that we are not liable," and as a legal proposition I knew that was true. So we had a conference in my office one afternoon and they made the definite proposition that they would pay the amount of the shortage less \$300.00. They insisted that we should give the insurance company and Mr. Bren an absolute release on the bond in full. Of course, there was no legal objection to that, but I did not feel that the Board of Regents should take that final account, although they would have been perfectly justified in doing it without consulting the county attorney. So I addressed this communication to the county attorney. To this day, old Prexy believes that Bren was robbed, but no member of the Board of Regents shares that belief.

I defy any living human being to say that I directly or indirectly said or did a thing to aid Mr. Bren in escaping punishment and I will say further that I did everything requested of me to contribute to a fair and full trial of the case. I produced all documents that I had and testified before the grand jury and at the trial whenever my presence was asked.

As to the fact that I appeared as attorney

of record in the trial of Bren's case in Minneapolis with Mr. Brady, and I will say that there is absolutely nothing to it. It is a falsehood, and if it was said knowingly, it is a lie.

It is only fair to the University to state that since this incident the entire method of accounting has been changed and completely reorganized and we rely upon the statement of the public examiner that with the University's present methods of book-keeping in vogue, he does not think it possible that a thing like that could happen again, without being immediately detected by him.

Construction, Repairs and Utilization of Building.

At the hearing of March 30th, inquiry was made as follows: What part do the Regents of the University take in the construction of new buildings? Mr. Hayes made the following reply: "Certain details of the building would have to be given by the man in charge of the department, for instance, in the electrical building, Professor Nachtrieb would give the architect of the State Board of Control an idea of the floor space, etc., and after the architect has prepared the plans they are then submitted to the Board of Regents," to which Regent Snyder added the following: "They would be submitted by the Board of Control, the architect would consult the head of the departments about the buildings, and its purposes, so that this building might be constructed to suit the work. That is all the head of the department has to do with it. The plans are approved by the Board of Regents and the State Board of Control advertises for bids and completes their construction." It was disclosed upon further inquiry upon this subject, that no definite plans are made before the Regents make their request for a new building and include such request in their budget. A rough estimate is made by the University authorities as to what in their judgment a proper building would cost. The amount is then placed in the budget as a request to the legislature that the money be provided. This being somewhat in the nature of a guess and the legislature having another guess coming, furnishes a sum which in their judgment will do the work. If the original request is cut in two the Board of Control in constructing the building has to act accordingly, and the result may be a structure

not fully suited to the work for which it was originally intended. Your committee believes that this is a wrong practice not only as connected with the University but with all other public institutions. It seems to be a weakness in the state's method of doing business. We believe that each biennium, before a request for new buildings is made, the Board of Control should go carefully into the details, as to the needs, plans and actual cost of such buildings, and should even go to the extent of submitting bids for the same to the legislature for their guidance, thus avoiding guesses as to lump sums, by the legislature when it considers the matter of appropriation. It is true that in case the request for the building is not granted the state would be out the amount necessary for this preliminary expense, but large amounts of money would be saved in the aggregate extending over a series of years, and buildings would be constructed better fitted for the purposes for which they are designed and it would be up to the Board of Control to construct a building as per the submitted designs and within the appropriation provided.

Repairs.—All minor repairs at the University are made under the supervision of the superintendent of buildings and grounds. Minor repairs are made by carpenters, plumbers, gasfitters and the like, who are hired by the month for that purpose. More extensive repairs are made as per bids submitted in the same way as in the construction of new buildings.

Utilization.—When questioned upon this point the president made a statement, as follows: "The question of utilization of buildings is a very vexed one. It is not possible to arrange classes so as to utilize all buildings in the afternoon. It is difficult to push utilization up to its theoretical limit. The utilization at Minnesota and Wisconsin is practically the same. As far as recitation rooms are concerned the University is well served and has anticipated somewhat the future needs and prospective growth." Upon further inquiry the president stated that frequent surveys of the buildings are made looking to the most complete occupancy of the buildings which could be made within the limits of practicability, and stated that owing to prevailing conditions, students living a long distance from the University cannot be assembled in toto or even pro rata, during the earlier hours of the day. But speak-

ing generally, classes are pretty well equalized during the several recitation periods of the day. Your committee concluded from this inquiry that no considerable amount of space is unoccupied in the various buildings for any considerable time. In other words, we were satisfied that the Regents base their requirements for new buildings upon an actual need, and that they do not demand such buildings while the buildings they already have are not well utilized. It is no doubt true that more students could be crowded into the same space and the erection of new buildings could in some cases be postponed, but probably not without doing violence to the maximum of efficiency at the institution.

ANNOUNCEMENT HONORS.

The following elections to Honor Societies in the University were announced at the Cap and Gown Day chapel at the University.

Tau Beta Pi.

The engineering fraternity embraces electrical, civil and mechanical engineering students and the school of mines.

Admission is based on scholarship and character. The first one-eighth of the class who fill the requirements are elected the last semester of their senior year in the engineering colleges and the last semester of their junior year in the school of mines.

The following men were elected from the first one-eighth of their class: Harry Merle Bjermstad, Elting Wade Houghtaling, Clinton Bowen Kerns, William Arthur Cuddy, Ralph Reginald Boyles, George Theodore Anderson, Harry Thomas Thompson, Fred Alexander Davies.

Alpha Omega Alpha.

Honorary medical fraternity. Members are elected from the senior medical class: Walter E. Camp, James W. Edgar, Arnold L. Harvel, Olga S. Hansen, Reuben A. Johnson, Henry O. Ruud.

Delta Sigma Rho.

Honorary fraternity for excellence in debate and Public Speaking: Wendell T. Burns, Edwin H. Chapman, Howard L. Hall, Rupert O'Brien.

Phi Beta Kappa.

Earl L. Abramson, Lucile Babcock, Rudolph Brosius, Lucile Brown, Aldena Carl-

son, Thorgny C. Carlson, Sibil I. Fleming, Harlan M. Frost, Mary R. Gale, Marguerite Grimm, Barbara Healy, Julia Herrick, Harriet Lucas, Lillian S. McLaughlin, Minerva Morse, Wanda Orton, Alfred C. Ott, Carl W. Painter, Jean Plant, Sara Rivet, Rinehart J. Swensen, Robert R. Thompson, Rosetta Weber, Ella Wippermann.

Lambda Alpha Psi.

Honorary society for excellence in language work.

From the Faculty: Arthur Graves, Walter Myers, Everett W. Olmsted, Colbert Searles, Edward R. Sirich, Elmer E. Stell, Professor Allen E. Benham, of the University of Washington.

Graduate Students: Margaret Alterton, Florence Donohue, Camilla Freund, Esther Burwich, Paul Koretzmann, Mary McLaughlin, Kathleen Moonan, Edward N. Voorhees, Nels P. Langsjoen.

From the Senior Class: Lucile Babcock, Florence Bernhardt, Rudolph Brosius, Thorgny Carlson, Mary Gale, Marguerite Grimm, Barbara Healy, Harriet Lucas, Lillian McLaughlin, Wanda Orton, Alfred Ott, Rosetta Weber, Ella Wippermann.

IN GREAT DEMAND.

The general extension division of the University has received a great many requests for Dr. Raymond Phelan's Community Center bulletin. One town asked for 25 copies, another for a hundred copies. Among the many friendly comments upon this very practical bulletin is the following from Clarence A. Perry, author of *The wider use of the school plant and community center authority for the Russell Sage Foundation*: "I like its clear, concise, significant, attractive make-up. Its author is to be congratulated. I believe it will greatly stimulate community center work wherever it goes."

EDUCATIONAL TOURS FOR THIS SUMMER.

The University of Minnesota will offer several educational tours to the West this summer. They will be under the personal direction of Professor E. M. Lehnerts, who has had charge of the popular "See Minnesota" tours for several years. These University tours constitute field courses in the study and interpretation of nature's won-

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derlands, and yield University credits for satisfactory work. Although planned primarily for their educational value, these travel courses are open to the public as well as to students. The first party will leave the Twin Cities on June 19, visiting the Grand Canyon of Arizona, Southern California, Yosemite Park, San Francisco, Great Salt Lake, and Colorado. The second will leave the University on July 23, visiting Colorado, the Yellowstone National Park, the Glacier National Park, San Francisco, and the Canadian Rockies.

ECONOMICS AND THE LAW.

The University has just issued a reprint from the American Economic Review of March, 1915, a paper upon Economics and the law, which is an address by Professor John H. Gray, being the annual address of

the president of the American Economic Association.

In closing his address, Dr. Gray says: "It would seem to require no demonstration that a state politically, or an economic organization within a state, cannot be considered in stable equilibrium, or likely to endure unchanged, when, under a wide suffrage and extended political rights, the majority of the people want that system changed.

"But this is not a disturbing thought. It means evolution, not revolution; not abolition of private property, but the bringing of the rights of private property into harmony with the desires and needs of the age. No sudden or violent change or destruction is needed, but a gradual, orderly, and peaceful modification and adaptation of institutions, and consequently of economics, to a modern, changed environment and to public welfare."

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The general Alumni Association is an organization of alumni and former students of the University of Minnesota members and former members of the regents and faculty are entitled to become honorary members. Its object is to unite the alumni in the service of the university. The business of the association is managed by a board of directors chosen by the separate college alumni organizations—each college is represented by two directors. The board is constituted as follows: The college of science, literature and the arts—Gratia A. Countryman, '89, Alice Rockwell Warren, '04. The college of engineering and the mechanic arts—William I. Gray, '92 and Harry E. Gerrish, '05. The department of agriculture—D. A. Gaumnitz, '04 and John A. Hummel, '99. The college of law—Hugh V. Mercer '94 H. D. Frankel, '00. The college of medicine and surgery—Soren P. Rees, '97 (Acad. '95) and James S. Gilfillan, Med. '97. The college of homeopathic medicine and surgery—Asa J. Hammond, '96 (Acad. '91) and Albert E. Booth, '99. The college of dentistry—Thomas B. Hartzell, '93 (Med. '94) and Frank E. Moody, '96. The college of pharmacy—Arthur G. Erkel, '02 and Manley H. Haynes, '11. The college of education—Conrad G. Selvig, '07 and Paul C. Higbie, '07. The school of chemistry—Frank W. Emmons, '99 and Edward J. Gutsche, '04. The school of mines—Merton S. Kingston, '04 and Alfred Y. Peterson, '08. Ex-officio—Henry F. Nachtrieb, '81, president; Horace Lowry, '00. Vice President Charles F. Keves, '96, Law '99, treasurer; E. Bird Johnson, '88, Secretary.

THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

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MAY 3, 1915

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COMING EVENTS.

Monday, May 3, 4 P. M. — Deutscher Lehrerverein von Minnesota. Präsidentenwahl. Fr. Toska von Scholten, North High School, Minneapolis. 207 Folwell Hall.

Tuesday, May 4, 12 M.—University chapel assembly. Concert by Miss Clara Williams, soprano. The chapel, library building.

4 P. M. — Meeting of the Mathematical club. Second lecture on "Von Standt's fundamental theorem of geometry," Professor W. H. Bussey. 104 Folwell Hall.

Wednesday, May 5, 11:40 A. M.—College of Agriculture assembly. Skit, "Freshman pep," given under the auspices of the freshmen members of the Y. W. and Y. M. C. A. Assembly room, University farm.

Thursday, May 6, 12 M.—University chapel assembly. Address, "The Greece of yesterday and today," Professor John Corrin Hutchinson, professor of Greek. The chapel, library building.

Saturday, May 8, 2 P. M.—University baseball game, Minnesota versus Iowa. Northrop field.

3 P. M.—U. C. A. picnic. Como Park.

MINNEAPOLIS SCHOOLS TO CO-OPERATE WITH THE UNIVERSITY.

The college of education of the University of Minnesota, in co-operation with the Minneapolis schools, has just adopted a plan which promises to be an epoch-making step in the training of high school teachers in Minnesota.

The plan, as outlined, is the combined work of Superintendent Spaulding of the Minneapolis schools and Professor F. H. Swift.

The plan provides for employing in the Minneapolis high schools certain university graduates to be known as "teaching assist-

ants," for whom a definite course combining graduate professional study and teaching has been outlined, extending over one or two years. To complete the course in one year will require attendance at one summer school session.

Upon completion of the course, the teaching assistants will receive from the Minneapolis school authorities a certificate indicating the character and quality of work they have done in the schools. On the same certificate will also be indicated the professional graduate courses they have pursued in the University and the quality of their work in the same.

The emphasis will be thrown largely upon advanced professional training, as the plan is confessedly an effort toward an introduction of a fifth year of professional training which the University authorities hope it may be possible, in the near future, to require of all students preparing for the teaching profession.

The teaching assistants will receive compensation for their work in the schools proportionate to the amount of time devoted to teaching; \$300 for the first year, \$400 for a second year if they continue a second year.

While this practical work is being pursued in the public schools of Minneapolis the student is expected to devote a portion of his time to graduate work of a strictly professional character in the University. This work will include seminars in the study of educational problems to be based upon actual school conditions and a second subject which will be chosen by the student for intensive study and investigation. The practical work in teaching will be under the supervision of a teacher selected by the superintendent of schools of Minneapolis and a supervisor of practice teaching who is a member of the faculty of the college of education.

It is to be noted that this plan provides

practically for the establishing of a number of teaching fellowships for advanced professional students, under the direct supervision of the faculty of the college and that emphasis is to be placed upon the professional preparation rather than upon the teaching side of the training.

REGENTS MEET THURSDAY.

The board of regents will meet at the University Thursday. The most important matter to come before the board at that time is the Mayo Foundation proposal. Several members of the board go to Rochester early this week for an interview with Dr. Mayo and to inspect the Mayo plant.

The question is complicated, now, by the action of the Senate. While this action has no legal bearing upon the proposal, owing to the fact that the matter was not brought up in the House, it is not probable that the regents will feel at liberty to disregard such action, since the senate is the only body representing the people of the state which has spoken officially concerning the proposition.

There seems to be a strong opinion, the foundation of which is impossible to discover, that the Mayos expect to make a material modification of their offer, so that the regents can take favorable action upon the proposal, and yet keep within the spirit of the law as passed by the senate.

The whole matter is now in the hands of the regents—they have in their possession information upon which to base intelligent action. They doubtless realize their responsibility and will act in accordance with their best judgment.

SCANDINAVIAN MAY FETE.

The Scandinavian May Fete will take place Thursday at the department of agriculture. The fete is under the direction of Professor A. A. Stomberg, assisted by the Scandinavian society. The festivities will commence at five o'clock, with a May pole dance in Scandinavian costumes. This will be followed at six o'clock by a supper entirely made up of Scandinavian dishes. After the supper May pole dances will continue out of doors until eight, when the program will be given in the auditorium. A male chorus of one hundred voices will sing Scandinavian songs and two short plays will be given. Mrs. Bothne, wife of Pro-

fessor Bothne, is directing the rehearsals of these plays. There will be one Norwegian and one Swedish play.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES.

The executive committee of the Board of Regents held a meeting at the president's office, Monday, April 26, at 11 o'clock. There were present Regents Nelson, Partridge, Snyder, Sommers and Vincent.

The following resignations were accepted: Professors John Zeleny, L. H. D. Weld, Paul H. Neystrom and Arthur Sweeney.

The following trips outside the state were authorized:

Professor Josephine T. Berry, to interview possible candidates for the division of home economics.

H. A. Hildebrandt, superintendent of buildings and grounds, to attend a conference of superintendents from other institutions to be held at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Dean Wm. R. Vance, to visit a number of institutions to confer with candidates for positions in the law school.

Various loans were authorized to students.

It was voted to increase the fee of the dental department for two years from \$150 to \$175, and to recommend to the Board of Regents the appointment of a committee to review the fee schedule.

It was voted to receive officially the gift of an awning for the balcony of Elliott Memorial hospital from Mrs. C. J. Winton and to express to Mrs. Winton the appreciation of the Regents for the gift.

The comptroller reported the theft of forty-six rail bonds from the trolley line and Regent Partridge and Mr. Hayes were appointed a committee to confer with the Minneapolis Street Railway company in regard to methods of protecting the property.

The comptroller reported a fire in the bleeding building at the University farm with an estimated loss of \$150.

It was voted to recommend to the Board of Regents the nomination of Mr. Z. Scott for membership on the forestry board.

The paving of the tracks on Fifteenth avenue southeast between Fourth street and University avenue was authorized.

It was voted to refer to the Board of Regents the question of purchasing machinery for the department of agriculture.

Two or three other minor items of busi-

ness were transacted and a number of budget transfers were authorized.

MARION CRAIG WENTWORTH IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Marion Craig Wentworth, '94, recently read her one-act play, "War Brides," before the Women's club of this city. This play has created a sensation not only in America but in Europe as well. Within a month after its publication it was translated into fourteen different languages. The play deals with the situation which exists in all of the countries engaged in the present war in Europe, where women are encouraged to marry in order that their nation may not become depopulated through the men being killed on the battlefields. The leading character in the play urges women to refuse to bear more children until the government promises them there will be no more war and to emphasize her own ideas in regard to the matter she kills herself rather than to have her unborn child grow up to be sacrificed to her country's military spirit.

SUB-COMMITTEES ON ALUMNI DAY.

The committee of 1905 met Friday, April 23, for further planning for Alumni Day. Sub-committees to look after various features of Alumni Day and to report back to the general committee were appointed as follows:

Field sports—Otto N. Davies, Fred Borgan and Josiah Chase.

Class reunions—Mabel McDonald Oren, John F. Hayden and Helen Fish Huenekens.

Reception—Lois Tennant Pennock, Isabelle Welles Gray, Estelle Cook.

Dinner—E. B. Pierce, John F. Sinclair, Tresham Gregg, Bessie Lawrence MacGregor, A. D. Wilson.

Dance—Bessie Healy, with additional members to be named later.

There were present at this committee meeting, Mrs. Oren, Tresham Gregg, A. D. Wilson, C. P. Schouten, John F. Hayden, Josiah Chase, Otto N. Davies, Kenneth Gregg, Chas. M. Holt and E. B. Johnson.

VISITORS AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Messrs. Charles S. Danielson, bursar, and Frank A. Dickey, registrar of Columbia University, spent last Tuesday looking over the University and inspecting the business offices of the University.

Last Friday, Ralph V. Sollitt, alumni secretary of Indiana University, of Bloomington, Ind., spent the day with the secretary of the General Alumni association. Mr. Sollitt, who was appointed to his present position only last January, is visiting several institutions of the middle west, inspecting alumni work and gathering ideas for the development of such work at Indiana.

Sir Walter Raleigh spoke in the University chapel last Friday afternoon to a capacity audience, and on Thursday, Hamilton Wright Mabie spoke in chapel. Mr. Mabie has spoken at the University several times and always to an interested audience.

COLLEGE WOMEN'S CLUB.

Mrs. Anna Quevli Jorgens, '00, was elected president of the College Women's club at the annual meeting held last week. Mrs. Jorgens has been chairman of the drama reading section during the past year.

Rewey Belle Inglis, '08, and Mrs. Laura Gould Wilkins, '04, are directors of the club. Helen Lovell, '07, is treasurer.

The club awarded its annual scholarship to Gladys Callister, an academic junior.

Margaret Nachtrieb, '13, was elected councilor from the club to the biennial convention of the A. C. A., to be held in San Francisco this summer. Miss Lucille Collins, '10, was made a member of the publicity committee. Mrs. Jessie Stevens Hickok, '96, made a report for the home culture section; Mrs. Laura Gould Wilkins, '04, for the vocational section; Miss Edith Sage for the social service section. The secretary's report was made by Margaret Nachtrieb, '13. Rewey Belle Inglis, '08, the retiring president, presided.

ARTICLES BY DEAN OWRE.

The Dental Cosmos for February, 1915, contains an article by Dean Owre upon dental education. Dean Owre makes a plea for the higher standards of dental education and urges the establishment of dental schools as largely as possible in connection with state universities. He attributes some of the present evils which are associated with the practice of the profession to the fact that we have been satisfied to practice dentistry as a trade, largely for personal gain and not as a profession

which is concerned with larger things. In closing his article he makes a plea for a broader view of the subject of dental education and an emphasis of the altruistic rather than the merely materialistic ends of the profession.

The Dental Review for April, 1915, contains an article by Dean Owre upon the problem of dentistry in Japan. This article was written by request of some of the leading dentists of Japan.

In this article Dean Owre reviews at some length the characteristics of the Japanese race, and explains the present status of dentistry in that country upon this basis. It appears that Japan adapted her dental practice from the United States at a time when dentistry in the United States was not upon the high basis at present maintained and the faults of the practice of dentistry in Japan at the present time are due largely to this fact. Dean Owre closes his article with a statement to the effect that there are in the Japanese race those characteristics which are sure to bring about a reform and the placing of the practice of dentistry upon a higher level.

MAJOR SIGERFOOS HONORED.

Major Edward Sigerfoos, 7th U. S. infantry, who was commandant of cadets at Minnesota 1905-1909, has been detailed by the secretary of war as a member of the faculty of the war college in Washington for next year, to have charge of the department of war games. He had been detailed for graduate study in the war college this year. While at Minnesota he took the degrees of LL. B., '08, and LL. M., '09.

PRELIMINARY CONCENTRATION TESTS ON CUYUNA ORES.

The University has just issued Bulletin No. 3 of the Minnesota school of mines experiment station, upon preliminary concentration tests on Cuyuna ores. The bulletin was prepared by the director, Dean William R. Appleby, and Edmund Newton, of the station.

The bulletin is devoted to a discussion of the geology of the formation which includes the origin of the Cuyuna iron ores; a study of ore bodies and of mining the same, including a general consideration of the problem, the cost of mining and the extent of present mining development; also, royalties and leases; transportation; iron

ores and the beneficiation of low grade iron ores, which latter includes a classification of processes, choice of beneficiation process, and a report upon the experimental work done by the station. The report goes on to discuss screen analysis; preliminary screening tests; log washer tests, both in small lots and in ton lots; together with preliminary and complete jigging tests with an interpretation of results and a discussion of the economic considerations. The report closes with a discussion of manganiferous iron ores, including a general description of the same with a discussion of the economic conditions and the manganiferous iron ores of the Cuyuna range, with a report upon the beneficiation of the same. The summary and appendix contains information useful to a proper consideration of the report. The book contains five large inserts, including tables and plats illustrating the text.

ENGINEERS OF 1905.

The electrical engineering section of the class of 1905 has an annual class letter. The sixth letter in the series is now making its rounds. These letters pass in a regular scheduled route from one member of the class to another. There were twenty members of the class at graduation. There are nineteen living. C. P. Smith's tragic death near Seattle two years ago will be remembered.

One member has not been heard from for some years. He is somewhere in Canada. Three are in St. Paul; Charles A. Davis, with the Pioneer Press and Dispatch; Earl D. Jackson, consulting engineer, with office in the Capital National bank building, and M. J. Kockendorfer, with Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

Four are in Minneapolis, one being a professor at the University of Minnesota. Two are in East Pittsburgh, Pa., and there is one each in Edmonton, Alta.; Butte, Mont.; Spokane, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; San Francisco, Chicago, New York City, Baltimore and Brooklyn.

Practically all have kept in the work for which they took training at the State University. One for a time was in the shoe business, but he has since returned to his profession.

Most of them are married, and there has been in letters so much boasting of the size of families that the suggestion was

made that family photographs be sent along with the letters.

This aroused the following remark in one of the letters: "I can't send a photograph of my family just now. He is only forty-eight hours old."

ACADEMIC COUNCIL REPORTS.

The academic council has reported upon the working of the honor system during the current year. The report indicates that the system has worked fully as well as had been expected. The council's secretary at the same time made a report upon all cases of dishonesty tried under the system during the current year. There were nine cases before the council and penalties were fixed according to the findings of the council. These penalties ran all the way from requiring extra work for graduation to suspension in cases where the charge was proved. In some cases where guilt was denied and proof was inadequate no action was taken.

WOMEN WILL EDIT DAILY.

The women of the University will edit a special number of the Daily to be issued Thursday of this week.

SENIOR PROMENADE MAY 7TH.

The seniors will hold their annual promenade at the Leamington hotel, Friday evening, May 7th. The number of couples has been limited to 60.

THE ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL TRIP May 28TH.

The annual boat ride of the College of Agriculture, which is being managed by the student council of that institution, has been set for May 28th. The steamship "Purchase" and the barge "Twin City" have been chartered for the occasion. This is always one of the big events of the year for the College of Agriculture and is always thoroughly enjoyed by those who make the trip.

MINNESOTA BASEBALL TRIP.

In the recent baseball trip the Varsity lost to Northwestern by a final score of 6 to 4 and to Chicago by a score of 6 to 3. The boys are not discouraged and say that they will even up when Northwestern and Chicago visit Minnesota.

TWO HUNDRED COMPETE.

Two hundred students of the University took part in an athletic competition in which five colleges of the University were represented. The meet was held Saturday, April 24th, and the academics won the meet by taking 44½ points; the engineers second with 25½ points; laws third with 24½ points; agricultural students took 20½ points, while the medics won 12. The interfraternity relay race proved to be a thrilling event and was won by the Sigma Chi.

WIN FROM CARLETON.

The Varsity team, just returned from a trip, played Carleton College on Northrop Field last Wednesday afternoon, winning by a score of 10 to 7. Ragged work in the field was the only thing that prevented a much higher score.

ENGINEERING NOTES.

E. Fallon and K. F. Wuest, electrical engineering students, are constructing a large oil-immersed condenser for use in connection with a high-power Tesla coil for currents of high frequency.

A. D. Elliott and H. R. Harris are conducting tests on a number of different electrical starters for automobiles.

A pair of standard railway motors has been received recently by the department of electrical engineering, and a testing rack is now being designed for them. In addition a multiple-unit train control outfit such as is used in regular railway service, has been ordered for use with these motors.

Junior Hayden, ex-E. E., '15, who was given leave of absence two years ago on account of poor health, is now regaining his strength and is doing good work with the Bisbee Improvement company.

The electrical laboratory is now furnishing the astronomical observatory of the University with the exact time by means of signals received daily by wireless from the government station at Arlington, near Washington, D. C.

1915 CORRESPONDENCE BULLETIN IS READY.

The 1915 bulletin of correspondence courses, issued by the general extension

division of the University of Minnesota, is now available. Registrations for correspondence courses will be accepted at any time of the year, though work is sometimes interrupted for the summer months. The new bulletin offers about one hundred courses of college and university grade through correspondence. The assignments are written and the papers read by the regular members of the University faculty.

Among the new courses offered are:

Rural education, elementary electricity, mechanical drawing and drafting, elementary mechanics, d. c. and a. c. machinery, additional courses in Latin, Norwegian, logic and philosophy, the modern high school and the English novel. A copy of this bulletin will be sent to any address on request.

UNIVERSITY WEEK PLANS COMPLETE.

The University of Minnesota general extension division announces that the list of towns which are to hold "University Weeks" in June, 1915, is now complete. There are twenty-four of these towns, and each will have a six-day program of lectures, entertainments, dramatic readings, concerts, scientific demonstrations, and plays. The programs are for afternoons and evenings. A business men's luncheon, at which an address will be given on a suitable subject by a member of the University faculty, will be one of the features of this year.

This is the fourth season for University weeks, and they are becoming more popular with each season. Towns testify that University week is a powerful influence for bringing people together for community solidarity and co-operation.

University weeks next June will begin May 31 and end June 12. There will be two circuits each week, and six towns in each circuit. By this means twenty-four towns will be reached in two weeks.

The towns on the list this year are: Bird Island, Brownton, Eyota, Glencoe, Granite Falls, Hancock, Hawley, Herman, Heron Lake, Jackson, Lakefield, Melrose, Minnetonka, Moose Lake, Montevideo, New Prague, Osakis, Pelican Rapids, Perham, Rush City, Sacred Heart, Springfield, Taylor Falls, West Concord, Winnebago.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The wedding of Lillian Nippert and Edgar F. Zelle, both of the class of 1913, will take place June 5 in the Plymouth church.

PERSONALS.

Ex. '85—Miss Mary H. Folwell will leave for Washington, D. C., Tuesday, and after May 6th will be at Hotel McDonald, 1012 13th St. N. W.

'90, Law '91—Siver Serumgard of Devils Lake, N. D., visited the University last week.

'97 Dent.—Dr. B. T. Stevens, formerly of this city, is now located at Watsonville, Cal. His address is R. F. D. No. 1, Box 130 B.

'98 Dent.—William H. Card was chosen vice president of the Minneapolis District Dental society at a recent meeting.

'98, Law '00—H. A. Scandrett has recently changed his office address to 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

'02—Charles J. Brand, chief of the office of markets and rural organization of the United States department of agriculture, has just issued a bulletin upon Service and regulatory announcements, No. 4, which fills fifty pages.

'04 Dent.—Walter H. McNeill was elected president of the Minneapolis District Dental society at a meeting held last week.

'08 E. E.—Roy Kauffman has been with Mr. Rosok for the past five years and Mr. Junior Hayden, Ex. '14, for the last two years. They are located at Bisbee, Ariz.

'09 Eng.—Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Curtiss (Ruth Leslie, '09) have recently moved into their new home at 1497 Branston St., St. Anthony Park. Mr. Curtiss has been made organist and choirmaster at the new St. Anthony Park Congregational church.

'10—Thomas J. Collins has been clerk of the Western Massachusetts Transportation commission. He took up this work last October and has been so successful in that work that he was given a public acknowledgment by the commission in its report made to the legislature. The report recites the obligation of the commission to Mr. Collins, "whose able and efficient work in the investigations of the commission and

as its statistician has been of great value." While in college Mr. Collins specialized in corporations and transportation and received his degree with distinction from the department of economics. For a year after graduation he assisted in the department. While in college he won the Dunwoody debate prize for sophomores and was chosen as a member of the intercollegiate debating squad in 1910. He was admitted to the bar last June after graduating from Harvard Law school and is now practicing law with Mr. McKechnie. His address is 14 Bryant St., Springfield, Mass.

'10 Dent.—Harry W. Nelson was elected secretary of the Minneapolis District Dental society at a recent meeting.

'11 C. E.—George Cottingham, Jr., visited the University recently while on a visit to his parents in this city. Since leaving the University Mr. Cottingham has been engaged in construction work for the Northern Pacific company in charge of various projects at different places. Mr. and Mrs. Cottingham and little daughter, Joy, born September 12th, 1913, have gone to Helena. Their address for the present is 1526 Lyndale Ave., Helena, Mont.

'11 Grad.—F. E. Lurton, superintendent of schools, has recently changed his address from Detroit to East Grand Forks.

'11 M. E.—J. C. Woodman, in the Engineering News of April 8th, describes an all-steel refuse incinerator at Roanoke, Va. The incinerator is of the Decarie type, single cell, water jacketed, with combustion chamber, forced draft, and pre-heater. It is guaranteed to burn 50 tons of refuse in 24 hours, without the escape of odors or obnoxious gases from the building or chimney, at a cost not exceeding 50 cents per ton for all operating expenses. The plant has been in operation since December 15, 1914, and tests have shown that the rated capacity has been exceeded and the refuse satisfactorily disposed of at an average cost of 39 cents per ton. Mr. Woodman is engineer for the Stacy-Bates company, McKnight building, Minneapolis.

'12 C. E.—R. W. West has been employed in the office of the city engineer of Minneapolis during the past year working on the problem of the proposed new union station. His work on this project has been extensive and has resulted in a set of plans of exceeding interest. Mr. West has just re-

signed his position with the city and has accepted a position on the federal valuation work of the interstate commerce commission.

'14 Dent.—B. G. Anderson is practicing his profession in St. Paul. He has an office in the Lowry building.

'14 Dent.—Dr. and Mrs. Clinton H. Beers have opened an office in the Lowry building, St. Paul.

'14 H. E.—Leila Wilson is living at Gridley, Ill.

Roy Wilcox is connected with the University of Illinois and his address is Urbana, Ill.

BIRTHS.

Born, January 5, to Mr. and Mrs. Morris LeRoy Arnold, '04, a son, Morris Fairchild Arnold.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Clarke, March 20, a son, Robert Francis. Mrs. Clarke was formerly Maurine Clark, Ex. '13. Mr. Clarke was a member of the civil engineering classes of 1908 and 1909.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Fox Tronsen announce the birth of a daughter, Marion Gertrude, April 27. Mr. Tronsen is a member of the chemistry class of 1910, and is an assistant to the city chemist of St. Paul.

DEATH OF MRS. SPRAGUE.

Mrs. D. W. Sprague died Saturday noon, April 24, at her home in this city. Mrs. Sprague was seventy-five years old and had been ill for a long while, confined to her bed for many months.

Mr. Sprague, who is known to so many of the older alumni, has the sympathy of thousands of these old friends in his bereavement.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Mr. Adolph E. Meyer, associate professor of hydraulics, recently returned from New York city, where he presented a paper entitled, "Computing runoff from rainfall and other physical data," before the American society of civil engineers.

Mr. F. R. McMillan, instructor in the department of experimental engineering of

the College of Engineering of the University of Minnesota, spoke before the Minneapolis Architectural club on Tuesday evening, April 20, on the subject of the recent investigation made by him on "Shrinkage and time effects in reinforced concrete."

Dick Grant, former track coach at the University, left a few days ago for Cuba, where he expects to operate a grapefruit farm and possibly do some work as an athletic coach.

Professor Norman Wilde has recently changed his address from Cambridge Mass., to Orland, Me.

C. W. Thompson, specialist in rural organization work of the United States department of agriculture, which division is under the office of markets and rural organization, of which Charles J. Brand, '02, is chief, has recently prepared for publication in the Farmers' Bulletin series a report upon how farmers may improve their personal credit. Professor Thompson was formerly connected with the economics department of this institution, and resigned his position to take up work with the U. S. department of agriculture. The bulletin is No. 654 of the Farmers' Bulletin series.

Among those who took part in a recent meeting of the Minneapolis District Dental society were Dr. F. H. Orton, of the dental faculty, Dr. B. A. Sandy, Dent. '02, and Dr. Geo. M. Damon, Dent. '07.

A quartet of singers representing the Hampton institute, a school founded by Booker T. Washington, gave a program in chapel last Tuesday noon. The quartet made a very favorable impression and were heartily cheered.

A small but appreciative audience greeted Mme. Grovitsch, who lectured at the University last Monday afternoon upon the Serbian Red Cross.

President Vincent spoke at a special convocation held at Iowa State college in his honor last Tuesday, upon "Utopias, ancient and modern."

In announcing the list of honors awarded recently, the name of Mabel L. Sharpe, a graduate student, who was elected to Lambda Alpha Psi, was accidentally omitted.

MAY DAY CELEBRATION—GOPHER DAY.

Last Saturday, Gopher Day, was celebrated with unusual ceremonies. The issuing of the "greatest ever" Gopher was the event of the morning. The class may well feel proud of the book, which is a credit to the class and the institution as well. The book is beautifully bound in gray leather and the artistic work throughout is unusually creditable. Every new Gopher is hailed as the best ever issued, and the Gopher of 1916 is probably as fully deserving of such praise as any of its predecessors. It is a beautiful book and well worth the price.

The celebration of the day continued with a program in the chapel in the afternoon, a vaudeville performance of merit and the evening affair wound up the day's celebration in a blaze of glory. The dance at the National Guard Armory was well attended and the selection of the May Queen added a zest to the occasion. The competition was keen and the choice fell upon Olive Keller, a student in home economics who had four votes to spare over her nearest competitor. The Queen was crowned by Professor E. E. Nicholson, who had been chosen for this honor.

ENTERTAIN PHARMACY SENIORS.

Dean and Mrs. Wulling entertained at their home on Friday evening, April 30th, the candidates for graduation from the college of pharmacy and the members of the Spatula club. The Spatula club is composed of the eleven or twelve young women students of the college of pharmacy.

MINNESOTA WINS FROM IOWA.

The Minnesota-Iowa track meet held on Northrop field last Saturday resulted in a win for Minnesota, the score standing 73½ to 57½. The official record of the event follows:

100-yard Dash—Martin, Minnesota, first; Bierman, Minnesota, second; Bannick, Iowa, third. Time, 10½ seconds.

Mile—Watson, Minnesota, first; Anderson, Minnesota, second; Avery, Iowa, third. Time, 4 minutes 31½ seconds.

Shot-put—Garretson, Iowa, first; Sprafka,

Minnesota, second; Little, Minnesota, third. Distance, 35 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

220-yard—Ritter, Minnesota, first; Bannick, Iowa, second; Montgomery, Minnesota, Minnesota, third. Time, 23 seconds.

Pole Vault—Shrader and Dutton, Iowa, tied for first; McKay, Minnesota, third. Height, 11 feet.

High Hurdles—Shrader, Iowa, first; Martin, Minnesota, second; Williams, Minnesota, third. Time, $16\frac{1}{5}$ seconds.

Discus—Garretson, Iowa, first; Dutton, Iowa, second; Thorsen, Minnesota, third. Distance, 116 feet 9 inches.

High Jump—Rowe, Iowa, first; Wise, Minnesota, and Shrader, Iowa, tied for second and third. Height, 5 feet 6 inches.

Quarter-mile—Ritter, Minnesota, first; Cross, Minnesota, second; Mortemer, Iowa, third. Time, $52\frac{1}{5}$ seconds.

Two-mile—Watson, Minnesota, first; Rapacz, Minnesota, second; Hartman, Iowa, third. Time, 10 minutes $6\frac{4}{5}$ seconds.

Hammer—Rosenthal, Minnesota, first; Haufman, Iowa, second; Martin, Iowa, third. Distance, 111 feet 7 inches.

220 Low Hurdles—Schrader, Iowa, first; Martin, Minnesota, second; Williams, Minnesota, third. Time, 26.3 seconds.

Broad Jump—Molumby, Minnesota, first; Dutton, Iowa, second; Parker, Iowa, third. Distance, 22 feet 2 inches.

Half-mile—Wallace, Minnesota, first; Parsons, Iowa, second; Tyler, Iowa, third. Time, 2 minutes 4 seconds.

Mile Relay—Won by Minnesota. Time, 3 minutes 36.4 seconds. Anderson, Montgomery, Cross and Ritter.

PICKERING RESIGNS.

Earl Pickering has resigned his position as coach of Arkansas athletics. It is said that he may go to Ames next fall.

STUDIES IN THE MARKETING OF FARM PRODUCTS.

The University has just issued No. 4, of studies in social sciences, prepared by Dr. L. D. H. Weld, assistant professor of eco-

nomics, and chief of the division of research in agricultural economics. This report fills 118 pages and is devoted to a discussion of market distribution; marketing of live stock products in Minnesota; co-operative potato marketing in Minnesota; marketing of Minnesota poultry; milk distribution in Minneapolis and St. Paul; Minneapolis central city market; co-operative marketing of grain in western Canada; food supply of the Iron Range.

Among those who have contributed to this study in addition to Mr. Weld are K. F. Warner, O. B. Jesness, S. H. Thompson, W. L. Cavert, R. Maynard Peterson.

One of the most interesting features of the report is a table showing where the difference between what the farmer receives and what the final consumer pays for various products goes. The packer's margin is a trifle over 15 per cent, while the retailer's margin is 30 per cent.

CARL PAINTER AND THE DAILY.

Last week a new editorial board was chosen for the Minnesota Daily and the old board, headed by Carl Painter, went out of existence. Under the leadership of Mr. Painter, and largely due to his sound sense and clear insight, the Daily has been unusually interesting and representative of University and student life and activities. Mr. Painter had a happy way of saying things in an illuminating and convincing way, and he stood at all times for what he thought right. He has set a high standard for those who come after him and he has been a real and wholesome force in student life at Minnesota during the past year.

REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE—PART II.

The following is part second of the legislative investigating committee report. Part III will follow next week and will conclude the report:

Salaries, Employes and Hours of Labor.

The administration spent last year \$65,197.40, or an increase over 1913 of \$7,099.70. By administration is meant the president's

office, the comptroller's office, the purchasing agent and the storehouse. As to other salaries, let it be said that the increase in 1914 over 1913 in the payroll amounted to \$232,597.62. In 1913 the Board of Regents raised the salaries from money appropriated by the legislature for that purpose. Said amount was used partly for the adjustment of salaries of those already employed and partly for an increase in the working force, but the fact was also disclosed that during these two years there was an increase in registration of 788. The numerical increase in the teaching force was 64. As a fuller explanation of this subject of increased appropriation for salaries the committee obtained and hereby submits the following schedule:

	Increased Salaries and Wages.	New Appointments and Increased Wages.
General University..	10,190	10,229
Science, Literature and Arts	12,330	12,330
Engineering	4,110	3,160
Medical School	11,350	7,960
Chemistry	2,430	1,150
Mines	3,140	3,840
Dentistry	3,900	3,260
Law	1,100	1,500
Pharmacy	1,050	2,420
Education	290	4,960
Extension	1,000	18,410
Graduate School and Research		12,410
Agriculture	25,660	74,927
	76,550	156,556
		76,550
		233,106

Finally with reference to salaries, the question having been raised of so-called double salaries, the following memorandum includes all part time men, individually, with a statement as to the proportional time spent by them at the University and the salary received for such part time service.

A Memorandum Concerning University Salaries Chargeable to Different Appropriations.

1. There are no double salaries; that is, no member of the faculty is paid for full-time service more than one salary. This

may, however, be divided between two or more funds in the same budget or between the budgets of the two state departments.

2. Summer school salaries. — Teachers are paid for the teaching year of between nine and ten months. The fact that salaries are paid in twelve monthly instalments instead of nine or ten, impairs in no way the right to use the summer for private study and vacation. All Universities make additional payment for the extra service rendered by faculty members who teach in the summer session.

3. Extension courses.—Certain members of the faculty from time to time give evening "extension courses," quite outside regular University service hours. For such voluntary teaching, payments are made out of the tuition fees paid by evening students, supplemented in some cases by extension funds.

4. Explanation of individual cases cited —(1) Solon J. Buck, from November 1, 1914. Total salary at rate of \$3,000 per year. University, \$1,000 for one-third of his time. State Historical society, \$2,000 for services as superintendent and secretary for two-thirds of his time.

(2) Frederick Bass. Total salary (year 1913-14), \$5,000; for current year (1914-15), \$4,000. The University pays \$2,000 for two-thirds of Mr. Bass' time. The state board, \$2,000 as consulting engineer.

(3) D. D. Lescohier of state labor bureau is paid \$250 (\$50 for 5 months) by the University for giving a course in the second semester on labor problems.

(4) Dr. R. H. Mullin. Total salary, \$3,400. The University pays \$1,700 for half time and the state board of health \$1,700 for the other half.

(5) A. G. Ruggles. Total salary (year 1913-14), \$2,500; \$1,400 from University funds and \$1,100 from state entomologist's fund. He was also paid for traveling expenses \$179.67 from the state entomologist's fund.

August 1, 1914, Mr. Ruggles' salary of \$2,500 was transferred to the University, to which he has since given his full time.

(6) O. J. Wenzel was paid \$249.42 for salary and expenses for April, May, June and July, 1914. This came from the state entomologist's fund. Mr. Wenzel was not put on the University payroll until August 1, 1914. Since then his services have been

given three-fourths to the University and one-fourth to state entomologist's office, his monthly salary of \$44.44 being charged \$33.33 to University and \$11.11 to state entomologist.

(7) Wm. Moore. Total salary (last year, 1913-14), \$1,800, divided as follows: \$1,000 from University, \$800 from state entomologist's fund. He came late and hence did not draw last year a full year's salary. The \$678.25 received from the state fund represents the pro rata proportioned to the time of service.

(8) F. L. Washburn. Total salary, \$3,200; paid by University. The item of \$187.24 paid him last year out of state entomologist's fund was for the year's traveling expenses for state work. The \$2,811.19 in addition, set down under Mr. Washburn's name, was not paid to him at all, but represents the salary and traveling expenses of the chief deputy inspector, July, 1913, to July, 1914.

Inquiry having been made with reference to the connection of the Carnegie and Rockefeller foundations with the State University, your committee submits the following information which it thinks should properly be made a part of this report, although not in the direct line of our investigation.

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and its Relation to the University of Minnesota.

Some years ago Mr. Andrew Carnegie, believing that one of the great needs of the college teaching profession was a sense of security for old age, gave five million dollars as an endowment for retiring allowances for professors in certain private universities and colleges. A few years later another five million was added and the leading state universities were included in the plan. The fund has been still further increased in order that the needs of the system now in operation may be met.

Retiring allowances are granted without regard to a professor's personal or private income. The allowances are therefore not a form of charity, but are regularly and systematically made to all who comply with the conditions.

A man who has served in an accredited institution twenty-five years as instructor and professor, or fifteen years as a professor, may, if completely disabled, be retired on an allowance based upon his sal-

ary for the last five years of service, and increased by the number of years of service.

A man who complies with the conditions indicated above may at 65 years of age retire upon an allowance estimated in practically the same way.

In case of a death of a man who is in receipt of a retiring allowance one-half of the allowance is paid to his widow for her lifetime.

In order that an institution may be eligible for admission to this system, two things are necessary:

First. The educational standards of the college or university must come up to a certain minimum.

Second. The institution must not be controlled by any sectarian or ecclesiastical body.

Aside from these two requirements there is absolutely no stipulation or anything which could be construed as an attempt to influence the teachings, spirit or administration of the institution whose faculty members are included in the arrangement.

The University of Minnesota was admitted to this arrangement when state universities were provided for. The agricultural department has not yet been included. The Carnegie foundation is making a study of agricultural colleges before deciding on the conditions under which they are to be admitted to the provisions of the foundation.

At present the following persons, through connection with the University of Minnesota, are receiving retiring allowances:

Lettie M. Crafts.
Henry Turner Eddy.
William W. Folwell.
Arthur E. Haynes. (Died recently.)
Adam C. Hickman.
Cyrus Northrop.
Maria L. Sanford.
Matilda J. C. Wilkin.
Hattie Benton Clark.
Elma Hixon Benton.
John F. Downey.
John G. Moore.

The method of payment is as follows: Each month the Carnegie foundation sends to the University comptroller a check covering the monthly allowances to the persons indicated above. This check is deposited in the contingent fund and the sums due the different individuals are checked

out directly to them. The transaction therefore involves no bookkeeping and is completed every month.

As to the Rockefeller foundation, Regent B. F. Nelson sent to our committee the following letter with detailed information attached, which we have also made a part of our report.

April 16, 1915.

Honorable Charles L. Sawyer,
House of Representatives,
State Capitol, St. Paul.

My dear Sir:

In the absence of President Snyder I am as chairman of the Board of Regents of the University replying to the request you made through the University comptroller for information with regard to President Vincent's connection with the general educational board of New York.

I am enclosing a memorandum which gives the essential facts with respect to the directorship and the policy of this board. I am also sending a printed report of the activities of the board from the beginning of its organization.

With respect to the relation of President Vincent to this general education board, I lay before you and your committee the following information:

Before accepting the position as trustee of the general education board, Mr. Vincent submitted the proposal to the Board of Regents. After full discussion the board informally expressed the unanimous opinion that the appointment should be accepted.

The Regents believed that the work of the general education board, so far from involving duties or obligations which would conflict with Mr. Vincent's position as president, would be of distinct value to him in familiarizing him with educational problems and situations in various parts of the country.

It was further believed that the appointment was a recognition of the University of Minnesota and of the educational interests of the northwest. The Regents were of the opinion that if through its president the University of Minnesota could be of any service in the councils of the general education board the co-operation should be freely given.

The Regents could see no way in which the president of the University, or the University itself, could be in the slightest de-

gree compromised or hampered in the exercise of complete individual and institutional freedom.

It was further felt that the large number of small colleges in the northwest region, some of which had already received aid from the general education board, would not at any rate be injured by having someone from the northwest as a member of this board.

It is of course understood that Mr. Vincent receives no compensation of any kind for the services that he renders. This service involves attendance upon three stated meetings held during the year in the city of New York. Traveling expenses required for these three trips are paid by the general education board and involve no expense to the University. The trips are, however, utilized for a number of purposes useful to the University, as, for example, conference with educational experts, meeting candidates for teaching positions, etc.

If you desire any further facts we shall be glad to present them to you.

Yours sincerely,

B. F. NELSON,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Memoranda Concerning the General Education Board.

(Chartered by the Congress of the United States.)

The general education board has for its general object "the promotion of education in the United States of America without distinction of race, sex or creed." Appended to this memorandum will be found a complete copy of the charter.

Present Membership of the Board.

The affairs of the corporation are at present administered by the following trustees: Frederick T. Gates of New York.

Walter H. Page, United States ambassador to Great Britain.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of New York.

Albert Shaw, editor Review of Reviews, of New York.

Wallace Buttrick, secretary of the board, of New York.

Starr J. Murphy, of New York.

Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia.

Hollis B. Frissell, president of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

Harry Pratt Judson, president of University of Chicago.

Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard university.

Andrew Carnegie, of New York.

Edgar L. Marston, of New York.

Wickliffe Rose, of New York.

Jerome D. Greene, of New York.

Anson Phelps Stokes, secretary of Yale university.

Abraham Flexner, educational expert, of New York.

George E. Vincent, president of University of Minnesota.

Activities of the General Education Board.

The board administers a fund of approximately \$34,000,000, the gift of John D. Rockefeller. The income for the year 1913-14 was approximately \$2,500,000. Up to June 30, 1914, from the income from this endowment, appropriations to the amount of nearly \$16,000,000 have been made as follows:

Colleges and universities.....	\$10,582,591.80
Medical schools	2,670,874.11
Negro colleges and schools....	699,781.13
Miscellaneous schools	159,991.02
Professors of secondary education	242,861.09
Southern education board.....	97,126.23
Rural school agents (both races)	104,443.18
Farm demonstration work—south (including boys' and girls' clubs)	925,750.00
Farm demonstration work—Maine and New Hampshire (including boys' and girls' clubs)	50,876.45
Rural organization service.....	37,166.66
Educational conferences	18,108.23
Administrative expenses	304,794.99
Total	\$15,894,364.89

Gifts to Minnesota Institutions.

Of the appropriations indicated above, the following sums have been subscribed by the general education board to institutions in Minnesota:

St. Thomas college	\$74,000
Carleton college	100,000
Hamline university	50,000
Macalester college	125,000

Policy of the Board.

In making gifts to educational institutions, it is the policy of the board (1) to make gifts conditional upon local sums being raised. Thus gifts of three and one-half million made by the general education board to colleges have resulted in supplemental gifts of fifteen million dollars from other sources. (2) It is the policy of the board to select for gifts institutions that offer promise of educational efficiency, irrespective of any other consideration whatever.

The gifts of the board never involve any stipulations which could be construed as affecting academic freedom. The board insists upon competent business management and upon the use of endowment funds strictly and scrupulously for educational purposes.

Distribution of the Working Time of the Faculty of the University of Minnesota.

It should be noted that the average total time devoted to the University work is 54.8 hours per week.

The average time given to class and laboratory, preparation for the class room, correcting papers of students, and interviews with students, amounts to 30.9 hours per week.

The amount of time devoted to administration, research and experiment, extension and miscellaneous activities is 24.9 per week.

It should be borne in mind that except for the amount of time devoted to class and laboratory work which is precisely determined by the schedule, the other portions of time must be approximate rather than precise. No member of the faculty would time himself accurately.

On the whole, however, this statement represents with a very fair degree of precision the amount of time which the average University man is devoting to his University duties.

In this connection it is proper to add that within the time allowed your committee for this investigation it was not found feasible to attempt an exhaustive comparison with other universities as to the number of its instructors. As California, Illinois and Wisconsin are as nearly on the same basis as any with which we can make a comparison, your committee will state that California has a teaching force of 457, Illinois 643, Wisconsin 523, and Minnesota 459. The latter

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figure for Minnesota includes all the teachers at Crookston, Morris, the University proper, including the model high school as well as the extension staff. A part of these instructors are not full time men. All part time instructors reduced to full time men would place the number on the teaching force at 350. This result is reached by the following analysis, which furnishes us information not only as to the teaching force, but also gives us the existing ratio between teachers and students.

University of Minnesota.

Faculty and students November 1, 1914.

Table IX (Eighteenth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents, page 27) shows that for the year beginning August 1, 1914, there were in all 608 different persons connected in some way with the administration, in-

struction, and investigation in the various divisions of the University, including University extension, the agricultural sub-stations and the University high school, the practice school of the College of Education.

In order to find out the actual resident teaching force of the University available for regular resident students, it is necessary to deduct from the total of 608 the following: (1) 38 extension teachers; (2) 12 administrative officers, president, registrar, librarian, superintendents of sub-stations, certain deans and others who do no teaching; (3) 22 lecturers who deliver a few lectures usually not a part of the required curriculum. Again the 171 "part time" members and the "69 assistants" must be reduced to a "full time" basis. A careful calculation shows that on the average these persons give one-fourth of full time to their teaching. This would reduce the 240 "full time" persons to the equivalent of 60 teachers giving their full time to instruction.

Furthermore, a number of "full time" men are giving part of their time to experimental work in agriculture, in mining, in estimating ore bodies for the tax commission, etc. A deduction would, therefore, be legitimate of

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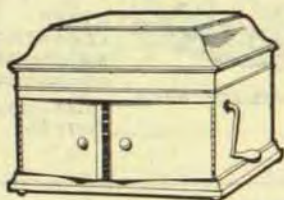
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this time given to work which has no direct bearing on teaching.

A generous calculation from a careful study of teaching actually going on Nov. 1, 1914, shows that the teaching force at the time was equivalent to 350 persons giving their full time to teaching and to ordinary research (outside of agricultural and mines experimentation and geological survey).

Students (excluding extension and "Short Courses," Nov. 1, 1915).

	Prepara- tory	Col- legiate	Total
University	103	3,305	3,408
College of Agriculture ...	635	...	635
Central school	878	...	878
Waseca .....	...	...	...
Morris	133	...	133
Crookston	179	...	...
Duluth .....	...	...	...
Grand total .....	...	...	5,233

Ratio of Full Time Teachers to Students.

Three hundred and fifty instructors divided among 5,233 students gives a ratio of one teacher to fifteen students. Each student registers on the average for five courses, so that each teacher on the average has to meet in his classes seventy-five students. This ratio is for the whole institution. There are variations in the different colleges and schools, due to the differences in the character of the work. Owing to the fact that many colleges teach students of other colleges, it is difficult to assign a fixed number of students to each college and to determine exactly for each college the ratio of teachers to students. In science, literature and arts it is 1 to 16; in agriculture, somewhat higher.

Employees.—For further and fuller information on this subject a complete schedule by departments of all employes and their salaries will be appended to this report.

THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

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The general Alumni Association is an organization of alumni and former students of the University of Minnesota members and former members of the regents and faculty are entitled to become honorary members. Its object is to unite the alumni in the service of the university. The business of the association is managed by a board of directors chosen by the separate college alumni organizations—each college is represented by two directors. The board is constituted as follows: The college of science, literature and the arts—Gratia A. Countryman, '89, Alice Rockwell Warren, '04. The college of engineering and the mechanic arts—William I. Gray, '92 and Harry E. Gerrieh, '05. The department of agriculture—D. A. Gaumnitz, '04 and John A. Hummel, '99. The college of law—Hugh V. Mercer '94 H. D. Frankel, '00. The college of medicine and surgery—Soren P. Rees, '97 (Acad. '95) and James S. Gilfillan, Med. '97. The college of homeopathic medicine and surgery—Asa J. Hammond, '96 (Acad. '91) and Albert E. Booth, '99. The college of dentistry—Thomas B. Hartzell, '93 (Med. '94) and Frank E. Moody, '96. The college of pharmacy—Arthur G. Erkel, '02 and Manley H. Haynes, '11. The college of education—Conrad G. Selvig, '07 and Paul C. Higbie, '07. The school of chemistry—Frank W. Emmons, '99 and Edward J. Gutsche, '04. The school of mines—Merton S. Kingston, '04 and Alfred Y. Peterson, '08. Ex-officio—Henry F. Nachtrieb, '81, president; Horace Lowry, '00. Vice President Charles F. Keves, '96, Law '99, treasurer; E. Bird Johnson, '88, Secretary.

THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

VOLUME XIV

MAY 10, 1915

No. 32

OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Because of certain criticisms of the stand which the General Alumni Association has taken in the University-Mayo Foundation proposition, the Board has carefully reviewed its acts and the statements published in the Weekly, and finds—

1st.—In re the Mayo Foundation, the Board has only laid down certain general principles by which it believes the Association will stand.

2nd.—In re the Guilford bill, the Board has taken no action, in fact, did not hold a meeting between the time of its introduction and the close of the legislative session.

The statements made regarding the Guilford bill apply also to the Holmberg-Sageng bill which afterward passed the Senate.

3rd.—The secretary of the Association appeared before the University Committee of the House, at a public hearing held April 12th, at the written request of the chairman of that committee, Mr. Elmer E. Adams,

and the stenographic report of what the secretary said shows that he did not, either directly or indirectly, take sides, in fact, did not say anything about the bill, but simply told how the Board came to take action and then read the official action of the Board, which was reported in full in the Weekly of March 29th.

In response to questions calling for an expression of personal opinion, which were asked him at that time, the secretary made answer, which, of course, represented his own views, upon the following points:

1st.—In response to a question by the chairman, that he did not think that the Board would care to change its action, even in the light of later information, because the action taken dealt only with general principles.

2nd.—That he did not think that the proposed law, the Guilford bill, would interfere with any University activity as now existing.

3rd.—That similar bills had been passed in previous years.

The Weekly has at no time advocated the passage of the Guilford bill and in discussing

“WHAT THEY ALL SAY”



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The Printer Says:

I have a payroll to meet— I MUST HAVE A CHECK TODAY.



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Your note on the *Weekly* account is due May 26th—NO GRACE.



The Business Manager says:

(It wouldn't do to tell what he really says but he is supposed to say.) Where in—time—can I raise the dough.

the same has confined itself solely to a discussion of general principles involved.

The Weekly has, of course, been edited by the secretary, but he has repeatedly consulted with members of the board and others before making statements. While it is probable that no two members of the Board, in his position, would have handled the matter in exactly the same way, the Board desires to express itself as believing that the matter has been handled with discretion and fairness to both sides.

There has not been in any action taken by this Board nor in any item published in the Weekly, any intention to in any way criticize the Board of Regents nor to favor circumscribing the powers of that Board to administer the affairs of the University within the limits prescribed by the laws of the state.

We positively believe that in the administration of the affairs of the University, the regents should be allowed the largest possible latitude, and not be hampered by legislative interference with administrative details.

We should deprecate any tendency on the part of the legislature to act unnecessarily in such matters, even though we freely recognize the right of the people of the state to speak, through the legislature, upon any matter connected with the University.

If the alumni are to serve the University to the best of their ability and do what all interested citizens of the state have a right to expect of them, they must maintain their independence and the right to express their views upon general University matters. It is, therefore, inevitable that the alumni should, at times, differ with the regents upon some matters. But we desire that it be clearly understood that we stand ready at all times to do anything in our power to assist the Board of Regents in promoting the welfare of the University and the State.

Finally, we want to make it perfectly clear, that, when we express our views upon any matter connected with the University, we are not attempting to dictate what the regents should do, but are merely giving the regents the benefit of our viewpoint.

We believe that an unprejudiced examination of the original records will satisfy anyone that these statements are correct.

Statement authorized at a meeting of the Board of Directors, May 4th, and approved by the Board at a meeting held May 8th, 1915.

OPEN HEARING FOR THE MAYO MATTER.

Last Thursday, the Regents in open meeting, temporarily disposed of the Mayo matter. When this item of business was reached, Regent Butler moved that the matter be referred to the executive committee with other members of the board, naming all but Regent Mayo, added for this purpose. The motion was adopted without discussion.

Later the date of the meeting of this committee was fixed for Wednesday, May 12th, at two o'clock. It was also given out that this meeting would be in the nature of a public hearing and that any citizen of the state would be welcome.

It was not announced whether there had been any modification in the proposal made by the Mayos, as had been rumored during the past week.

If you are interested in the matter, put this date on your calendar pad and plan to be present at that time.

OPEN MEETINGS FOR THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

Last Tuesday the Board of Regents met at the office of the president. The board convened at ten o'clock. The question of holding open meetings had been put before the board, and it had been announced that the matter would be decided at this meeting. About eleven o'clock the board announced that it had always been the policy of the board to hold open meetings and then invited the reporters in and, for the first time within the memory of the oldest inhabitant the business of the board was transacted in the presence of a group of reporters.

While it is true that there has been, on the records of the board, a regulation providing for open meetings, the fact has been that it has been generally understood, even by some members of the board itself, that the public was not expected to be present at the meetings of the board, unless they had something definite to bring before the board.

The regulation, which was adopted in 1872, upon motion of Dr. Folwell, was discovered some time since, by a newspaper man, and is now revived and announced as the settled policy of the board.

We are fully convinced that this announcement by the Board of Regents will

do much to dissipate the feeling that is prevalent in many quarters, that the board is a close corporation and that its business is done in secret because the Regents are unwilling to take the public into their confidence.

The board has not taken any action in years that will more generally commend itself to the public, than in reaffirming its stand taken so many years ago.

PRAISES MINNESOTA DENTAL SCHOOL.

Gunnar Thorsen, who was sent to America by the National Society of Dentists to study dental conditions in the United States, has returned home and in a letter to Dr. Orton speaks very kindly of his stay at Minnesota and of the methods which were used here. He is now trying to introduce some of the work and methods which he learned at Minnesota into practice in Norway.

Dr. Thorsen is a University graduate, a practicing dentist and also a teacher in a state institution in Norway. His formal report will be made to the national society which sent him here to make the investigation. While in this country Dr. Thorsen spent five weeks at Minnesota, three weeks at Chicago and two weeks in Philadelphia, giving as much time to Minnesota alone as to all the other institutions he visited.

Dr. Thorsen's report will be printed, and as he says in his letter, copies will be sent to the Minnesota dental school. In expressing his feelings of appreciation Dr. Thorsen says that it is extremely difficult for one not more familiar with the English language to say just what he wants to say, but that he is very grateful for the treatment which he received at Minnesota and for what he learned here as well.

WHAT THE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION HAS DONE.

During the current year the college of education has accomplished some things which have been really worth while. These changes have been set forth in an official report of the faculty signed by the secretary, Dr. Swift.

These changes include a re-organization of the department, providing for the exercise of seven specific functions of college work. The plan of practice teaching was set forth in the last previous issue of the weekly very fully.

Survey courses for teachers in methods of teaching high school subjects have been established and new courses have been established in English, Rhetoric, Swedish and the training of high school teacher-librarians. Special courses for the teachers of the Twin Cities and the neighborhood have been offered. These courses have been established in co-operation with Superintendent Spaulding who made inquiry as to what work the teachers most desired and approximately the number who would elect certain courses if given. Other important matters have been settled by the college including provision for the inspection of the University high school by the state high school inspector which will begin with the ensuing college year.

The college has issued during the past year five or six important bulletins dealing with various phases of its work and has in preparation a series of bulletins for high school teachers which will eventually include every major high school subject. Three have already been promised—Professor J. B. Pike, a bulletin on Latin for which the manuscript has already been submitted; a bulletin on zoology by Professor Sigerfoos, who will submit his manuscript May 1st and a bulletin on history by Mr. A. C. Krey of the department of history who promises to have the material in shape by the first of August.



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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

The senate committee on education which was appointed many months ago has been making a very thorough study of the various phases of University activity. This report deals with a number of questions having to do directly and indirectly with the educational work of the University. The report, which has just been submitted to the senate, fills twenty pages of closely printed material and is an extremely interesting and valuable report. The committee which is made up as follows: Geo. N. Bauer, chairman; Francis C. Frary, William H. Kirchner, Richard E. Scammon, Colbert Searles, Ashley V. Storm, Roscoe W. Thatcher, Edward S. Thurston, Jeremiah S. Young, has made an extremely careful and thorough investigation and while they have not made many recommendations they have submitted a large amount of information which will prove of value in the future development of the University.

We are unable to give the space to this report this week. The senate has the report in hand and is still considering its recommendations. We hope in a later issue of the weekly to devote considerable space to the findings of this committee.

INTERESTING FACTS CONCERNING THE UNIVERSITY POST OFFICE.

The University recently caused a survey to be made of the work done in the University post office. The total number of pieces of mail handled through the University office during a period of two weeks showed an average of 2,100 pieces a day, 1,250 of which were handled through the post office and 850 through the faculty carriers, a total of 12,500 pieces of mail a week. About 25 per cent of this was U. S. mail, the other was intramural mail which included, of course, official notices.

The lost and found department which is worked in connection with the post office has also made a remarkable showing during the past four months. Over 600 articles have been turned in to that department during this time and the greater portion of this number has been returned to the owners. There is actually a smaller number of articles on hand at the present time than there was when the department was organized four months ago.

ADDITIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES.

It has turned out that the minutes of the executive committee meeting which were published in the last previous issue of the Weekly were incomplete, a considerable number of appointments having been omitted from the minutes which were turned over to the Weekly.

The following appointments were made at that meeting—for a year, beginning August 1st, 1915, Harry E. Atwood, instructor Romance languages, \$1,200; E. O. Dietrich, instructor in physics, \$1,200.

Professor H. A. Erikson was made chairman of the department of physics for the ensuing academic year.

The following appointments in business courses for the second semester of the current year were made—John F. Sinclair, instructor in business law, \$150; Mac Martin, professorial lecturer in advertising, \$200; Allen D. Albert, lecturer in business English, \$100; Stanley B. Houck, instructor in business law, \$300; Charles H. Corbett, Jr., instructor in salesmanship, \$400.

The following Shevlin fellows were appointed—Frederick Gale Tryon for the college of science, literature and the arts; Arthur K. Anderson for the department of agriculture, both for the year 1915-16.

The following scholars were appointed—W. B. Lang and P. H. Cary, geology; Thorgny C. Carlson, Sybil Fleming and Gladys Campbell, history; Vera L. Wright, mathematics; Oswald Rognley, physics; Rinehart J. Swenson and Ralph E. Richards, political science; Florence M. Donohue, Romance languages, all at a salary of \$225 a year.

Lester B. Shippee was made a scholar in the department of history for the ensuing year at a salary of \$300.

Edith G. Herbst was appointed University editor beginning March 1st, at a salary of \$1,200 a year.

John L. Shellman was appointed graduate scholar in medicine for the second semester of the current year with free tuition.

Donald McCarthy was made student assistant in pathology for the second semester at a salary of \$15 a month.

Leslie Stenseth was made service man in the department of anatomy at a salary of \$35 a month.

BOARD OF REGENTS MINUTES.

A meeting of the Board of Regents was held in the president's office, Thursday, May 6, 1915, at 10 o'clock.

Present: Regent Snyder, presiding; Regents Butler, Nelson, Rice, Partridge, Schulz, Sommers, Williams, N. H., Vincent.

Voted to approve the minutes of the Board of Regents of January 11; the minutes of the executive committee of January 26; the minutes of the agricultural committee February 16; the minutes of the executive committee of February 16; the minutes of the executive committee of March 17; the minutes of the executive committee of April 21; (?) and the minutes of the executive committee of April 26, 1915.

Voted to approve the report of the agricultural committee of May 6, 1915.

Voted to approve the following appointments:

Arthur Feddeman Gorton, instructor in physics for one year beginning August 1, 1915, at \$1,000; Otto Zobel, instructor in physics for one year beginning August 1, 1915, at \$1,400; Valeria Ladd, instructor in physical education for women, one year beginning August 1, 1915, at a salary of \$900; Mrs. Edith G. Raynor, instructor in physical education for women, one year beginning August 1, 1915, at \$1,200; Thomas S. Roberts, professor of ornithology and associate curator of the zoological museum; Charles Alden Magoon, Shevlin fellow in medicine for the academic year 1915-16. Albert C. James, instructor in economics, provided satisfactory agreement can be reached re work and salary (Referred to president with power to act.)

Voted to approve the following trips outside the state:

Raymond A. Kent to visit high school teachers in Wausau and Spooner, Wis., with a view to their possible selection as instructors in the University high school.

Richard Burton, now on leave of absence and in Boston, Mass., to be authorized to travel at the expense of the University to Baltimore, Md., and return, to represent the University of Minnesota at the inauguration of President Goodnow of Johns Hopkins University May 20th to 22d.

George H. Hayes, to Ann Arbor, Mich., to attend a meeting of the University Business Men's association May 14th and 15th.

F. M. Rarig to attend the conference of delegates from the universities constitut-

ing the Northern Oratorical league, to be held at Iowa City, Iowa, on May 7th.

Carl Painter to Iowa City, Iowa, May 7th, as the representative of the University of Minnesota in the Northern Oratorical league contest.

Professor G. J. Young to go to San Francisco and intermediate points in charge of students on their field work in mining.

Professor E. P. McCarty to go to San Francisco and intermediate points in charge of students on their field work in mining.

Professor L. B. Pease to go to San Francisco and intermediate points in charge of students on their field work in metallurgy.

Voted to approve the following leaves of absence:

Professor Anthony Zeleny, sabbatical leave for one year beginning August 1, 1915, on half pay.

William H. Kavanaugh for one month beginning April 30, with full pay, to act as a member of the international jury of award, department of machinery, at the Panama exposition.

William R. Appleby for the remainder of the school year beginning May 7, with full pay, to act as a member of the jury of awards, section of mines and metallurgy, at the Panama-Pacific exposition.

Voted to authorize the change in name of Fred C. Johnson to Fred C. J. Ramsing on the University records.

Voted to refer to the administrative board of the medical school, with instructions to confer and report, the offer of the Swedish hospital of Minneapolis of graduate fellowships.

Voted to refer to a joint committee of the Northeast Minnesota Educational association and the college of education of the University of Minnesota, the resolution from the former relative to the reorganization of the college of education.

Voted to postpone until the June meeting of the Board of Regents, action relative to the resolution of the Minneapolis Trades Union council relative to the connection of the president of the University with the General Education board.

Voted to adopt the proposal to hold military encampments in June, to take effect in June, 1916; the announcement to be made in the University Bulletin.

Voted to refer to the president, with power to act, the recommendation that mili-

tary drill be made compulsory in all colleges.

Voted to postpone until the June meeting of the Board of Regents, action upon the claim of Charles L. Pillsbury for remuneration for services rendered in preparing plans and specifications for mechanical equipment for the chemistry building.

Voted to refer to the president of the Board of Regents and the president of the University, with power to act, the plan to fit up one of the campus houses as a cottage for the University women.

Voted to approve the bills covering instruction in the school of embalming but to arrange in the future for employment of instructors without conflict and temporary increase of the University pay-roll budget.

It was voted to ask the governor, state auditor, state treasurer, and the attorney general to exercise their authority to authorize the expenditure of \$6,000 appropriated by the legislature for water supply for the agricultural school at Crookston. This item was included in the printed bill and was passed by the legislature, but in the engrossed copy signed by the governor it does not appear. The water supply of the school was cut off by a sand flow and has left the school entirely without fire protection or water for the ordinary needs of the school.

Voted to receive and place on file, the announcement of the appointment of Mr. Z. D. Scott of Duluth to membership on the Forestry board.

Voted to approve the requisitions of the college of engineering for a motor for a rowboat and a Pelton-Doble motor.

It was voted to authorize the street railway company to pave Fifteenth avenue southeast as agreed by the University at the time the city allowed the University to place the track upon that street. The paving will extend on Fifteenth avenue from Fourth street to University avenue.

The board voted to request the state auditor, the state treasurer and the public examiner to authorize an increase of the contingent fund to \$60,000 in order to allow the University to take advantage of cash discounts. It is estimated that this will effect a saving of something like \$9,000 or \$10,000.

Voted to adopt the following resolutions:
Resolved, that the matter of the pro-

posed affiliation with the Mayo Foundation be referred to the executive committee with instructions to consider all phases of the subject and to report to the board thereon, and that the governor, the superintendent of education, Regents A. E. Rice, Williams, M. M., and Williams, J. G., be invited to act as members of the committee.

A resolution was passed authorizing the officers of the board to borrow whatever money necessary to meet bills before the taxes of the new year come in.

Other matters such as transfers of budgets, requisitions, etc., were disposed of.

MRS. WEST'S WORK.

The Sunday Star of Washington, D. C., of May 2, contains a feature story upon the work of Mary Mills West, '90, who, it says, is "foster mother to at least one baby in every town in the United States."

Mrs. West is in the children's bureau. She entered the government service seven years ago and has since been engaged with the immigration commission, later with the tariff board and immediately after the organization of the children's bureau she became identified with that bureau, and has been engaged in the work of that department since.

The article covers something more than a quarter of a page of finely printed matter and is an extremely interesting and readable account of Mrs. West's work. We quote:

"Motherhood and babies are topics upon which Mrs. West talks willingly. She is giving the best she has to aid in the 'better babies' campaign which Uncle Sam is waging through the medium of his children's bureau. Equipped with first-hand knowledge and knowing the impulses and desires of motherhood, Mrs. West is able to make these manuals something more than mere cut-and-dried government documents. She is giving to the mothers of the country handbooks, guides to motherhood and the care of the baby, which lack all unessential details. Her one aim is to make them practical.

"To talk with Mrs. West means to gain a broader, higher idea of the true dignity of motherhood, to believe that a baby should be the joy of a home and not a source of worry, financial or otherwise."

REPORT ON VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.

Last September Superintendent Fred J. Sperry of Mankato appointed a committee on vocational guidance in relation to the schools of Mankato. This committee has recently made a very full and interesting report which has been published. Emma O'Donnell, '98, was a member of this committee.

The problem before the committee was to find out whether Mankato had a problem to deal with in children leaving school without proper counsel and training to insure their earning an income sufficient for a proper standard of living. Another purpose was to gather statistics which would enable a comparison to be made between those who finish high school and those who leave school before entering high school; to find out why children do not continue through the high school and to determine what occupational opportunities exist in Mankato and what employers demand in regard to the training of pupils; then to determine whether the school is meeting the demand and to gather information that will be useful in giving further advice to students.

The report is very thorough, full and carefully prepared.

PROFESSOR SANFORD IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Professor Emeritus Maria L. Sanford returned a week ago last Sunday from a long trip through the West. Miss Sanford went originally to Los Angeles and after filling an engagement of several weeks in that neighborhood, went to Berkeley, where she had an engagement to deliver university extension lectures in connection with the extension work of the University of California. Later she returned home by way of the north coast, lecturing at various places in the far northwest and between there and Minneapolis.

In Los Angeles Miss Sanford was the guest of Dr. Q. J. Rowley, '81, Dr. Geo. L. Huntington, '93, and Edward Winterer, '87, Law '90. Among other alumni who entertained her while in the West were Mrs. Gertrude Gibbs Meier, '93; Mrs. Clemma Buck Fancher, '99; Mrs. June Clevenger Miller, '97; Mrs. Evaline Sammis Walker,

'92; Dr. and Mrs. J. C. E. King, '86; Mr. and Mrs. Luther Twitchell, ex '88, and Miss Julia McDonough, '02.

Miss Sanford reports a royal good time. She lectured before various women's clubs, literary and civic organizations.

BURDICK AGAIN A CANDIDATE.

Usher L. Burdick, Law '04, former football star, of Williston, N. D., has announced his candidacy for the governorship of that state. Mr. Burdick came near winning at the last election. He will run on the Progressive Republican ticket.

CHANGE IN LAW FIRM.

Sidney D. Adams, '01, of Lake Alfred, Fla., has given up his office at Lake Alfred and has gone to Lisbon, N. D., to associate himself with P. H. Rourke and A. M. Kvello, Law '01, under the firm name of Rourke, Kvello & Adams. This makes a strong legal team.

PROFESSOR DURAND ON THE DEFENSIVE.

Last week Dr. E. Dana Durand addressed the friendly visitors of the Associated Charities upon means of reducing the high cost of living. The newspapers featured one part of Dr. Durand's address in which he implied that women were largely responsible for the high cost of living. The newspaper reporter got busy and interviewed a number of prominent women of the city, including Dr. Durand's wife, who emphatically disagreed with the doctor. Among those interviewed, considerably more than the majority took issue with Dr. Durand's statement as quoted in the report published in the city daily.

PROFESSOR LODGE GOES TO CANADA.

Professor R. C. Lodge, who has been filling a place in the philosophy department during the absence of Dr. Wilde, has accepted a position as professor of philosophy and psychology at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada. Mr. Lodge will leave the University at the close of the summer session.

JENKS AT OWATONNA.

Professor A. E. Jenks of the department of sociology made an address at Owatonna last Tuesday. Dr. Jenks is anxious that some arrangement should be made by which the various state institutions may co-operate with the University by offering lectures and by opening their institutions for laboratory work in sociology.

DEAN LYON IN DAKOTA.

Dean Lyon gave two addresses before the North Dakota Academy of Sciences at its annual meeting at Grand Forks, April 30 and May 1.

REGENTS BANQUETED AT ROCHESTER.

The members of the Board of Regents who visited Rochester last Tuesday were given a banquet by the Commercial club of that city. Governor Hammond was the guest of honor. Speeches were made by Regents Hammond and Butler. The other regents who were present were Charles L. Sommers, B. F. Nelson and Geo. H. Partridge.

JONES AS YALE POET.

Everybody's Magazine recently contained a note which will be of interest to the alumni of the University. We quote:

"Speaking of Harvard aristocracy and Yale democracy:

I come from good old Boston,
The home of the bean and the cod,
Where the Cabots speak only to Lowells
And the Lowells speak only to God—

wrote the Rev. Dr. Samuel C. Bushnell of Boston, and sent the lines on to his friend, Dean Jones of the academic department of Yale, who replied:

Here's to the town of New Haven,
The home of the Truth and the Light,
Where God talks to Jones
In the very same tones
That he uses with Hadley and Dwight."

If the story isn't true, it is good enough to be true.

VISITS THE UNIVERSITY.

Dr. E. H. Sutherland, a graduate of the University of Chicago and a graduate instructor in that institution, who received his Ph. D. from Chicago in 1913, visited the University last week with a view to considering an offer to come to the sociological department of the University. During the past two years Dr. Sutherland has been teaching in the William Jewell college of Liberty, Mo.

WIN FROM MACALESTER.

The Varsity nine won the game from Macalester last Tuesday afternoon by a score of 7 to 2. The Gophers put up a fine game and won easily.

BULLETIN ON FARMERS' CLUBS.

Dr. A. D. Wilson of the agricultural extension division of the University has issued recently a 16-page circular upon Farmers' Clubs, which is a report of progress and suggested programs for 1915. The bulletin is devoted to methods that are of interest and importance to those who desire to establish farmers' clubs in Minnesota.

WEDDINGS AND ENGAGEMENTS.

Miss Nellie Van Rickly, '06, and Mr. John B. Johnson were married November 25, 1914. Mr. Johnson formerly lived at LeRoy, Minn., but at the present time Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are making their home at 1819 Lyndale avenue south, Minneapolis.

The engagement of Martica Byrnes, '13, and Hallan L. Huffman, Law '14, has been announced. Miss Byrnes' home is in this city and Mr. Huffman is living at Bemidji. The date of the wedding has not been set.

BIRTHS.

Born on December 15, 1914, a daughter, Lucy Jane, to Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Boynton. Mrs. Boynton was Lillian Spain, '06.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Alden A. Potter, Ag. '09, a son, Alfred Neal, March 22. Mrs. Potter was Charlotte Waugh, '11, M. A. '13.

Born to Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Paulsen, '07 Med. '09, a daughter, January 29, 1915. Dr. and Mrs. Paulsen live at 3415 First avenue south, Minneapolis.

PERSONALS.

'02.—Daisy Hone, who has been away from this city for a number of years, has recently returned.

'08 Law '12.—Chester S. Wilson has been chosen captain of Company K, Third regiment. The selection came on the first ballot and was immediately afterward made unanimous. Mr. Wilson is an attorney and court reporter in the Nineteenth judicial district and was colonel of the cadets while in the University. He has been a member of Company K three years, and has held the position of first sergeant. Mr. Wilson finds that this will take all his spare time and has resigned his position on the athletic committee of the Alumni association.

'09 Ag.—Alden A. Potter is making a two-months' trip through the grain belt of the West. He goes direct to Kansas and will visit the Twin Cities some time in June. Mrs. Potter and the boy will remain at Cherrydale, Va., their Washington address, during the summer.

Mr. Potter published some months ago in the *Journal of Agriculture Research* a paper upon Head smut of sorghum and maize, and completed his investigations begun at Amarillo, Texas, in 1907. This investigation was begun while working with Dr. Freeman upon the life history of a disease which has puzzled investigators for a number of years. Mr. Potter has prepared for publication a short paper upon The loose kernel smut of sorghum, which is to appear in the June number of *Phytopathology*, the official organ of the American Phytopathological society. The grain sorghums are of great importance in the stock-growing regions of the southwest, and the smuts are the most serious of their parasitic diseases. Mr. Potter is assistant cereal pathologist of the United States department of agriculture.

'10 Med. '12.—W. C. Carroll, formerly of Rochester, Minn., is now with Drs. Dennis, Gilfillan and Staley in the Lowry building, St. Paul.

'10 Law.—W. S. Ervin, who is located at Sandstone, is county attorney of Pine county.

'10 Ed.—Wm. C. Herrmann is now located at Waseca, Minn.

'10 Eng.—C. M. Jespersen has been engaged in central station work since 1912, when he left the Westinghouse company.

At the present time he is with the Alabama Power company of Birmingham, Ala., as sales manager. In a recent letter Mr. Jespersen says: "I might say that I have never regretted my four years at Minnesota, and have found that my college training stacks up well with that of fellows from any other technical school."

'12 Nurse.—C. Adelaide Madsen has been chosen by the American Red Cross society for immediate service in Australia. Miss Madsen left Minneapolis last Friday and will sail for Australia on the steamer *Carpathia* on May 13. Miss Madsen's Minneapolis address is 2635 Aldrich avenue south.

'12 Law.—Harry H. Peterson, who has been practicing law in St. Paul at 701 Germania Life building, has just been appointed assistant county attorney of Ramsey county.

'12 and '13 Eng.—A. L. Thuras, of the bureau of standards, has been detailed to the Seneca of the navy, which is making observations of icebergs in its patrol of the iceberg region. Mr. Thuras makes observations of the water and air temperatures, fog, water densities, etc.

'13. — Henry J. Merdink has recently changed his address from Virginia to Ely, Minn., where he has opened a law office.

Anton Fischer, who did graduate work at the University last year, has been elected superintendent of the consolidated schools at Lamberton, Minn.

CHANGES IN ADDRESSES OF GRADUATES OF THE SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY.

1902.

Benner, Raymond C., research chemist National Carbon Co., Fremont, Ohio. Res. 419 Ewing street.

1907.

Manuel, E. V. (has left U. S. Glue Co.). Res. 1310 Sixth street southeast.

1909.

Selvig, Walter, Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Walker, Geo. Warren, superintendent of schools, Mayville, N. D.

1910.

Bicknell, Henry R., chemist Sperry Flour Co., Vallejo, Cal. Res. 705 El Dorado street.

Peterson, Andrew Peter, 1515 West Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

Stone, George Harwood, Tracy, Minn.

Taylor, Carl A., chemist, Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2 Alger street.

Woolett, Guy H. (graduate work U. of M., 1915). 2701 Girard avenue, Minneapolis.

1911.

Stoppel, Ernest Albert, chemist and sales manager, Canadian Northern Pacific Fisheries Ltd. Box 773 Victoria, B. C.

1912.

Harshaw, John R., farmer. R. F. D. 1, Chenango Falls, N. Y.

Mitchell, Ralph W., chemist, Kansas Milling Co. 1208 Jefferson avenue, Wichita, Kansas.

1913.

Katz-Nelson, William, chemist, Durkee Atwood Co. 1720 8th avenue north, Minneapolis.

Kern, Herbert A., chemist, Pure Oil Co. 1206 Southeast Fifth street, Minneapolis.

Mastin, Marion G., Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

Miller, Ralph, chemist, Great Western Sugar Co., Brush, Colo.

Otterstein, Earl F. Warner Bldg., 13 South Sixth street, Minneapolis.

Porter, Ralph E. Y. M. C. A. Building, St. Paul, Minn.

Sutter, Hedwig-M. 254 Iglehart street, St. Paul, Minn.

1914.

Berman, Harry C. 1501 Eleventh street northwest, Washington, D. C.

Gauger, Alfred W., U. S. Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Pa. 4042 Mifflin street.

Nelson, Imogene C. 629 Fifteenth avenue southeast, Minneapolis.

Ringstrom, Hugo, post senior work, '15, at 1300 Southeast Fifth. Sunrise, Minn.

Tibbling, Ernest F., Washburn-Crosby Co. Minneapolis.

Tinkham, Willis M., Washburn-Crosby Co. Minneapolis.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

"Bee" Lawler has accepted an offer made him by the St. Joseph Western league club and will take up work with that club immediately

after graduation from the University.

At the recent meeting of the state board of pharmacy the following members of the senior class of the college of pharmacy were granted registration by examination: Pharmacists—William Behrends and Frank W. Reed. Assistant pharmacists—John W. Dorgonal, Merton E. Natt, Allan M. Gilbert, Rudolph W. Peterson and Joseph Vadheim.

Louise McDanell, assistant professor in the division of home economics, has been awarded the fellowship of the Baltimore Association for the Promotion of the University education of women for 1915-16. This fellowship is available for study at an American or European university. Miss McDanell will study in the department of physiological chemistry at Yale. Miss McDanell is a graduate of Stanford University department of chemistry and took her master's degree at Columbia, where she held a research scholarship in 1911-12.

Dean Wulling has been invited to deliver the address at the convocation of the University of Nebraska during "Pharmacy Week," May 10 to 15, and to be the speaker at the annual banquet on the evening preceding convocation. The dean has accepted.

The students of the dental college are planning a boat ride on the Mississippi for May 29. A boat with a capacity of 800 has been chartered for the occasion.

The architectural students will be hosts to the entire University, Saturday, May 15. An elaborate display of architectural drawings will be on exhibition. A play will be staged, "Holbein in Blackfriars."

Tonight in the University chapel will be held the fifth annual contest of the Inter-collegiate Norwegian Oratorical association.

Last Wednesday evening the Forum Literary society held its annual banquet for active and alumni members at the West hotel.

Last Thursday the women of the University issued what was called the Feminist edition of the Minnesota Daily.

May 15 has been set as the day for the girls' field day. The meet will take place on the field just back of Elliot Memorial hospital. An elaborate program has been prepared which will be followed by a picnic supper.

REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE—CONCLUDED.

Extension Work.

The extension work of the University may properly be comprised under two subdivisions, namely, general extension and agricultural extension, including the county agent work.

General extension. — General extension work is under the auspices of the University proper, and comprises lyceum courses, extension classes conducted in various parts of the state, and correspondence courses. The lyceum courses are conducted in conjunction with the local combinations of citizens' society or club, the purpose being to furnish a series of entertainments for these communities during the winter months. Speaking generally, it may be said that these lyceum courses are self-sustaining, it being the function of the University to furnish the talent for the entertainments on better terms than those on which they could be obtained by the various cities and towns acting independently. Contracts are made in the various localities with interested bodies of persons as above stated for the staging of the course and the guarantee of the expenses is made in the contract. Part of the talent is furnished from the teaching force of the University, but much of it is engaged from outside both of the University and of the state. The University advances the money necessary to inaugurate the courses, and in some instances to furnish the talent and when the course is completed the state is reimbursed for the money paid out. Members of our committee have made an inquiry into this special feature of the extension work and find that vouchers for expense were filed in the auditor's office with no explanation attached as to whether or not the money came back into the state treasury as a part of the original University extension fund. In answer to our inquiry with regard to these vouchers it was ascertained that the treasurer's office records such reimbursements in lump sums. For an itemized statement of the money coming back into the University funds for this extension work the books at the University have to be consulted. The committee has not found time to make a business of checking these vouchers and noting the amount which the state received in repayment, but a detailed ex-

planation was submitted to the committee by the comptroller. Mr. Dealand, a member of our committee, has made a somewhat detailed examination into this phase of the subject, which at the time of writing this report is not fully complete. It is fair to say, however, speaking generally for the committee, that its information is that these courses and entertainments are largely self-sustaining, except perhaps a moderate amount of the overhead charges of the department conducting the same. The committee has heard very little criticism on this general extension work, and it is not in position to judge of the general demand for such work.

In the extension classes a large variety of subjects is offered and credit is given for the work done in the regular University course. When classes are formed in the towns, villages, or cities throughout the state an instructor is furnished to conduct the work, and a charge is made to the individual pupil such as to nearly, if not entirely, reimburse the University for the work. As the committee understands it, the appropriations made for this work are largely expended for advertising, bulletins, printing, courses, catalogs, etc., together with a portion of overhead expense which it is difficult accurately to figure out.

If it is the purpose of the University to conduct such work off the campus it should only be done when there is a pronounced demand for it and when it can furnish a means of education to those who cannot attend regular classes at the institution itself. The policy of too free extension of this work should not prevail. It is a subject to be handled with great care and discretion and should not embrace instruction in fads, the value of which has not been fully determined.

Agricultural extension work comprises, as the committee understands, work done by so-called county agents, farmers' institutes, experimental stations, etc. Much criticism has been made of the county agent plan. Statements have been made that such agents are often inefficient and not fully qualified to do the work for which they are employed. Believing this criticism to have foundation in fact, a special inquiry was made along these lines. We, as a committee, find that there is a great difference of opinion throughout the various counties as to the effectiveness of county

agent work. In the places where the agent proved efficient he receives high commendation and is thoroughly appreciated. The criticism made and the discussion entered into upon this subject have been largely included in the stenographic reports of the hearings, copies of which have been placed upon the desks of the members, which, if they have read, will furnish more information and from a better basis for a conclusion than anything we might say upon the subject in this report. A number of letters were sent out to individual farmers in the various counties, submitting lists of questions with reference to this subject. The replies cannot be reported herein in full, but we submit answers made especially upon the subject of the source of objection in the various locations. The question referred to was as follows: "What is the cause and source of objection to the county agent and how are they met?" The committee had no opportunity in the public hearings to hear from those who were satisfied with the county agent plan.

J. W. Noffsinger, Campbell, Wilkin county, answers as follows: "I think no one objects, at least I have not heard of any objections."

C. W. Herman, Fairfax, says in part: "As to a county agent, I firmly believe he is of a lot of good to the county."

M. J. Dowling, Olivia, Renville county, says in answer to the question that the objections come mainly "from people who are not informed": "Some people think the county pays all expenses. The best way to meet objections is to tell the truth and spread it thoroughly."

Otto Mesenbring, Cologne, Minnesota, says: "It depends a good deal upon the farmers of the county. If the farmers take hold to find out the cause and work of the county agent, it is a great thing and much good is accomplished and also a great deal depends upon the agent."

A. E. Retz, Kandiyohi county, says: "The greatest objection is made by the older set of farmers who made good as pioneers and who do not take much stock in new ideas. Our county agent tried to convince some of the doubters with his work but they are hard to convince."

Peter Iverson, Chippewa county, answers as follows: "First—cost. We have farmed this county forty-five years and have made money. Can't show us money—of course he can't. The main objection started from

advocating farmers' clubs. Equity could not stand it; afraid it would hurt their organization."

Carl M. Johnson, Bigstone county, says: "The only objection comes from some of the old timers that think their methods are all O. K. The up to date farmers are generally in favor of an adviser."

B. H. Smith, Ortonville, Bigstone county, we quote as follows: "It is hard to find a man that farmers will take to and think they can learn anything from. You must have a man who will mix well with farmers and that they will feel has had experience in live stock and in improved methods."

C. F. Kirk, Morris, Stevens county, says: "Objections generally come from those who do not know a good thing when they see it and from those who think they know all about farming and can be taught nothing about stock."

Many other replies of a similar nature might be included, but these we believe are sufficient. A question was also submitted as to what had been accomplished by the county agent in various localities. The following farmers reported:

P. R. Clement, Moorhead, Minn., says: "The most important results are the organization of farmers' clubs, also aiding the farmers in getting clean and good seed and to raise better and more livestock. The work of the county agent seems to bring the farmer and business man closer together, and creates more sociability and better feeling among the farmers."

R. C. Pollock, Farmington, Minn., says: "The most direct results so far have been in the treatment of hogs having cholera. He held the first and largest alfalfa campaign ever held in the state, fourteen meetings with an attendance of nearly two thousand. He has started a cow testing association. He has organized five farmers' clubs. He is all ready to help us at our club meetings with advice or a lecture. He is a live wire and worth the money."

C. H. Cooper, Carlos, Minn., says: "Helping the farmers control hog cholera, he also helps in planning new buildings and laying out the farm plots. In case of sickness in your stock, he is always ready to come and do what he can."

J. E. Dedds, Wheaton, Minn., says: "As a helper in country club work, very useful in hog cholera work. Keeps a record of all blooded stock for sale. A general booster for better farming, better homes, better

schools and better stock. The work is hard and exacting."

C. R. Lee, Villard, Minn., says: "Fighting hog cholera—work on seed corn, buying breeding stock. To get a county advisor all depends upon the man you get and holds the same as hiring a man for any other place. It is all in the man."

Geo. H. Miller, Ottertail, Minn., says: "Organization of and maintaining of farmers' clubs, breeding associations, assisting at farmers' institutes, helping to combat foul weeds and insects and diseases of animals. He is an inspiration to us to try and do better."

Chas. Wright, Fergus Falls, Minn., says: "Organized farmers' clubs, hog cholera control, development of more alert attitude toward farming problems, advice in feeding live stock. Much of the value is in an indirect way and will only gradually become evident."

Nels. Skinnemoen, Wendell, Minn., says: "Raising of more and better corn, getting serum for hog cholera, learning farmers about bad weeds, giving plans for barns and poultry houses, how to get good stock and many other things."

O. W. Jones, Herman, Minn., says: "The increase of the yield of corn, introduction of alfalfa of which this county has a good acreage, keeping in check hog cholera, educating the young how to destroy weeds, and above all else, the organization of country clubs which is a great benefit to the country homes." The committee has in its possession a great many more testimonials along the same lines but the foregoing number is deemed sufficient to give an idea of their general trend."

It must not be inferred that there is universal satisfaction with the county agent. The experiment is somewhat new and in certain localities there is considerable opposition. The law provides that the University is not to furnish county agents unless the county commissioners make a request and unless one thousand dollars is appropriated available for the fiscal year and one thousand promised for the succeeding year, but in case the counties do not see fit to make an appropriation the agents may be furnished if an association of farmers or city or village clubs are willing to furnish the money which would otherwise be furnished by the county commissioners. But in no case is an agent

appointed unless an amount is pledged in the county equal to one-half his salary for two years. This committee advises great caution in the extension of this work, especially in localities where a pronounced demand is not made. It should never press this work upon districts where the farmers do not desire it. Criticism is made that in some instances these agents have mixed somewhat in politics, and that they have in this way made themselves somewhat offensive. No evidence was submitted to the committee bearing out this contention except on the part of some who appeared before our committee and whose charges were based mostly upon hearsay, but the very suggestion that the criticism exists should provoke great caution on the part of the University authorities for the good of the institution and its work. No agent should be sent out except those who have had experience and show themselves well qualified for the work—better send no agent at all than to send an incompetent man. This we believe should be strictly adhered to. Substations should not be carelessly or indifferently farmed. The University farm school should have nothing to do with cultivating a tract of land unless it is done well. If it is not a success it is an injury to the institution, as it will be constantly used as an example to prove its inefficiency. Conflicts between local sentiments and University policy with reference to substations or any part of the work should be reconciled if possible by a more thorough knowledge and a better understanding between them. No dogmatic county agents should be allowed to enter upon the work.

With reference to farmers' institutes the committee has not much evidence before it, except that submitted by the University authorities including a copy of the Minnesota farmers' institute annual, published in 1913. This publication seems to us to be full of valuable information upon a large variety of subjects germane to the farming industry. It has the appearance of being valuable and we learn from those who ought to know that it is read with a great deal of interest in all farming communities. There are evidences of the discussion of this subject in the stenographic reports circulated through the house and hereinbefore referred to. We, therefore, do not think it is best to discuss it further in this report. Some evidence was presented of a conflict or mis-

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understanding existing between the county agents and the American Society of Equity. We believe, however, that this has arisen in most cases through a misunderstanding rather than through any intention to antagonize that society. If any such contention had existed it is wrong as it could not fail to injure the effectiveness of the county agents' work and indirectly the University itself. The same statement should be made as between the county agent and any other organization of village or rural people as friction always causes a loss of energy, if not a serious impairment of the work.

A. D. Wilson, professor, and director of the agricultural extension work, says as to the scope and purposes of his work that "for several years the agricultural extension division has been giving assistance wherever possible to co-operative associations in the state, and has helped with the organization of elevators, creameries and especially of live stock shipping associations." He further says that his purpose has been wholly for co-operation and wholly against any sort of antagonism and that if any antagonism exists between his work and that of the farmers' clubs and the farmers' institutes throughout the state, he is not informed of it, and deeply regrets it if it does so exist. This is as far as the committee feels it is warranted in going into this subject in this necessarily curtailed report. Our word of caution has been spoken and we recommend this subject as one to handle with great care and upon which Mr. Wilson and his associates should, we believe, devote not only their best energies if it is to be continued, but to give it the results of their best and most careful thought.

Summing up very briefly the results of our investigation the committee desires to say that as to the social and moral conditions existing in the institution, our investigation was very incomplete, as we could not for lack of time enter upon that broad subject. We did learn, however, that various Christian organizations exist at the University which are conducted under the auspices of the students. Provision has been made for the holding of meetings in some of the buildings when not occupied for other purposes. No evidence was presented to the committee of any gross immorality or any prevailing practice which is likely to be destructive. The committee was informed that it was the policy of the president and his associates to discourage too great social activities which might cause neglect of University work on the part of the students.

A statement was made before our committee in reference to sororities and fraternities; that these organizations were open to inspection by the University authorities and that many members of the faculty are honorary members and exert a salutary influence on the present active membership of the same. At some future time we would recommend a more thorough investigation of this phase of college life and if evils do exist, further and more decisive efforts should be made to eradicate them.

As a finale to this report your committee is of the opinion that a further too rapid growth of the University and a further too broad extension of its activities should be guarded against. We believe that bone and sinew should be developed and a hardening process be experienced before further extension is thought of. If quality and quantity can exist together at the same time, both are good, but when quantity and quality are to be considered together, quality is first to be sought. The spirit of the last decade has been to revolutionize education in the belief that the former methods and former subjects of instruction were obsolete and impractical. There is danger, however, of los-

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ing sight of culture and cultural studies whose use is largely for the development of the mind and whose final purpose is other than that of accumulating money for the purpose of spending it. We may be going too far in that direction. It may be that within the next decade we may be giving instructions upon a subject called "every day life," including in it every trade and occupation that human ingenuity can devise, leaving nothing for the individual to work out for himself independently. We believe that when the individual element of independence is lost sight of and the value of individual experience is placed at a minimum, real progress will cease. The University must work out its own problem, but it must take care that its efforts and energies are devoted to the building of men and women first and directing their energies towards trades and occupations last. That criticisms exist against the University there is no doubt, a statement which can be made against each and every state institution. It is probably true that the greatest efficiency is not exercised in all of its departments and it is equally true of all public institutions of which we have any knowledge. The committee recommends rigid economy limited only by an injury to efficiency. Undue extravagance is sure to cause a revulsion of feeling and prejudice against this or any other institution where it exists. To thrive and perform its full functions it must have the sympathy and support of all classes and individuals which it is attempting to serve. It must treat the poor as considerately as the rich and more so. Every practice and custom that tends towards caste and away from democracy should be trodden under its feet. It must learn its own weaknesses and exert its best efforts to reform them, tolerant with bigotry with a desire to spread light. Not self-satisfied but the reverse. Not attempting to dictate but to lead. It must keep far away from politics and in its own sphere, if its mission in the state is in the broadest sense to be fulfilled.

Your committee believes that it should be the policy of the University to discourage outside employment for remuneration. Such a practice has a tendency to create impression that the employes of the institution are receiving extra remuneration and possibly at a sacrifice of their efficiency at the institution.

In conclusion the committee wishes to

express its satisfaction at the courtesy and forbearance shown by the University authorities in connection with this inquiry. They have at all times freely furnished information required by the committee without hesitancy and with no effort to conceal the sources of information which we have desired.

For lack of time we have in some instances been obliged to ask the University to furnish us with written information, which they have promptly and cheerfully done. We think the institution is in charge of a very devoted and businesslike Board of Regents and we cannot say too much as to the efficiency of its president, and we feel also that he is supported by an efficient force of instructors. Much progress has been made within the last few years, not only as to increase in numbers, but as to efficiency, and the committee confidently expects that as time passes, new reforms will be inaugurated and greater efficiency gradually obtained. We believe the institution is one of which the state may be justly proud. If it has failings, it must correct them. With a diligent eye and a constant purpose on the part of its management to attain to better things we have the highest hopes for the future dignity and prosperity of the institution.

MINNESOTA WINS FIRST PLACE.

Carl W. Painter won first place for Minnesota in the 25th annual contest of the Northern Oratorical League held at Iowa City last Friday night. Mr. Painter received the Frank O. Lowden prize of \$100 for his oration, "The Hope of Peace," a strong and convincing appeal for world peace. We hope to print this oration in the next issue of the Weekly.

Second prize was awarded to Frances Hickok, of Michigan, for her oration upon "The mission of the new womanhood." Third honors went to A. M. Wickman, of Northwestern University.

There are seven institutions members of this association. Minnesota has taken part in 17 of the 25 contests of this association and has won first place three times, second place three times, third place once, fourth place three times, fifth place five times, and sixth place once.

Thomas D. Schall won first place in 1902; "Jones of Rock" first place in 1904; Theodore Christianson, second place in

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1905; Sigurd Peterson, second place in 1909;
H. J. Burgstahler, second place in 1910.

SCANDINAVIANS STAGE SUCCESS- FUL SHOW.

The Scandinavian students, assisted by the members of the faculty and others, gave a most successful May fete last Friday night at the department of agriculture. The program included a supper at which only Scandinavian dishes were served, which was followed by a May-pole dance. The program in chapel included songs, a Norwegian play, *Til Saters*; a Swedish play, *Rika Morbror*; and Scandinavian folk dances, which were the feature of the day.

There were over nine hundred in attendance and the whole affair, despite the threatening weather which kept many away, was a complete success.

MINNESOTA-IOWA—WIN AND LOSE.

Last Friday Iowa cleaned up the Minnesota nine by a score of 9 to 7 and the following afternoon, Saturday, Minnesota

turned the tables and Iowa had the short end of a 3 to 0 score.

The first game showed rather indifferent playing, both teams making more than the usual number of errors, the Varsity nine having the larger number chalked up to their discredit.

Saturday's game was clean and fast and both sides played good ball all the time. Honors were even until the eighth inning, when Iowa's pitcher let up a little and Minnesota got in three runs.

The winning of this game gives Minnesota a bare chance at the conference championship.

FRESHMAN EQUALS WORLD'S RECORD.

Last Saturday afternoon a freshman student, L. O. Johnson, tied the world's record for the 100-yard dash, making it in $9\frac{3}{5}$ —timed by several watches. The record was made at the all-Freshman meet. Many good records were made at this meet, which promises well for Minnesota track records for the next few years.

THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

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The general Alumni Association is an organization of alumni and former students of the University of Minnesota members and former members of the regents and faculty are entitled to become honorary members. Its object is to unite the alumni in the service of the university. The business of the association is managed by a board of directors chosen by the separate college alumni organizations—each college is represented by two directors. The board is constituted as follows: The college of science, literature and the arts—Gratia A. Countryman, '89, Alice Rockwell Warren, '04. The college of engineering and the mechanic arts—William I. Gray, '92 and Harry E. Gerrish, '05. The department of agriculture—D. A. Gaumnitz, '04 and John A. Hummel, '89. The college of law—Hugh V. Mercer '94 H. D. Frankel, '00. The college of medicine and surgery—Soren P. Rees, '97 (Acad. '95) and James S. Gilfillan, Med. '97. The college of homeopathic medicine and surgery—Asa J. Hammond, '96 (Acad. '91) and Albert E. Booth, '99. The college of dentistry—Thomas B. Hartzell, '98 (Med. '94) and Frank E. Moody, '96. The college of pharmacy—Arthur G. Erkel, '02 and Manley H. Haynes, '11. The college of education—Conrad G. Selvig, '07 and Paul C. Higbie, '07. The school of chemistry—Frank W. Emmons, '99 and Edward J. Gutsche, '04. The school of mines—Merton S. Kingston, '04 and Alfred Y. Peterson, '08. Ex-officio—Henry F. Nachtrieb, '81, president; Horace Lowry, '00. Vice President Charles F. Keves, '96, Law '99, treasurer; E. Bird Johnson, '88, Secretary.

THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

VOLUME XIV

MAY 17, 1915

No. 33

COMING EVENTS.

Monday, May 17th, 8:15 P. M.—Public lecture, "Wonderlands of the West," illustrated. Professor E. M. Lehnerts. Main Engineering auditorium.

Tuesday, May 18th, 12:00 M.—University Chapel Assembly. Address, "The present situation." Dr. Cyrus Northrop, president emeritus of the University. The chapel, Library building.

Saturday, May 22nd, 2:00 P. M.—University baseball game, Minnesota vs. Northwestern. Northrop field.

IT SHOULD BE CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD.

A word of caution may not be out of place. In reporting what the various speakers said at the recent public hearing upon the Mayo foundation proposition, the Weekly expresses no opinion; it is simply giving the news. The Weekly has been severely criticised for publishing reports of news unfavorable to the proposition.

The attitude of the Weekly in this, as in all other matters, is that the alumni have a right to know the facts, and have a right to look to the Weekly to furnish them the facts. If the facts are against the proposition, certainly no one would ask that the facts be suppressed. If the proposition has not sufficient merit to stand the severest criticism, then it is something that certainly ought not to be considered. Surely the strongest advocates of the proposed affiliation are those who can least afford to object to the fullest and completest publicity.

Another matter deserves special emphasis at this time. The alumni, at least as represented by the board of directors of the General Alumni Association, from the beginning, have desired the endowment represented by the Mayo foundation to come to the University for the prosecution of medical research and graduate study, provided it would be offered under proper conditions, namely, the University to be unhampered in its control.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

The Agricultural Alumni association at its meeting held late in March elected Frank W. Peck, Ag. '12, to the board of directors of the General Alumni association, vice John A. Hummel, whose term

has expired. Mr. Peck is assistant agriculturist of the division of agronomy and farm management of the department of agriculture.

The school of chemistry recently held an election by mail ballot and W. W. Kennedy, '07, and Ralph W. Porter, '13, both of St. Paul, were chosen to succeed Frank W. Emmons and Edward J. Gutsche. Mr. Kennedy is food chemist for Griggs-Cooper company and Mr. Porter is chemist with the Switt company of South St. Paul.

OLD PICTURES WANTED.

The Librarian has requested the Weekly to ask any alumni who have pictures of members of the faculty of the earlier days who would be willing to spare them for the archives of the library, to send them to the librarian, care of the University. An attempt is being made to secure and maintain a complete file of pictures of members of the faculty.

Alumni who have old pictures of University scenes or classes which would be of interest to the readers of the Weekly are requested to send them to the editor of the Weekly. We cannot use a large number, but we should be glad to print from time to time such pictures.

TO GIVE BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS.

Reverend James E. Freeman, of St. Marks church of this city, has been invited to deliver the baccalaureate address before the senior class in the University armory June 6th at 3 o'clock.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE ALUMNI TO ORGANIZE.

An alumni meeting of all graduates and former students of the colleges of agriculture and forestry will be held at University Farm during commencement week. The present senior class has begun a movement to form a collegiate alumni association of these colleges. This association will not in any way supplant the General Alumni association, but will affiliate closely with the latter. The General Alumni association meeting will be held on the same day and special cars on the new inter-campus carline will take the agricultural alumni directly from their meeting to the General Alumni meeting. There are about

five hundred alumni and former students of the colleges of forestry and agriculture, including the home economics alumni. Every graduate or former student of these colleges is urged to be present and assist in the formation of this association.

The committee in charge especially requests those concerned to write immediately, stating

1st. Their address.

2nd. Whether or not they are coming.

3rd. Any suggestions in regard to organization or policy of the proposed association.

Do it now! Drop a card or letter to Robert Snyder, Box 579, University Farm, St. Paul.

BOOK BY INA FIRKINS.

Miss Ina Firkins, '88, reference librarian, has been working several years preparing copy and editing an index to short stories. The book, which will fill about 400 pages, is to be issued about June 1st by the H. W. Wilson Company, of White Plains, N. Y. The book is an outgrowth of a large number of bibliographies of special authors prepared for the use of instructors and students in the department of English at the University. It has been compiled for the use of librarians and library patrons everywhere.

Practically all the short stories of 78 American, 76 English and 141 foreign authors are listed, and all the sources given: collected editions, separate volumes, periodicals and composite collections. The stories of 123 minor English and American authors that were found in the collections which were indexed fully were also included.

Twenty-three composite books and single-volume collections of selected stories are fully indexed, as well as eleven more complete collections of several volumes each, such as Johnson, Little Classics; Ridpath, Library of Universal Literature; and Warner, Library of the World's Best Literature.

Author and title entries are given, in one alphabet. The title entry gives the author's name, and the author entry contains titles with a list of places where each story can be found.

Supplementing the main alphabet are (1) a list of the books indexed with full imprint, and (2) a subject index to certain novels and short stories.

One valuable feature is the analysis of the miscellany of an author, e. g., Maupassant is analyzed for 390 titles, Kipling for 267 titles from all the principal editions of the collected works and from single volumes, collections and periodicals also.

Librarians everywhere will find themselves indebted to Miss Firkins for her years of painstaking work in the preparation of this valuable index.

The book will constitute a worthy member of the collection of literary indexes

for which the Wilson company is already famous.

The Wilson company, with its staff of editors, almost wholly chosen from graduates of Minnesota, has become the most famous publishers of indexes in the world and Minnesota is correspondingly proud of every new achievement in this line.

BOOK BY OSCAR FIRKINS.

Professor Oscar Firkins, '84, has a book in press which is to be issued this spring by Houghton, Mifflin & Company. The book is a criticism of the life and works of Emerson.

ESTELLE COOK WRITES PLAY.

Miss Estelle Cook, instructor in English at the department of agriculture and director of the agricultural extension plays, "Back to the farm" and "The Boosters," has written a play called "Kindling the hearth fire," which is to be put on the road next year. A cast chosen from Miss Cook's public speaking classes will present it in the near future in the agricultural college chapel. The play is a home economics play which shows the improvements that could be made in the farm home. Miss Cook has had a great deal of experience in staging plays.

DEDICATION OF NEW CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The dedication of the new chemical laboratory will take place Monday, May 24th, at 2:30 o'clock in the amphitheatre of the building. The music will be furnished by the University Symphony orchestra. The program of the exercises follows:

March—"Pomp and Circumstance" . . . Elgar
The University Symphony Orchestra.
Statement about the Laboratory

The State Architect.
Presentation of the Building to the Board of Regents

The Chairman of the Board of Control.
Presentation of the Building to the President of the University

The President of the Board of Regents.
Presentation of the Building to the Faculty of the School of Chemistry

The President of the University.
Response for the Faculty

The Dean of the School of Chemistry.
Ballet Music from Rosamunde . . . Schubert
The University Symphony Orchestra.

Address
Dr. Ira Remsen, Johns Hopkins University.
Inspection of the building from 4 to 6.

CONVENTION OF THE DRAMA LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

The Drama League of America held a meeting at Detroit recently, at which Dr. Richard Burton, the president, presided. In a report of the league which was published in the Indianapolis News of Saturday, May 1st, Dr. Burton is quoted as saying:

"The movies will absorb the elementary,

the elemental and the simple things and let the drama get rid of baby food and present psychology."

In speaking of Dr. Burton, the News says:

"The colleges were a little slow in coming to the Drama league or the Drama league in coming to the colleges, whichever way you like to put it. The two have found each other, however, and most decisively. Richard Burton, who as president of the league directed the sessions of the convention, has long been one of the most vital and original forces in American college life and has aided in making the University of Minnesota the most influential in the north-west."

PLANS FOR ALUMNI DAY CELEBRATION.

Alumni day is June 9th and the committee in charge has been busy planning for a most interesting celebration. The committee met last Tuesday noon and adopted a tentative program which will be subject to some slight changes, but which will undoubtedly be followed more or less closely.

The plan includes an attempt to get the various classes together for luncheon at the Minnesota Union building at 12 o'clock. This will be an unusually good opportunity for classmates to meet each other and to lunch together and to get together so as to keep in touch with each other during the rest of the exercises of the day. Plans for this affair are under the direction of a committee, as follows: Mrs. J. E. Oren, Miss Bessie O. Healey, Mrs. E. J. Huenekens, John F. Hayden, Chas. P. Schouten, Robert M. Thompson, Howard S. Abbott, Mrs. Bessie Lawrence McGregor, Julius E. Miner.

The alumni who graduated up to and including 1884 are planning to have a special luncheon in honor of Dr. Folwell. Definite plans concerning this luncheon have not been announced, but some of the members of the classes of those early days are planning definitely to make this the feature of Alumni day so far as the early graduates are concerned. Arrangements for this luncheon have not been made and the price will be fixed and announced later.

The luncheon is not included as a part of the regular exercises of Alumni day, but arrangements have been made with the idea of making it convenient for the classes to get together.

After luncheon the alumni will adjourn to Northrop field, where a baseball game between the country and city alumni will take place. The ball game is supposed to begin somewhere between 1:30 and 2 o'clock and will continue until 3 o'clock. Then there will follow a polo game between the alumni of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Following the polo game there will be field day sports with competition arranged between the members of the various classes. The arrangements for this part of the program are in the hands of a committee, as follows: Otto N. Davies, Fred B. Burgan, Josiah H. Chase, "Sig" Harris.

Following the field day sports, a procession is planned to take in a general survey of the campus and to end up at the Minnesota Union building (the old Chemistry building) about 5 o'clock, where a reception will be given by members of the faculty to the alumni. The arrangements for the reception are in the hands of the following named committee: Mrs. W. I. Gray, Miss Estelle Cook, Francis C. Frary, Le Roy Cady.

The reception will end with the first call for dinner in the room below at 6:30. The dinner is to be the big affair of the day. The program is in the hands of a competent committee, as will be seen by an examination of the names given herewith: E. B. Pierce, John F. Sinclair, Truman Rickard, Chas. M. Holt, Tresham D. Grigg, John W. Powell, A. D. Wilson, Josiah H. Chase.

It is hoped to have two or three short but able speeches upon live topics and to mix in with the dinner and the speeches a vaudeville program, including moving pictures, songs and various features that the committee may find available for the occasion. It is planned so that there will not be a dull minute during the time assigned to the dinner. It is hoped that by combining the two the dancing may begin not later than 8:30 or 9 o'clock. The dance will conclude the program of the day. The arrangements for the dance are in the hands of the following committee: Miss Bessie O. Healey, James E. Dorsey, Miss Estelle Cook.

It will be seen that from 12 o'clock noon until 12 o'clock midnight there will not be an idle minute, and the plans promise that every minute will not only be occupied, but it will be occupied in a way to be of interest to the largest possible number of alumni. There will not only be an opportunity to meet and greet old friends, but some-



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thing will be doing of real interest all the time.

The price, which includes everything except the noon luncheon, is one dollar. Tickets should be ordered in advance and the admission ticket will be in the form of a tag showing the college colors, the University colors and the class of the wearer, and will admit the bearer to all of the exercises of the day beginning with the baseball game.

A complete and detailed program covering all the events of the day will be published in the Weekly and will be reprinted for use on Alumni day so that every alumnus may have in his hands a complete program of events and know exactly where he will find his classmates. The committee are actively at work and are thoroughly alive to the necessity of making things hum from now until 12 o'clock midnight, June 9th.

Kenneth P. Gregg, Lumber Exchange building, Minneapolis, is the chairman of the general committee of the day, and anyone who would like to offer a suggestion is invited to drop him a line or call him on the phone.

CLASS SECRETARIES TAKE NOTICE.

Secretaries of all classes that have kept up organizations since graduation will please communicate at once with Mrs. J. E. Oren, 1122 Oliver Ave. No., Minneapolis. The information is needed for the alumni day committee.

ENGAGEMENTS.

The engagement of Charles S. Demarest, E. E. '11, and Miss Ethel West, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been announced. Miss West attended the Packer Collegiate Institute of Brooklyn and the Lasell Seminary of Auburndale, Mass. Mr. Demarest's address is 15 Day street, New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. Treffele Christin de St. Amour of Eau Claire, Wis., announce the engagement of their daughter, Edna Ruby, '09, to Ben Hur Kepner, '10, of Port Colborne, Ontario, Canada.

BIRTHS.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Larson, Eng. '11, a son, April 22. Mr. Larson is chief engineer for the Emerson-Brantingham company at Rockford, Ill.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. George Vincent McLaughlin, a son, Daniel Thornton, April 23, 1915. Mr. McLaughlin graduated in law in 1902 and Mrs. McLaughlin was Louise Thornton, '03.

Born on April 2, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. Norman Albert Houck, Law '09, of Corona, Minn., a son, Herbert Norman Houck. He is already training for a debator by practicing his persuasive powers.

PERSONALS.

'04.—A. B. Welles has recently changed his address from Minneapolis to 2313 Hartrey avenue, Evanston, Ill.

'08.—R. L. Deering has recently changed his headquarters from Williams, Ariz., to Albuquerque, N. M. Mr. Deering is with the forestry service.

'11.—Odin J. Johnson will graduate from the medical department of Harvard University in June. Dr. Johnson's home is at Lyle, Minn.

'12 Mines.—George L. Harrington is chief of a party doing geological exploration for the United States geological survey in Alaska.

'13 Chem. — F. T. Anderson is assistant chemist in the bureau of chemistry, Washington, D. C.

'13.—E. T. Hodge (M. S. 1914) is soon to undertake a geological exploration of the hot springs of Porto Rico under the auspices of the New York Academy of Science and the Porto Rican government. Mr. Hodge has been appointed Cutting Fellow at Columbia University.

'13.—Chester Johnson is a junior in the Harvard law school this year. His home is Lyle, Minn.

MANAGING A RAILWAY.

C. Albert Barton, Law '00, is general manager of the Intermountain railway. This is a road which has been built out of Boise, Idaho, primarily in order to open up a new timber tract which the company expects to turn into lumber. A recent number of the Idaho Statesman contains a glowing account of the undertaking and a report of a trip which the business men of Boise took over this line when it was first opened. While the road was constructed primarily for the uses of the company desiring to get out its lumber, it opens up a wonderfully beautiful piece of country and will be used by settlers along the line and help to develop that country. The road is rock-ballasted, gravel grade and of the best construction throughout. Mr. Barton was formerly manager of the Northland Pine company of this city and for the past year and a half or more has been engaged in this project in Idaho.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

The second annual banquet of the law school is to be held May 17.

The Phi Gamma Deltas won the interfraternity bowling contest by defeating the Theta Delta Chis in the final game of the series, May 7. The cup offered by the Court Alleys which has been during the past year in the possession of the Delta Tau Deltas, will belong to the Phi Gammas until won again next year.

"Penelope," a comedy of wedded life, was presented by the Masquers last Friday evening in the University chapel.

Thirteen college women of the city of Minneapolis will begin a speaking campaign in favor of woman suffrage upon the streets of the city of Minneapolis within a month. At the present time they are being prepared for the work by Mrs. Robbins Gilman. Among those who are enrolled in the class are the following University graduates: Au-

drey Smith, '09; Sally Fitzgerald, '06; Althea Heitsmith, '15; Charlotte Stockwell, '13.

Last Thursday noon Suderman's "Far Away Princess" was presented by the Players in the University chapel. This was one of the features of the vaudeville given May 1.

Last Saturday afternoon the architects gave an exhibition of the work of the students and a play, "Holbein in Blackfriars." The scenery for this play was painted by the members of the architectural department of the engineering college. The exhibition was a wonderfully fine one.

Professor W. H. Kavanaugh, head of the experimental engineering department of the college of engineering, has been appointed a member of the international jury of award, department of machinery, at the Panama exposition, San Francisco. Professor Kavanaugh will spend the month of May at the exposition judging exhibits.

Dr. John H. Gray, head of the department of economics, will deliver the commencement address before the graduating class of the Bemidji high school, June 3. Twenty-two students will graduate at that time.

H. M. Turner, of the department of electrical engineering, recently gave a lecture before the American Telegraph College, Minneapolis, on "Radio signalling." Mr. Turner has been appointed judge of award in the Minneapolis Wireless club design contest.

Allan D. Albert, formerly of the Minneapolis Tribune, talked before the students in chapel last Tuesday noon upon "The meaning of the world war." Mr. Albert cautioned a suspense of judgment until all the facts in regard to the Lusitania disaster are known and then action according to deliberate judgment rather than passion.

INSPECTION DAY, MAY 21.

The inspection of the cadet corps will take place May 21. Cadets will have to report at 8 o'clock and inspection will continue until noon. In the afternoon there will be maneuvers, probably at Fort Snelling. Major Andrew Moses of the general staff of the United States army, Washington, D. C., will be the inspecting officer.

BEN GREET PLAYERS.

On May 7 and 8 the Ben Greet Players will give their productions on the knoll in front of Shevlin Hall and the Library building. The plays which will be given have not been announced.

INTERNATIONAL BANQUET.

The students of the various national societies in the University held a banquet last Thursday evening in Shevlin Hall. Among the clubs that were represented at this banquet were Verein Gemutlichkeit, the Cosmopolitan, the Menorah society, the Komensky Klub and the Scandinavian society.

The program was as follows: Folk songs and ballads by Hildegard Wanous (in cos-

tume) and Bohemian art songs by Mr. Wosmeck Komensky society; piano selections by Stella Edelman, Menorah society; German songs by Mr. Davies, Verein Gemutlichkeit; Scandinavian dialect readings by Aldena Carlson and vocal solos by Dikka Bothne, Scandinavian society. The Cosmopolitan club was represented in an unique stunt.

SCANDINAVIANS PLAN RIVER TRIP.

The Scandinavian society will have a moonlight boat ride Wednesday evening, May 19. The steamer Hiawatha and the barge Bessie Dollar have been chartered for the occasion. This is the second trip planned by the society and it is expected that there will be a large attendance.

DROP GAME TO THE ILLINI.

The Gopher nine went down to defeat before the Illini nine on Northrop field last Monday. The score was 10 to 6. On neither side was the game up to championship form. In spite of the fact that Illinois allowed twelve men to walk to first, Minnesota was not able to take advantage and hit at the right time to score.

Minnesota	...	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	—	6
Illinois	.....	2	2	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	—	10

To-base hits—Haedge, Bradley, 2. Three-base hits—Lawler. Sacrifice hits—Arbuckle, Clark, Krebs, Kontek, Stiles, Cogdall, Halas. Base on balls—Off Young, 2; Pennington, 1; Halas, 2; Larson, 5; Gunther, 4. Hit by pitched ball—by Pennington, Cogdall, Bane; by Halas, Longley. Struck out—By Young, 2; Pennington, 3; Larson, 4; Gunther, 5. Hits—Off Young, 9 in 6 innings; Halas, 1 in 1-3; Larson, 2 in 3. Passed ball—Solon, 2; Bradley. Time—2:30.

WIN FROM CARLETON, 9 TO 4.

The Varsity nine won from Carleton College last Wednesday afternoon by a score of 9 to 4. At no time during the game was Carleton dangerous, although in the third inning Minnesota and Carleton both piled up their main scores, Minnesota gaining 5 and Carleton 3.

LAWS RE-TRY FAMOUS CASE.

One of the most famous cases of Anglo-Saxon history has been re-tried by the students of the law school during the past week. The case is the State vs. Palmerly, which occurred in England in 1860. The defendant was accused of having poisoned John Parsons Cook.

DEAN WULLING AT NEBRASKA.

Dean Wulling of the college of pharmacy of the University of Minnesota leaves Tuesday night for Lincoln, Neb., where he is to deliver the University convocation address on Thursday, May 13th. The dean is also to deliver the address of the evening at the pharmacists' annual banquet, which

occurs at Lincoln on Wednesday evening, May 12th. He will then speak on the subject, "The medicinal plant garden of the University of Minnesota."

PUBLIC HEARING ON MAYO PROPOSAL.

As previously announced, the executive committee of the Board of Regents held a public hearing on the Mayo foundation proposition in the lecture room of the law department last Wednesday afternoon. There were between thirty and forty present, in addition to the following members of the Board of Regents: Partridge, Butler, Snyder, Nelson, Sommers, Vincent, Williams, M. M., Schulz.

The hearing was a noteworthy contribution to the facts and arguments bearing upon the case. While there was not much brought out that was actually new, the case was presented in a clearer and more convincing manner than at either of the previous hearings.

The first speaker was C. J. Traxler, who stated that since the proposition was an entirely new one, it should be given the most serious consideration and time taken to study it in all its bearings. He argued against the proposition on the ground of public policy, which he believed to be against the affiliation of the University with a private institution. He said that if the proposition were stripped of the million and a half dollars it would not be considered for a minute, and that merely the matter of money should not cause it to be considered. He protested against anything that would tend to commercialize the University.

In response to questions by Regent Snyder, Mr. Traxler said that if the regents had complete control and could say not only how the money should be spent, but where it should be spent, he saw no objection to accepting the gift, but there should be no strings to the gift, and no outside party should control the gift.

Regent Butler submitted a suppositious case which Mr. Traxler declared was not parallel.

When asked his opinion as to the legal phase of the case, Mr. Traxler stated that he had very decided opinions on that question which were for sale.

Dr. D. M. Jones followed, and said the medical profession of the state is practically a unit against the proposed affiliation, on the ground that it is wrong in principle, involving as it does a delegation of authority and a partnership with a private corporation. He declared that there were just as good men in Minneapolis and St. Paul as the Mayos, and if it were not for the money involved the proposition would not be considered. He stated that he believed that 90 per cent of the people of the state who understood the proposition were against it.

Dr. E. Z. Wanous followed, favoring the affiliation. He declared that it was not a

question of the money involved, but a question of material available for medical instruction. He said that we want to make available every bit of medical knowledge in the world, for the training of men who are to practice medicine, and said that you couldn't buy what is freely offered.

Dr. E. H. Beckman, of the Mayo clinic, spoke for a few moments, saying that the question of money is not the one to be considered. He declared that they were doing work at Rochester already, that they have the material to do good teaching and are doing such teaching. He declared that what they wanted was to have the work supervised and that the money was simply available for the promotion of this work. It is now out of the hands of the founders and cannot be returned to them. A board of scientific directors has charge of the work to be done under the fund, and the confirmation of appointments amounts to full control by the regents. He declared that Dr. W. J. Mayo had told him that it was not his intention to have all the money spent at Rochester, and intimated that a considerable portion of the money might be spent elsewhere if the regents found that it would be of greater use so spent. He declared when it became a question of ideals that the Rochester institution had just as high ideals as the University, and that the opportunity was one which he felt should not be neglected.

Dr. E. J. Brown then spoke, and declared that the regents had not shown a proper consideration for the opposition. He took occasion to rake up all the unsavory portions of the past history of the medical department, to roast the advertising policies of the Mayo clinic, declaring that such methods were unethical and dishonest. He disputed the charge that the opposition was due to jealousy and declared that it was founded on medical ethics, which are the same as Christian ethics. He declared that the regents had no moral or legal right to enter into such an affiliation, and stated that "what the University needs at the present time, more than anything else, is the exercise of democratic principles in its administration."

H. L. Day followed and exhibited a chart in which he showed the charter of the University coming from the people, the University itself a creation of the people under the charter, the regents—trustees of the people for the University under the charter of the state. He showed the various departments of the University subsidiary to the University. The chart showed the department of medicine with a direct line running from the Mayos and an attached line showing the approval of the Board of Regents to such an arrangement. He declared that such control would be independent control, subject only to the approval of the Board of Regents. He pointed out that there is no provision in the charter for the delegation of such authority, even for an experimental period, and

that the regents as trustees have no authority outside the charter. Their duty is simply to administer their trust within the terms of that trust.

Dr. H. B. Sweetser spoke as a representative of the physicians of Hennepin county, explaining the natural interest of the physicians in this proposition and declaring that the proposed affiliation was practically an organic union with the Mayo clinic. He pointed out the fact that the state lasts indefinitely, while the clinic is bound to deteriorate in time. He showed that Rochester is a city of 10,000 inhabitants, with 30,000 people visiting it every year on account of the Mayo clinic. That as soon as the Mayos are gone this unnatural influx of clinical material will immediately cease, and that a city of only 10,000 inhabitants could never furnish a clinic that would be desirable to have attached to the University. He said that such an arrangement as that proposed would interfere seriously with the development of our own medical work, since it would take away the incentive of the clinical instructors. He disputed the title of the Mayo clinic to the claim that it is the greatest medical center in the country, showing that according to their own report last year there were but 175 medical cases in their hospital clinic; according to their own admission they have only one line—surgery, and none of the scientific branches of medicine. That if the permanent affiliation is bad, a temporary affiliation is equally bad, because a temporary affiliation is merely a trial period, and why try out something that we know will eventually be undesirable. He pointed out the immense clinical facilities in the Twin Cities and the advantages which the University has in the way of primary laboratories which are entirely lacking in the Mayo clinic. He declared that the great need is not for material and equipment, but for men.

At the close of Dr. Sweetser's talk, he was subjected for some considerable time to a cross-examination by Regent Butler. Dr. Sweetser made a strong point when he said that he had recently read how a considerable number of the regents had journeyed to Rochester to visit the Mayo clinic, and asked how many of the same regents had ever visited the medical department on the University campus. Mr. Butler owned that he had not. The others did not answer. He also declared that the atmosphere of the clinic was and must of necessity be commercial.

"Slush Fund" Charge Answered.

The cross-examination of Dr. Sweetser finally came to the question of a fund which it was claimed had been raised among the physicians for the purpose of defeating the proposed affiliation, and the question as to whether the physicians had retained a lawyer to assist in the matter. It was at this time that Dr. Wanous again got to his feet and made a direct charge that a fund had been raised by the physicians for the pur-

pose of defeating the proposed affiliation, and that thirty physicians, fifteen each from Hennepin and Ramsey counties, had contributed \$100 each to this end, and that they had employed an attorney, Mr. Childs, for the purpose of securing the defeat of the proposed affiliation.

Dr. Rees was then recognized by the chair and stated that he was secretary to a committee of physicians who were opposed to the plan of affiliation; that the committee had had certain expenses to meet which had been met by voluntary contributions and that up to the present time no one had contributed more than \$10. He volunteered to place in the hands of the regents, when this Mayo matter had been settled, a complete and itemized statement of every penny contributed and every penny spent by the committee in its work. The money raised was used mainly for printing and postage.

At the request of Regent Butler, he agreed to turn over to the regents a complete set of the documents and literature issued by this committee in carrying out its plans of opposition to the proposed foundation.

Dr. R. E. Farr, president of the Hennepin County Medical society, arose and stated that the records of the Association showed that the charges made by Dr. Wanous were absolutely without foundation; that the meetings were held regularly in accordance with the provisions of the constitution; that an unusually large attendance was present the first time, 120 physicians, with 115 votes against the proposed Mayo affiliation; the second time there were about 65 physicians present, with a unanimous vote against the proposed affiliation. After answering Dr. Wanous, Dr. Farr said that you cannot teach medicine, either to graduates or undergraduates, with buildings and equipment, so that you must have men, and that we have as good men in Minneapolis and St. Paul as there are to be found anywhere. He declared that the medical department has not tried to get the material which is available in the Twin Cities—that this material is rich in the branches which the ordinary practitioner runs up against in his practice; that it is much more valuable for purposes of instruction than the material which is available at Rochester.

Dr. S. Marx White followed, and declared that medical men generally approved the object of the Mayo clinic and welcomed such competition. The objection is to the affiliation with a private firm. He traced very briefly the development of clinical work at the University, showing how the medical department had for years been trying to get away from private clinics and that this had finally been accomplished. That under present conditions no one was allowed to refer a case to any private practitioner. He declared that the medical men were ready to fight for this ideal and that the Mayo proposal could not get away from

the same objections that had existed in the past to such arrangement. He told of a recent interview with Dean Vaughn, of Michigan, who declared that the purpose of the affiliation was to perpetuate the clinic, and that it is impossible to divorce the foundation from the clinic. He made a very convincing statement to the effect that the foundation was in reality an endowment of the clinic. He also pointed out the great importance, in graduate teaching, of personal contact between the teacher and student, and co-operation with the student, and declared that to move the greater portion of such work from the campus would be to deprive the teachers of one of the most valuable features connected with graduate work in a medical department.

In reply to questions by Regent Butler, it was brought out that if the plans of the opposition should carry it would not lessen the efficiency of the work being done at Rochester; that under the proposed affiliation the regents would simply become the bankers of that foundation.

Dr. John T. Rogers followed. He said that he had tried to listen to what had been said as though he were a layman. He declared that the opposition was not to the Mayos but on the ground taken by the first speaker; that it is wrong in principle and will interfere with the welfare of the medical school. In explaining this point he said that if the University had a million and a half dollars, the income of which to be spent for graduate work at Rochester, it would not be able to get money from the legislature to support graduate work in other lines on the University campus.

Mr. Harlan P. Roberts, who was next called upon to speak, suggested that an evening session be held, to give some of those who were unable to attend in the afternoon an opportunity to be heard. After some discussion it was decided to continue with the hearing and to allow others who desired to be heard from the opposition, to submit a written statement of their opposition.

Mr. Klein, of the Journal-Lancet, requested that the regents issue, at the close of the meeting, a statement of what had been done so that the newspapers should have a fair statement of the case as it had developed at the hearing.

Mr. Roberts wanted to know first, "What are we discussing?" He said that the regents had spoken several times of being given a free hand, but that he had seen no statement anywhere that would indicate that they were to have such control. He said that he supposed they were discussing the latest proposition put up by the Mayos and signed by them, and that in that proposition the regents are given no real authority. He declared that there could be no control unless the regents could name the individuals who were to have charge of the work. He declared that if the Mayos would give the money outright with a suggestion that the regents use some of it at Rochester, that he

would be inclined to feel satisfied; but even this, he could realize, was against medical ethics, because, in such an arrangement the University would really be fostering and promoting a private business. He declared that the name and fame of the Mayos was an element of danger, that the regents themselves might be unduly influenced by what they had seen and learned of the work of the Mayos at Rochester. He declared that the inspection of such a great system, and the witnessing of skill such as they had never dreamed could be, would cause them to unconsciously be influenced in favor of the proposition. He then asked what benefits were to arise from the proposed affiliation, saying that he had yet to learn of a single benefit which the University would receive from such an arrangement. The University graduates can now get just the same work as they would have under the affiliation. The only thing that was apparent as coming to the University was the prestige which amounted to little and which we could very well get along without. He declared that there was a real, a growing, and a conscientious opposition to this proposed affiliation on the part of the physicians and others; that the whole proposition was indefinite, and that there was much danger in an experimental period with an indefinite closure. He declared that the plans for permanent affiliation should be definite and not merely "a basis for negotiation"; that no lawyer would allow a client to enter into such an arrangement. He then took up the published statement of the correspondence, which had appeared in a number of The Tribune some weeks ago, and pointed out the fact that in some cases these letters had not represented the real sentiments of the writers; while a part of the letter was quoted which was favorable, other parts of the letter which qualified the indorsement had been omitted. He showed that many of the leading physicians were distinctly against the proposed affiliation, and that to build up a strong medical department called for the co-operation of the physicians of the state.

Mr. C. F. Keyes spoke as an alumnus and an individual, although he stated that he was a member of the board of directors of the General Alumni association. He said that he took it for granted he was discussing the latest proposition offered by the Mayos, and that he was opposed to the affiliation, under the terms proposed, for the reasons given by other speakers and also because it involved a delegation of teaching function; aside from the question of legality, he felt that it would be a very poor policy and also a dangerous precedent. While the affiliation with the Mayos might not be so objectionable, it is merely a question of degree and that the state would be beset by other institutions which would desire to make similar arrangements, and that it would be practically impossible to make a distinction between such propositions. He declared that while it is perfectly proper for the purpose of a contribution of this

kind to be fixed by the donors, that to designate the place where the money should be spent was an entirely different matter. He declared that it would be unwise for the state to obligate itself to continue to maintain the foundation at Rochester, regardless of future conditions, and that time would surely reveal the unwholesome weight of the "dead hand." He felt that if the gift could be made an outright gift, that the objection to doing work in a private clinic and continuing the work at Rochester, so long as conditions remain favorable, would not be

so objectionable, especially as the work would be confined to graduate work.

The following statement was also submitted by a committee whose names are signed thereto. The document submitted by this committee contained four more pages, which include the documents in the case and analysis of the same, which we are not quoting. The committee will be glad to send this document to anyone who is sufficiently interested in the matter to ask for the same.

Present Status* of the Proposed University of Minnesota-Mayo Foundation Affiliation

The most important recent development relates to the rapid growth of adverse sentiment outside the medical profession and the widespread condemnation which has replaced the favorable first impression credited by the newspaper announcements of the nature and purposes of the Mayo Foundation at Rochester.

Medical men returning from national meetings report that hardly a man was found who approved the proposed merger of public and private interests. They state that the opinion was freely expressed that quite aside from principle or precedent involved neither research nor clinical teaching at the Medical School of the University could benefit by such an arrangement but, on the contrary must suffer a serious check to their proper conduct and development.

It is now better understood:

(a) That the Mayo Clinic is a mere firm or partnership, the term embracing its salaried workers, the office building and St. Mary's Hospital, conducted by the Franciscan Sisters, in which the surgical work of the firm is done.

(b) That the firm has for years been carrying on the exact work in teaching and research now taken over by its Foundation.

(c) That the Mayo firm is a part of the Foundation and actually controls it, acting as a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees.

(d) That the endowment fund of the Foundation is that originally accumulated for the endowment of the firm itself.

(e) *That it still serves that exact purpose as the support fund of the Foundation.*

The firm and Foundation are inseparable.

(f) That the administrative board of the Mayo Foundation whose duty it is to have direct charge of expenditures, teachers and teaching is, with one exception, nominated and elected by the Mayo firm acting as self-perpetuating trustees and is primarily responsible to said firm for the conduct of the activities of the Foundation.

(g) That neither at this time nor in the future, with or without affiliation with the University, does the Mayo firm, acting through the Foundation, offer to graduates of the University any opportunities or privileges with relation either to clinical training or research beyond what such students now possess. Nor does it offer the slightest advantage to Minnesota graduates as against graduates of other schools. All such graduate schools must be open to the world on equal terms. Our graduate students were formerly as free to enter under the Mayo firm alone, as they are now under the Foundation, and they must ever be as free to enter the Mayo Foundation unaffiliated, as they would be under such organic union as is proposed.

(h) That enormous preponderance of benefit accrues to the Mayo firm itself in securing the stamp and seal of University approval, its sponsorship, full scholastic powers, and the state's guarantee of perpetuation.

Development of Lay Opposition.

Adverse Opinion Outside State.

Nature of "Mayo Clinic."

Activities of Firm Unchanged.

Firm Controls Foundation.

Original Purpose of Endowment.

Executive Board of Foundation.

Named, Elected By, and Responsible to the Firm.

Students Do Not Benefit By Affiliation.

Present Status Unaffected.

Preponderance of Advantage.

State's Guarantee.

*Every statement contained in this document bearing upon the legal interpretation and the results of the proposed agreements represents the unanimous opinion of several of the most eminent legal authorities of the Northwest.

Present Allurements Should Not Shackles Future.

Primary Function of State Medical School.

Training of Specialists.

No Gift To University.

Improper Material.

Clinical Fellows as Financial Assets.

Fusion of Firm and Foundation.

Fellows Receive \$37,000.

Support Fund of Foundation Endows Firm.

Endowment for Firm Itself.

Controls No Hospital.

Sharp Limitations of Clinical Material at Rochester.

Inferior to University.

Diversity and Amount of University Material.

Lacking in Laboratories.

Vital Laboratory Deficiencies at Rochester.

On the other hand, many for the first time realize:

(a) That the development of intramural facilities and the concentration of effort upon the development of medical teaching and research upon the Campus and within the natural clinical field of the state is the ideal to be sought.

(b) That the Medical School of a State University is primarily intrusted with the duty of educating competent and general practitioners, not with the production of specialists.

This latter might be left wholly to other institutions, or better, made merely an accessory to the regular course of instruction and be allowed to develop naturally in its proper relationship to clinical teaching and the fundamental laboratories of the University.

(c) That under neither the temporary nor permanent plan of affiliation does the University receive one dollar for its own uses.

(d) That, whereas the Mayo Clinic is superabundantly supplied with surgical material, this consists wholly of the pay patients of the firm.

(e) That, in consequence, all students must enter the pay clinic as salaried assistants of the members of the firm and, being picked men, must and do contribute largely to the earnings of said firm, though they will be paid by the Foundation.

(f) That this definitely disposes of all assertions that the business of the Mayo firm and the work of the Mayo Foundation are separable.

At present there are thirty-six fellows working as assistants and receiving in salaries annually \$37,000. According to the statement of certain official proponents of the plan, when the endowment shall have reached a satisfactory sum this \$37,000 now carried by the firm as expense will be drawn from the endowment fund income; and, as further relieving the business, a part of the salaries of the permanent workers in the clinic will be likewise transferred from the expense account of the firm and charged against the Foundation.

The proportion of any salaries paid which shall be so transferred will be determined by the secondary board of the Mayo Foundation itself.

Thus the support fund of this corporation becomes a means of endowment for the firm itself, increasing in effectiveness as that endowment is enlarged and thus achieving the original purpose of its founders with respect to the perpetuation of the private clinic.

The Mayo firm neither possesses nor specifically controls any hospital, but has the use of beds in St. Mary's Hospital in Rochester. It possesses no free beds, has no clinic in obstetrics, diseases of children, nervous diseases, nor, indeed, any clinical branch outside of surgery, such as is at all adequate to the teaching of students. Even its dispensary represents purely a part of the business and deals with pay patients. It possesses no clinic adequate to the teaching of internal medicine, and during the year covered by its last report had only 175 medical patients in the wards of the hospital.

It is evident that the Foundation is adapted only to the teaching of surgery, and that its material in general is wholly inferior to that possessed by the University itself, which has access for teaching purposes to more than 800 free beds, in addition to an absolutely controlled dispensary for the sick poor, where nearly 50,000 visits are made annually.

In contrast to the rich and diversified material now in use by the University, the class of cases available for teaching at Rochester represent almost wholly those of the chronic type and selected cases such as require in surgery the so-called "operations of convenience."

The clinic is decidedly deficient with respect to diversity of material, acute diseases and the all-important emergency services.

That the Mayo Foundation wholly lacks such fundamental laboratories, outside of pathology, as are absolutely essential to the work of both the graduate and undergraduate student. Under the proposed plan the students working under the Mayo Foundation would be obliged to come to the University to obtain work in these important branches just as they are doing today by the courtesy of the University authorities.

The motives underlying the proposal on the side of the Mayo Foundation are therefore manifest and evidently represent a strong and wholly natural desire to perpetuate the clinic of the firm and thus the names of the founders.

A secondary but potent motive is that relating to the City of Rochester and its future. To a remarkable degree the prosperity and development of this, the birth-place of the Mayo brothers, is bound up with the successful maintenance of the Mayo Clinic.

The endowment of the firm might not suffice but state adoption would insure its indefinite continuance even though it were reduced to mediocrity. Unfortunately, neither nor both could replace William J. Mayo, the very soul, spirit and creator of the Mayo Clinic. Its deterioration after his death is generally and locally regarded as certain, and this fact constitutes one of the most serious objections to a plan which embodies the perpetual maintenance of this private enterprise by the University. This through the support fund of the Foundation primarily, but ultimately in all probability, through the additional employment of legislative appropriations. But the opponents of the affiliation plan feel that if the Mayos desire to establish a graduate school of their own, every courtesy should be extended by the University and every opportunity given their students to do work on the Campus and receive their credits from the Mayo school.

The objections to the plan would thus be wholly removed, for the University Medical School would welcome such legitimate competition which would stimulate its own development, rather than arrest it as would be the case if the present proposal were accepted.

On the other hand, the proposition that the University of Minnesota through its Board of Regents shall delegate its teaching functions to a private corporation, grant credits for work done therein, and issue its own diploma on the basis of such credits, represents a departure from sound policy, a violation of established principles and the creation of a precedent which, if granted to one reputable firm, cannot be denied another without creating special privilege of a most obnoxious type.

It has been stated repeatedly in the press and within and without the faculty of the University that in the event the University of Minnesota did not accept the Mayo proposal, other leading Universities stood ready to take them over.

Direct inquiry develops the fact that at no one of the institutions quoted at various times, have any proposals of this nature been under consideration. The schools which have at various times been mentioned, and from which direct information has been obtained, are Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Michigan University, Chicago, and Northwestern.

It would seem that any such report must have been based upon mere rumor or assumption.

The proposed affiliation is opposed by an overwhelming number of the medical men of the State, and by an ever increasing number of laymen and by the general alumni board, the medical alumni, and by a majority of the members of the clinical teaching body of the school.

There is absolutely no personal feeling on the part of any member of the University faculty, nor do we believe amongst the physicians of the state against any member of the Mayo organization.

We should be glad to help them in their effort to perpetuate the names of the founders of the clinic in connection with the work of any school which they might form or in any other legitimate effort which does not involve affiliation or union with the University of Minnesota which we believe would be disastrous to medical education and educational standards within and without the state.

By Committee:

JOHN T. ROGERS	J. W. BELL
CHARLES LYMAN GREENE	R. E. FARR
A. W. DUNNING	J. WARREN LITTLE
ARNOLD SCHWYZER	C. J. RINGNELL
H. J. O'BRIEN	A. S. HAMILTON
CHARLES FREEMAN	H. B. SWEETSER
CARL SMITH	GEO. D. HEAD
W. E. ROCHFORD	SOREN P. REES

Motives for Seeking Affiliation.

Value of State Adoption.

No Substitute for Dominant Personality of Wm. J. Mayo.

Will Demand State Support.

Solution Suggested.

Wrongful Delegation of Power.

No Personal Feeling.

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTS IN THE CASE

FOREWORD.

When first proposed, the plan, involving an apparent gift to the University, was by many approved, but with study, analysis and reflection the most vigorous and widespread opposition has developed, both lay and professional.

The most vital specific defects of the plan are actually three in number:

1st. The impossibility of separating the business activities of the firm from those proper to a philanthropic foundation for teaching and research.

2nd. That the perpetuation of the firm itself is attempted and would be achieved by the Foundation.

3rd. The control of the Foundation by the firm.

Underlying all these specific matters relating to the plan itself is the violation of principle and of law involved in the adoption by the State of a private "going" firm or corporation operated in whole or part for pecuniary gain, and the University's inability to grant the same privilege to all reputable firms or corporations such as will and already have applied for like privilege.

The plan is wholly unworkable so long as the Foundation is not limited to pure research and separated *absolutely* from the Mayo firm and its pay clinic.

Even so warm an advocate as Dr. J. B. Murphy of Chicago, who recently published a long article in our daily papers, admits that the Foundation represents the self-endowment of the firm.

One of the important features which has been overlooked by many who are distant from the scene of action is the vital difference between a State University Medical School and one privately endowed.

The latter may brave adverse opinion: the former cannot do so with safety and must secure and maintain the good will and support of the medical profession and its alumni body which in so large a measure it represents.

The endowed school may, if its trustees choose, set the seal of its approval upon, or actually adopt and perpetuate, a private business.

The fact that the proposed union is admittedly and avowedly a substitute for the early completion of our controlled campus clinic and must so operate is a body blow to the clinical faculty of the School of Medicine.

It must be borne in mind, while examining the documents submitted that the affiliation in its legal sense is the practical equivalent of "union."

It must be understood that the Mayo firm is a mere family partnership: the term "Mayo Clinic" covering this firm, its salaried employes, its office building in Rochester, and St. Mary's Hospital, conducted by the Franciscan Sisters, in which institution it carries on its operative work.

Finally, one may add that those most prominent in this opposition throughout the state are life-long friends of Dr. Wm. J. Mayo, and entertain for him and his brother the highest personal regard.

The proposition itself is wrong in principle and in law and is not bettered by the proposals last submitted by the Mayo firm which, in respect to both temporary and permanent arrangements, retain practically every bad feature of their forerunners. Such, at least, is the opinion of prominent business men and eminent legal authorities who have had abundant time and opportunity to consider them in every bearing.

The chief interest has heretofore been centered in the temporary affiliation plan which might, and doubtless would, last for an indefinite period and could not be terminated under four years. As a practical matter it may be assumed that it would be terminated only whenever Dr. Mayo so desired, inasmuch as he, under the arrangement, would, as at present and for many years past, be consulting medical regent, dominating and controlling the medical policies of the University, and in addition be the actual head of the Mayo Foundation and chief of the Mayo firm.

**Last Proposals
As Bad As
First Ones.**

**Opinion of
Business Men
and Legal
Authorities.**

**Indeterminate
Plan.**

**Extraordinary
Triple Position.**

THE HOPE OF PEACE.

[This oration, delivered by Carl W. Painter, '15, at the recent contest of the Northern Oratorical league, won first place.]

Previous to the outbreak of the present titanic struggle in Europe, the civilized world seemed lulled to sleep in the belief that war, great war, was impossible in the twentieth century. Especially in America, men were convinced that the centuries of Christianity could not so have failed as that war might still be possible. There was an implicit faith in the efficacy of international agreements and arbitration.

Suddenly, in the clear atmosphere of peace and serenity, broke a great cataclysmic struggle. In the short space of a week, Hague conventions came to mean nothing in the thought of nations. Hostile troops o'er-ran innocent Belgium, and cannon razed the ancient culture and beauty of Louvain and Rheims.

When the first shock of surprise had passed, men stopped to reflect and found how effeminate, how lacking in virility and necessary strength had been the prevailing notions of peace. They had thought Christian doctrine would prevent war. They forgot that no more than half a century ago our fathers fought a great civil war, and that they, far from feeling that Christianity had failed, held it to be within the meaning of Christianity that they should fight for that which they believed to be right. Men had thought that international agreements would render war improbable. They forgot that the most important conferences at The Hague were not on the question of peace, but were called to establish rules for so paradoxical a thing as "civilized warfare." Men had thought that the political tendency of the last fifty years was away from war. They forgot that between the philosophies of Frederick and Bismarck and that of the William of today there is essentially little difference. These rulers acted, as he acts today, on the principle that "the people exist for the state," and that "the function of the state is to amass power." "The state can do no wrong, and whatever the state does to amass power to make war and to establish internal justice is justified." They forgot that English statesmen have for years attributed the British empire and its commerce to the dominant position of England on the sea. English writers have emphasized the belief that the warlike races inherit the earth, and that nature decrees the survival of the fittest in the never-ending struggle for existence.

We find, therefore, that the central motives for war are inherent in the fundamental philosophies of the great nations of modern times. Nations have amassed power for defense against aggression because they believed that by aggression their neighbors could and would seek to gain an economic and commercial advantage. Nations have thought that between man and man and between nation and nation, the

law of the survival of the fittest is at work, and hence that he is most happy and most prosperous who is best able to survive.

On the explosion of these two vast fallacies rests the hope of the ultimate establishment of permanent peace among men and nations. Only when these colossal illusions come to be overthrown and men see that what they now defend as right and vital, that which they hold to be natural law, is neither right nor vital nor yet natural law, will there be an end to war.

When Norman Angell wrote his keenly analytical book, "The Great Illusion," he boldly challenged these universally accepted theories and declared that they were based on pure illusion. He declared that military and political power give a nation no commercial advantage, and that it is an economic impossibility for one nation to seize or destroy the wealth of another, or to enrich itself by subjugating another. Further he declared that the warlike nations do not inherit the earth, and that warfare does not make for the survival of the fittest or the most virile.

In ancient times, when tribe warred upon tribe, or nation upon nation, the conquering nation was directly enriched by the tangible spoils that fell to the hand of the victor. But within modern times, within the industrial age, all that has been changed. The minute division of labor, the ease and convenience of transportation, and the delicate balance and shifting of money and credits among countries, has led to a condition of interdependence of nations absolutely undreamed of in an earlier period. In the middle ages warfare affected only those nations which were actually engaged in combat. Today, an ultimatum to Servia absolutely unbalances every money market in the world. Today the German attack upon England so reacts on the industrial conditions in Germany, that Germany loses instead of gains by the attempted choking of her rival. Let Germany annihilate the population of England, and Germany, far from being enriched, will have lost a market on the one hand and a source of supply on the other. Let Germany engulf and annex Belgium, and the competition of Belgian merchants will be as keen as it ever was before. Not one single penny has been added to the per capita wealth of Germany by the addition. If military prowess and political strength add to the economic and social well-being of a country, why is it that the population of England, with its island home and all the wealth of far-flung empire, is no more prosperous than that of Denmark? Why is it that Russia, with an area the most vast in the world, and a soldiery of millions, is economically poorer than Holland? Explain, if you can, why Germany, great, powerful, self-sufficient Germany, has no greater trade per capita than Sweden, Norway, Holland or Belgium? If armies and navies mean safety and strength from an economic point of view, why, in normal times, are the three

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per cent bonds of powerless Belgium quoted at 96, and the similarly rated bonds of powerful Germany quoted at 82? Why do the bonds of vast and mighty Russia go on the market at 81, while comparatively insignificant Norway can sell hers at 102?

Take from the statesmen of the world the blinded notion that economic advantage is dependent on military power; take from them the illusion that armies and navies create trade and increase prosperity; take from them the belief that there is some gain in aggressive warfare, and you take from them the reason for armament for defense, for if there is no advantage in aggression there is no need to fear attack. Open the eyes of the men of state to see what the men of the financial world have long seen: that after all, the wealth of a country depends on the natural wealth and the population capable of working it, and they will recognize that victory over a foreign people cannot add one penny to the per capita wealth of the home country, and that there is no advantage in aggression. Take from them the belief that aggressive benefit is possible, and you have destroyed one of the central motives for war.

But perhaps broader and more fundamental as a basis for war is the great pride of all peoples in national existence, and the widespread belief that natural pugnacity is a necessary condition of national existence. People have said, "You cannot change hu-

man nature, and until you can there is no remedy for war." Against this pessimistic conception, against this unanalyzed belief in a common snap-judgment, stand most of the facts of history. Man has not progressed as he has fought with his fellow man, but as he has co-operated with him. Primitive man killed his neighbor for food, and thrived poorly. Later primitive man spared his neighbor, but made him his slave, and fared somewhat better. In modern times men are held to be equal; co-operation is fuller than ever before; and survival is easier and surer than ever before. Formerly the survival of one nation meant the necessity of destroying another. Today the fuller the co-operation between them, the less the suspicion, and the less the conflict between them, the more prosperous, the more cultured, the better they are. Men, in their anxiety to justify foolish war have misread the great biological law. Mankind, as a whole, represents an organism, and the great organism of mankind is struggling with its environment. The more men co-operate, the more they dispense with the instinct of pugnacity, the greater is the strength of the great human social organism to cope with its planetary environment. Men must see that the good of mankind is ultimately important, and that mankind is benefited, individually and collectively, as pugnacity ceases. Here is a great broad interpretation of natural law which, if grasped by the

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statesmen of the world, might yet alleviate the necessity for war which men say is instinctive.

Stand with me for a moment on the top of some imaginary Olympus, and look down on the affairs of men of today. In the great panorama of the world as it stretches over sea, and plain, and mountain, there is a majesty and a wonder that speak of the hand of Almighty God. In the valleys, in the plains, by the rivers, in the cities, are masses of little men, moving, trading, worshipping—part of the wonder of creation. Yet, look you—there in the distance, there in the center of that northern continent, a myriad of little men in grey are grappling with a myriad of others in red, and blue, and drab. A puff of smoke, another and another, and in an instant a few thousand of these little men are blown to pieces. On the seas a little iron hulk, not large, but worth eleven millions in the money of these little men, runs against a mine, groans, lurches forward, and is gone. In the markets there is depression and financial ruin. Food is scarce, and starvation is near. Little blackened hamlets, mowed down by the sweep of



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cannon, bespeak homelessness and approaching destitution. From the firesides come muffled wails, heard only because they come from so many hearts laboring heavily under the burden of death and destitution brought on by war.

But why this spectacle? Why, indeed? Because in that desperate little continent benighted little men thought that boundaries pinched too tightly; because there was pride, puffing, monstrous pride, in these little heads; because there was illusion, misconception, error. Leaders among these little men said: "Defense is necessary because aggression is advantageous. We must arm because we cannot survive unless we fight. The people exist for the state. The state's business is to amass power; the power must be used for war."

Look, you, at another picture. Through the mist of future years appears a different prospect. There, in that same distance, is no sound of cannon, no murmur of distress. From the far-reaching vista comes the hum of industry, and the pleasing music of contentment and prosperity. The colored uni-

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forms are gone. Where the lines of battle once stretched, fields and factories give forth the evidence of peace. Germany is there with the energy of militarism turned to better account. France is there, content with the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine. England is there, less anxious about the great game of international domination. Autonomous Poland is there. Long ages of struggle, of death grapple, have taught these little men the futility of war. They have learned that union, that charity, that co-operation is better than division and malice and strife.

STOMBERG GETS COVETED OPPORTUNITY.

Professor A. A. Stomberg, of the department of Scandinavian languages and literature, has received notice of his appointment to a scholarship by the American-Scandinavian foundation. This gives Professor Stomberg an opportunity for a

year of graduate work in history at the University of Upsala, Sweden. Dr. Stomberg is writing a history of Sweden, in English, for the use of schools and for anyone interested in the subject.

COMPETE IN DRIZZLING RAIN.

Last Saturday the Varsity track team met the Nebraska team on a soggy field in a drizzling rain which lasted during the greater portion of the afternoon. The Nebraska captain was missing, having missed his train and being unable to get a later train that would get him to Minneapolis on time.

B. Bierman, one of Minnesota's point winners, was also out of the competition. Bierman was injured in the track meet with Iowa the previous Saturday.

Naturally the records were all mediocre—due to the state of the track—but Minnesota had the long end of a 91½ to a 30½ score. Minnesota took all but two firsts.

THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

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The general Alumni Association is an organization of alumni and former students of the University of Minnesota members and former members of the regents and faculty are entitled to become honorary members. Its object is to unite the alumni in the service of the university. The business of the association is managed by a board of directors chosen by the separate college alumni organizations—each college is represented by two directors. The board is constituted as follows: The college of science, literature and the arts—Gratia A. Countryman, '89, Alice Rockwell Warren, '04. The college of engineering and the mechanic arts—William I. Gray, '92 and Harry E. Gerrish, '05. The department of agriculture—D. A. Gaumnitz, '04 and John A. Hummel, '99. The college of law—Hugh V. Mercer '94 H. D. Frankel, '00. The college of medicine and surgery—Soren P. Rees, '97 (Acad. '95) and James S. Gillfillan, Med. '97. The college of homeopathic medicine and surgery—Asa J. Hammond, '96 (Acad. '91) and Albert E. Booth, '99. The college of dentistry—Thomas B. Hartzell, '93 (Med. '94) and Frank E. Moody, '96. The college of pharmacy—Arthur G. Erkel, '02 and Manley H. Haynes, '11. The college of education—Conrad G. Selvig '07 and Paul C. Higbie, '07. The school of chemistry—Frank W. Emmons, '99 and Edward J. Gutsche, '04. The school of mines—Merton S. Kingston, '04 and Alfred Y. Peterson, '08. Ex-officio—Henry F. Nachtrieb, '81, president; Horace Lowry, '00. Vice President Charles F. Keves, '96, Law '99, treasurer; E. Bird Johnson, '88, Secretary.

THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

VOLUME XIV

MAY 24, 1915

No. 34

THE CLASS OF '90 FELLOWSHIP.

The class of 1890, at graduation, undertook to establish a fellowship as a class memorial. At that time it was hoped to make the fellowship an annual affair. Several complications arose in connection with the arrangement which the class attempted to make with the University Fellowship Association, and it was not until 1902 that the committee in charge found itself in possession of a sufficient fund to award the fellowship. This was awarded to Charles E. Stangeland of the class of 1901. Mr. Stangeland used the money for a year's study in Germany, devoting his time largely to economics. The thesis which was the result of his study in Germany upon Pre-Malthusian doctrines of population, was published in an octavo volume of 358 pages by the Columbia University press. The class undertook some time ago to raise the fund to \$2,500 and to have this amount available by the time the class celebrated its 25th anniversary of graduation, which will be this June. The committee of the class has been busy and the task has been completed. The income from \$2,500 will be available for the year 1916. The annual income is to be used to assist some graduate of the college of science, literature and the arts or the college of engineering who has shown distinct ability and initiative in his undergraduate work and who desires to further prepare himself for public service.

The committee in charge includes Walter E. Winslow, chairman; Edith V. Selover, E. P. Allen, H. G. Richardson, John F. Hayden, Chas. L. Sommers.

PROFESSOR ROBINSON RESIGNS.

Minnesota has again lost an exceedingly valuable member of the faculty. Dr. E. V. Robinson, of the department of economics has accepted a position in Columbia University. Dr. Robinson has been connected with the University since 1907, and has

proved himself one of the most valuable members of the teaching staff. Few men know the state better than Dr. Robinson and few have wider interests in all matters of general importance to the state than he. He has been a prolific writer, and his writings are all of a substantial character and carry the weight of his careful methods of work and a judgment that is seldom at fault.

We are sincerely sorry that Dr. Robinson is to leave the University and the state. He is the sort of man that no institution could afford to lose and his going will leave a vacancy which it will be hard to fill.

BIG NINE CONFERENCE OFFERS MEDAL.

The Big Nine Conference finds itself annually with a surplus in the treasury, and it has been decided to offer gold medals, available for each of the colleges belonging to the conference. This medal is to be awarded annually to that student who shows the best athletic record for his college course, together with a high grade of scholarship. While the special emphasis is placed upon athletic pre-eminence, the medal will not be awarded to any athlete, no matter how wonderful, unless he can show a respectable grade of scholarship.

BLANKET TAX PROPOSITION.

The students have been discussing for some time through the Daily and in open mass meetings the question of a blanket tax of five dollars, to be paid by every student on entering the University in the fall. This tax would cover subscription to the student publications, admission to all debates and oratorical contests and University functions of that sort, as well as to all athletic events of the year. The money received from this tax would be divided pro rata upon some basis to be determined be-

tween the various organizations controlling these various student activities. At a mass meeting held in chapel last week a great deal of favorable sentiment was developed. What the students will recommend remains to be seen.

PRESIDENT NORTHROP IN CHAPEL.

Last Tuesday noon President Emeritus Cyrus Northrop spoke to a full house in the University chapel upon The present situation. President Northrop was at his best, and made a remarkably effective and delightful speech. He dwelt upon the fact that in this country public sentiment rules and that the average citizen, although he is but one of a hundred million, is as responsible as every other citizen for creating a proper public sentiment. He made an appeal for support of President Wilson's policies in the present crisis and dwelt at some length upon the implication that the present great war in Europe indicated a failure of the principles of Christianity.

As usual, he had the audience with him, and was cheered most heartily at various points throughout his speech. It was a rare treat for the student body and the members of the faculty to have this opportunity to hear him discuss a matter which is no near to his heart.

A RIVAL OF PRESIDENT VINCENT.



Dean Wulling has become a rival of President Vincent for filling many speaking dates. During his day's stay at Lincoln, Neb., where he had been called to make the convocation address, Dean Wulling spoke six times. Wednesday evening, May 12, he spoke at the annual banquet of pharmacists. There were present at this banquet a number of distinguished guests. At this meeting Dean Wulling spoke upon the history of pharmacy at Minnesota and then upon the medicinal plant garden. The next morning he was entertained at breakfast by the pharmacy faculty of the University and Phi Delta Chi, where he was called upon for a speech. A little later he spoke to a group of students. The formal convocation address was given before a large audience. Later, at the Lincoln Commercial club, where he was entertained at dinner, Dean Wulling was again called upon for a speech. Later in the afternoon he spoke again before a group of the club members and others.

Dean Wulling found that Nebraska is frankly following the lead of Minnesota in developing its college of pharmacy.

Dean Wulling was royally entertained while at Lincoln and was given every possible courtesy by everyone.

ORDER OF COIF ESTABLISHED.

At the annual dinner of the law department held recently, Dean Vance announced that The Order of Coif, an honorary legal society, is to be established in the Minnesota school of law. Among the law schools, this society occupies relatively the same position that Phi Beta Kappa does in general colleges. At the dinner at which this announcement was made, jersey sweaters were presented to the members of the law basket ball team, which won the intramural championship of the University this last winter.

TEA FOR SENIOR GIRLS.

The Minnesota Alumnae club will give a tea for the senior girls of the University at the home of Mrs. Geo. H. Selover, 1770 Knox avenue south, on Saturday afternoon, May 29, from 3 until 5.

Professor Maria Sanford will be present and will give a short talk.

Receiving with Mrs. Selover will be Dean Margaret Sweeney, Mrs. Daniel Taylor, president of the Alumnae club, and Miss Olive Lewis, president of Cap and Gown.

Assisting through the rooms will be Mmes. John F. Bernhagen, J. B. Pike, O. B. Gould, Frank Washburn, George McGregor, Francis Shenehon, H. B. Gislason, James Burt Miner, G. W. Buffington, Guy B. Landis, W. I. Gray, John B. Irwin, Leslie F. Carpenter, C. H. Chalmers, Milton D. Purdy, George S. Wheaton, G. B. Frankforter, and Misses Rewey Belle Inglis, Marjorie Mix, Mabel Hudson, Marian Gould, Ruth Fitch Cole, Eleanor Donaldson, Margaret Greer, Elizabeth Rich and Dolly Robinson.

All alumnae and former women students of the University are cordially invited to be present.

GOPHER DIVIDES SURPLUS.

The 1915 Gopher board has found itself with a surplus after paying its bills, and has contributed \$100 to the Minnesota Union and a like amount to the Women's Self Government association.

(Preliminary Program)

Alumni Day Bulletin

JUNE NINTH, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN

Alumni
Headquarters
For the Day



Minnesota
Union
Building

(Old chemistry building.)

PROGRAM

(This tentative program will be brought up to date
and reissued as the official program for the day.)

- I. 10:00 a. m.—Meeting of the board of directors of the General Alumni association—Conference with alumni invited in for that purpose.
- II. 10:00 a. m.—Agricultural college alumni meet at the department at St. Anthony park.
- III. 12:00 m.—Meeting of the classes—luncheon at the Minnesota Union building.
- IV. 12:00 m.—Banquet in honor of Dr. William Watts Folwell by the classes from 1873 to 1884, in Shevlin Hall.
- V. 1:30 p. m.—Baseball game, Country vs. Twin City alumni.
3:00 p. m.—Polo match, St. Paul vs. Minneapolis alumni.
3:30 p. m.—Stunts to be announced or put on without announcement.
- VI. 4:30 p. m.—Procession by classes—beginning at Northrop field and ending at the Minnesota Union building.
- VII. 5:30 p. m.—Faculty reception in the Minnesota Union living room.
- VIII. 6:30 p. m.—Banquet at the Minnesota Union building.
- IX. 8:30 p. m.—Half hour intermission for visiting, in the living room.
- X. 9:00 to 12:00 p. m.—Dancing in the Union building.

Price of everything, except noon luncheon, \$1. Use blank on page six and get your order in early. See statements on following pages for fuller details of the day's doings.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

Special dispatch—by wireless—FAIR.

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COLLEGE COLORS.

Arts and Letters, white; Home Economics, white; Law, purple; Philosophy, blue; Science, gold and yellow; Engineering, gold and yellow; Fine Arts, brown; Medicine, green; Agriculture, russet; Forestry, russet; Pharmacy, olive; Dentistry, lilac; Music, pink; Veterinary Science, gray; Mines, gold and yellow; Chemistry, gold and yellow; Library Science, lemon; Pedagogy (college of education), light blue; Commerce and Accounting, drab; Graduate Nurses, green and white.

DOINGS OF THE DAY.**I.**

The board of directors has invited in a number of alumni, from various parts of the state, for a conference from 10 to 12. These alumni will dine with the board of directors at the Minnesota Union at the close of this conference.

II.

The alumni and former students of the college of agriculture will meet at that department, at St. Anthony Park, at 10 o'clock, upon invitation of the present senior class, to organize a collegiate agricultural alumni association. These alumni will join with the other alumni in celebrating according to the regular program for the afternoon.

III.

Plans are being made to have the members of the various classes get together at noon in the Minnesota Union building and then lunch together in the dining room of that building. A good, substantial lunch will be provided for THIRTY-FIVE CENTS per plate. The five-year classes are sure to have a good turn-out for this occasion, and it is hoped that other classes will take advantage of the chance to get together and keep together for the rest of the day.

It is absolutely necessary for the classes which desire to take advantage of this opportunity to notify Miss Long, at the Union building of the number of plates desired, **NOT LATER THAN 5 O'CLOCK TUESDAY, JUNE 8.** This can easily be made one of the most attractive features of the day's program and class committees are urged to make their plans at once.

IV.

The members of the classes which graduated during the administration of Dr. Wil-

liam Watts Folwell (1873 to 1884) invite any alumni who so desire to join with them in giving a banquet to Dr. Folwell at noon on Alumni Day, June 9. The banquet will be given in Shevlin Hall and it is certain that there will be, not a large, but a mighty interested and interesting gathering of the clans of the early days.

Don't forget that you will be welcome at this banquet, even though you may not have graduated until years later. Notify the committee at once, if you expect to be present. Address or phone J. E. Miner, New York Life building. Phone number N. W. Main 2894.

V.

(If it rains these events will take place in the Armory. No rain checks will be issued.)

Baseball Game—1:30 P. M.

Country Alumni vs. Twin City Alumni

Polo Game—3:00.

St. Paul Alumni vs. Mpls. Alumni

Field Day—3:30.

Stunts—Clowns—Hoi Polloi.

At 4:30 the procession will form at Northrop field and will proceed, in the order of classes, led by a band, for a tour of the campus, ending at the Minnesota Union building.

VII.

The reception is to be one of the big features of the day. It will furnish an unusual opportunity for the alumni to meet and greet both new and old members of the faculty. The arrangements are in the hands of a live committee. The reception will be held in the living room of the Union building, which will be decorated for the occasion. A special effort has been made to get a large number of the faculty out for the reception and the hour is favorable for a large attendance.

VIII.

(See next page)

IX.

At the close of the dinner the alumni will adjourn to the living room for a general social time, while the dining room is being cleared for the dance. The alumni who do not dance may continue to enjoy themselves in any way that appeals to them, or may return to the dining room to watch the others dance. The rooms will be open until 12

o'clock and the alumni are urged to "make a night of it."

X.

The dancing will last until 12 o'clock. It will open with a grand march in which all can take part. Music will be furnished for some good old-fashioned dances in which anyone who has music in his soul can take part, even if not up on the latest creations of terpsichorean art.

VIII.

The Dinner.

Menu—Grape fruit; chicken pie; two vegetables; fruit salad; olives and celery; rolls and butter; ice cream and cake; coffee.

Robert Wilson, Ag. '12, will preside and will introduce President Vincent, who will make a statement to the alumni, telling them of the chief events of the past year and outlining some of the things that are to be expected for the future.

Mrs. Ima Winchell Stacy, '88, will speak upon the plan for holding commencement before final examinations, so that the alumni may have a chance to see the University in operation on Alumni Day.

John F. Nichols, Law '04, is to speak upon "The class secretary and how to make the class organization a live and vital force in the life of the alumni."

Vaudeville—Some vaudeville stunts will be worked in during the progress of the dinner, and movies will be thrown on the screen from time to time.

Songs—The words of University and other popular songs will be thrown upon the screen and everybody will be expected to sing—or at least to make a joyful noise.

Ginger—There will be a steering committee sitting at the center table which will break loose every time there seems to be a lull in the proceedings. They will render some new versions of old favorites in a way to make the original sit up and take notice.

Pep's the word—all the time.

A bushel of fun at a dollar per bushel.

The only way you can get your share is to be on hand when the bargain is on the counter.

The reports of the meeting will give you about as much of an idea of the good time enjoyed as a bottle of water from Niagara would give you of the falls.

PROVISION WILL BE MADE ONLY FOR THOSE WHO PURCHASE THEIR TICKETS BEFOREHAND.

The General Alumni Association,
202 Library Building, University.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find check for..... for which please send me..... tickets to the exercises of alumni day.

Signed.....

Address.....

If you expect to attend the noon luncheon be sure to fill out this blank also.

Gentlemen: I hereby authorize you to ask Miss Long to reserve..... plates for me for the luncheon—noon of alumni day.

Signed.....

The noon luncheon is not included in the dollar ticket.

ALUMNIGRAMS.

S. O. S.
P. D. Q.
C. O. D.

By order of the committee—Any alumnus who attends the meetings of alumni day, and mentions "affiliations" or "foundation," will be shot on the spot. A firing squad has been named and double amounts of ammunition issued in expectation of a large mortality.

Regent Mayo—"I earnestly urge all the alumni, who have not already done so, to subscribe for the Weekly. It is a live one and gives all the news."

From Kaiser Wilhelm—"Sorry I can't be with you. Have a pressing engagement elsewhere. I am sending your Mr. Zelle an iron ring. I think Edgar will appreciate it especially at this time. To some of the other alumni I would gladly give the double cross."

King George—"I should feel much worse about having to decline your kind invitation to be present on alumni day, were it not for the fact that your own George I has agreed to represent me and speak for me, likewise for himself, on that occasion."

From Teddy the Terrible—"Dear 'Ken' (nickname for our worthy general chairman) I would gladly make the trip out there to back you up and repay some of the many favors I owe you. I am sure you will have a bully good time, even if I am not there."

Mrs. Mary Mills West (of the children's bureau, Washington, D. C.)—"Dear Mrs. Oren: It is reported to me how your perfectly proper suggestion, to get the alumni babies together for alumni day, was turned down by that horrid committee. The government has appointed me to look after the welfare of the babies in this country and I propose to ask the board to appoint a committee next year that will give the babies a chance and not leave them to the mercy of a committee headed by an old bachelor."

Professor Swift—"I have married a wife and therefore I cannot come."

Dr. Charles Lyman Greene—

"Sure I am Greene,
'Tis plainly seen,
That I'm not blue,
Though it is true

I would be read,
For what I write
Is the plain truth
In black and white."

(Dedicated to E. B. Pierce's moustache.)

Thou tender fuzz beneath my nose,
That grows apace ('tis not denied),
Derided by my friends and foes,
Thou art my only joy and pride.

We suggest that the alumni who desire to make themselves agreeable to "E. B." on alumni day, take special notice of this new feature of his physiognomy.

"Dicky" Burton—"Dear Alumni:

It makes me sigh,
To think that I
Must now pass by
The ecstasy,
That sure would be
My portion free,
Were I with thee."

This poem will appear in the next volume to be issued by "Dicky," to be entitled "The tales of a teacher."

Jess Willard—"Sorry I can't be with you to show you how I did it to Jack Johnson. I suggest that you turn Rees and Mercer into the ring and let 'Nachy' referee. I am sure you would appreciate what happened to Jack."

Query—Which one would play the part of Jack?

Special announcement by the committee: A number of talented gentlemen applied for the job of toastmaster for alumni day banquet. It was finally decided that "Bob" Wilson, a plain farmer, had the call. A. M. Burch was a close second, but that story which he told at the engineers' banquet about the girl who was so cross-eyed that the tears ran down her back, queered him with the committee. He may live it down, but we have our doubts.

The horses for the polo game were secured by special arrangement with the Wild West show. They are warranted to make a hit—with their heels—if not otherwise.

Look for the clown. The committee has discovered the great and only original funny man. He will positively appear at this performance only. Look for the signature—the only original is signed "Jensen." Alderman Chase is under bonds to produce him for the occasion.

(Continued on page 11.)

THE BEADLE

ALUMNI EDITION

Commencement Doings



PROGRAM OF THE WEEK.

Sunday, June 6th, 3 p. m.—Baccalaureate service at the University armory. Address by Rev. James E. Freeman.

Monday, June 7th—Senior class day, exercises by the class, a specific program to be issued later.

8:00 p. m.—Ben Greet players, on the campus, will give Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

Note—Tickets for the course, three plays, \$2.25—best seats. Single admission, best seats, \$1. Tickets on sale at the Co-Op and Cable Piano company.

Tuesday, June 8th, 2 p. m.—Ben Greet players, University campus, Taming of the Shrew; 8 p. m., Ben Greet players, Merchant of Venice.

Wednesday—Alumni day. See program pages 3 to 6.

Thursday—Commencement—the 43d. Admission by ticket.

Regents, faculty and seniors will meet at the library building about 9 o'clock and form a procession and march to the armory, led by the University band.

10 o'clock—Commencement address by President A. Ross Hill of the University of Missouri.

Conferring of degrees; announcement of prizes.

COMMON SENSE.

It is a well recognized fact that one of the most important factors in promoting the welfare of a university—particularly a state university—is the intelligent interest and support of its alumni.

It is axiomatic that the alumni can work efficiently, as alumni, only through organization. The graduate who willingly says out of the alumni organization not only does not contribute to the success of the organization but is a drag upon its efficiency.

Are you going to lift, or, will you be carried?

SONG OF MINNESOTA.

To the far eastern islands, to the land of the half-year sun,

Her sons go forth, to prove their worth, where empire may be won.

Seed of the westering conquest, sons of restless sires,

From her stern breasts they drew them strength to win them their desires.

Rank with the sweat of fighting, grim with battle stain,

They turn to their alma mater to thank her yet again.

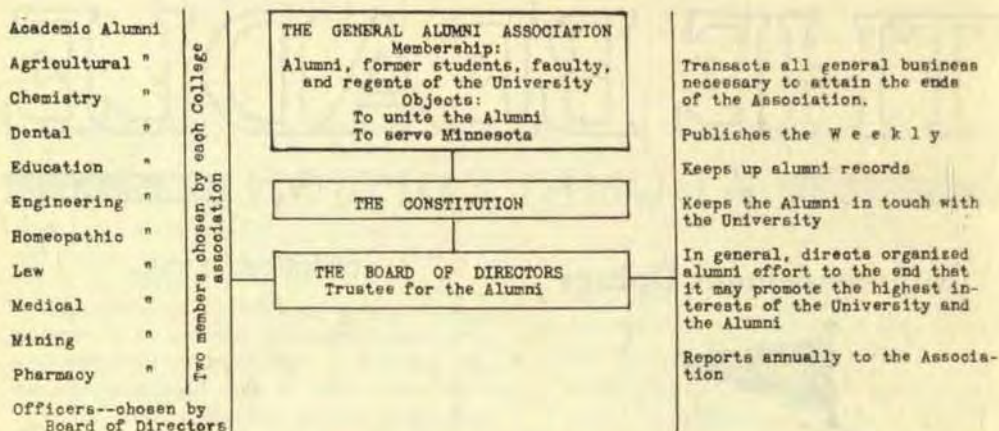
She was no coddling mother, no nurse to weakling men,

But, so they had seeds of manhood, she sent them forth as men.

Lewis Gilman, Law, '05.

"The graduate seeing a 'story' about his college in the daily or periodical press, has learned to take it with, not a grain, but a whole bag of salt until he sees it confirmed in his alumni publication."

—Edwin M. Norris, in The Bookman.



Explanation -- The General Alumni Association, by constitution, provides for a Board of Directors, chosen by the college associations, which, as trustee for the alumni, transacts the business of the Association under the Constitution.

Facts That Concern You

1. The association was organized in 1904.

2. It has 2,800 life members.

3. An endowment of over \$25,000.

4. About 3,000 subscribers to the Weekly.

5. This association has been in existence but eleven years, yet it has repeatedly proven its worth to the University and its right to be. It has helped the University in numerous ways of minor importance, and several times it has proved the deciding factor in matters affecting, vitally, the welfare of the University.

6. Membership—how attained:

(1) See blank on page 11.

(2) During first year out of college, \$10, paid at one time; during the next four years, \$15, paid at one time; after that time \$20.

7. It is one of the liveliest alumni associations in the country today. You can't afford to pass up the chance to identify your-

self with the men and women who really count in the life of the University—especially when it is cheaper to do so today than it ever will be later.

Advantages of the Association

Substitutes organized alumni loyalty for unorganized good will.

Efficiency—Makes possible concerted and effective action by the alumni.

Economy—Insures the maximum of efficiency for every outlay of energy.

Opportunity—Makes it possible for you to have a definite, positive and appreciable share of the work.

Equality—Gives your individual effort the same efficiency as that of any other alumnus.

It is your one best chance to do something for the University that will really count.

For the average alumnus this association furnishes the only opportunity to make the individual effort count in behalf of the University.

In the Year Nineteen Hundred and Twenty

GETTING TOGETHER.

Time—Five years hence.

Place—Down town club rooms.

Dramatis personae—Committee of class of 1915.

Purpose—To plan for their quinquennial reunion.

A. (Chairman)—We all know what we are here for—to plan for our class reunion in June. I don't know but that I should have forgotten it if C. here had not called me up and reminded me of the fact that it was up to me to call a meeting.

B.—The first thing for us to do is to get a list of the members of the class with their present addresses.

A.—Where can we get one? I must own up that I have lost touch with most of the class and even the University.

C.—You are living right here in town; don't you get over to the campus often?

A.—I am ashamed to say it, but I have not been on the campus, except the football field, since we graduated, five years ago in June.

C.—We can get an up-to-date list from the secretary of the General Alumni association.

A.—Are you sure?

C.—Yes. The "Weekly" announced, some time ago, that the class committees could get such a list to help them in their work.

B.—Is the "Weekly" still published?

C.—Still published? What do you mean? Don't you have the "Weekly."

B.—No. I haven't seen a copy for several years. They sent me a few copies after I graduated, and I intended to subscribe, but I read the city dailies and thought that I would get the news in that way.

C.—The city dailies? I read them, too, and used to look for the University news, but I soon found that while they contained much news that was of passing interest, that to get the news that really counted and in which I was most interested, I had to go to the "Weekly."

A.—I have picked up the "Weekly" a few times in offices about town, but the personal items are so largely about people I never knew that I did not find it very interesting.

C.—You would find them so if you read the "Weekly" as I have for the past five years, not missing a number. There has never been an issue that did not contain

something interesting, which made me glad I was a subscriber. The fact is that I should probably not have been sufficiently interested in this meeting to have called you up and reminded you that it was up to us to get busy if it had not been for the "Weekly."

D.—I remember how poor I felt just before commencement, when they were urging us to enroll as life members and subscribe for the "Weekly." I hesitated a long time and finally, more as a matter of duty than anything else, I signed up. I have never regretted it. I have been out of town most of the time and traveling about a good deal, and the "Weekly" has been the only means I have had of keeping in touch with the University.

A.—You know, sometimes, I have felt that I would write in and send my check and line up with the others, but somehow I have just neglected it. What will it cost me now? I remember the price was to go up later.

C.—\$15 for a life membership, if you get your check in before June 1—to be a good fellow and pay for some of the benefits we received while in college and to keep up an organization that enables us alumni to keep in touch with each other.

A.—\$15? You got in for \$10.

C.—Sure I did. I took advantage of the offer to get in on the ground floor. It will cost you \$20 after commencement day.

D.—The "Weekly" alone will cost you \$2 a year, unless you take advantage of their offer for a life subscription for \$25.

E.—You know I feel that we don't realize, as we ought, that advantage of an association that is always on the job, and working when some of us are content to let it work while we are looking after our own personal affairs.

A.—\$15 looks pretty big to me just now.

B.—Yes, but you will spend that much any day for things far less worth while. I'll own up that I know that we should have lined up with the others and that we have missed an opportunity to make our influence felt and to enjoy what these others have been enjoying all these years. It's only fair that we should pay for our neglect.

A.—I wonder why I didn't get a notice of that meeting of the alumni who were asked to appear before the city council, in regard to that road matter affecting the campus?

E.—You are not on the list of those who are doing things for the University and naturally they thought that you would not be interested in the matter.

A.—I knew that there was to be a meeting of the council committee, but I did not know that it had any bearing upon University affairs.

B.—Neither did I.

C.—Just another instance of the failure of the city dailies to supply the place which the "Weekly" fills for the things that the alumni most want to know.

A.—Here, we will never get down to business unless we cut this out. I am going to

get next soon and I am going to see that B. does the same thing. Apparently there is not much for us to do; just get our letter ready and send it out and then plan for the biggest time ever.

B.—I really think that we ought to bring up the matter of the "Weekly" subscription to the class. There may be others who did not line up when they should. I move that C. be appointed to look after this and present the matter to the class. If they will sign up on Alumni Day they will get the benefit of the \$15 rate.

A.—It is so decided by unanimous consent.



Service is The Sole Test of Loyalty



**A Cent
A Day**

WHAT IT WILL BUY
In the Course of Five Years

(All for the price)
(of a stick of gum)

**\$3.50
A Year**

1. A permanent share in the work of the alumni for the University.
2. More than 3,000 pages of news about the University and Friends—2 pages a day.
3. More than 200 hours of solid satisfaction.
4. A weekly "letter from home," 180 in all.
5. Thousands of pleasant memories of happy days.
6. Satisfaction of knowing that you have a representative always on the job.
7. Insurance against a tendency to neglect what you are interested in doing.

(All for the price)
(of a stick of gum)

See opposite
Page



GIVE ME A PEN QUICK—I WANT TO SIGN UP NOW

(Continued from page 6.)

We wonder what Alderman Chase was doing at the "Kappa Sig" house the other day. He came out with a smile (nit) that indicated an interesting session. He likewise went immediately to the bank and cashed a check. This will bear looking into.

"Governor" Eberhart (to the toastmaster)—"Dear 'Bob,' remember my weakness and be merciful."

Thy this on your piano—it will not damage it seriously:

Sister Susie still sits sewing, but no more on soldiers' shirts,

Smiles and sings a song so softly, seems like Susie's got a beau—

Some strong soldier swears by Susie since he wore the shirt she sewed,

Sister Susie still is stitching—but it is her own trossseau.

Many years ago there was a picture going the rounds of the press, which showed a man, much the worse for wear, remarking to his image in the mirror, "What a bully good time I must have had last night." Those who attend the alumni day exercises will not have to look in the mirror the next morning to realize what a good time they had.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

The executive committee met last Saturday afternoon, to consider the Mayo proposition and to transact other business. A full report will be given next week.

Among the more important items of business transacted was the acceptance of the

resignation of Dean James, of the college of education, and the naming of Dr. D. S. Coffman, of the University of Illinois, as his successor.

Professor Samuel Quigley, of the college of education also, resigned to become director of a department in the state normal school of Colorado.

The Mayo Proposition.

Saturday forenoon, President Vincent and Regents Butler and Mayo, with Dr. Mayo's lawyer, Mr. Eaton, met in the office of Regent Butler to confer upon the proposed Mayo affiliation. It is understood that the Regents had formulated certain conditions that must obtain in any offer to be made by the Mayos, in order to be accepted by the University.

The conference was said to be satisfactory and at the meeting of the executive committee in the afternoon, Regents Snyder, Butler and Vincent were named a sub-committee to frame a statement of the proposition, as agreed to by the Regents, and publish it in full.

An open meeting of the executive committee of the Regents will be held June 5th, at 10 o'clock, at which anyone who desires to be heard will be given an opportunity.

It is said that the Regents will insist upon unhampered control of the work to be done under the Foundation—just such control as they at present exercise over the faculties and curricula of the University.

The matter will be finally settled by the Regents at their regular meeting, to be held June 9th.

I hereby apply for membership in the General Alumni Association and to be enrolled as a subscriber to the Minnesota Alumni Weekly. I will pay the association as follows: \$3.50 December 1st, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, and \$3.00, 1919. In consideration of these payments I am to receive a life membership in the General Alumni Association and the Weekly to June, 1920.

Signed.....

Address.....

In consideration of the special offer to seniors I ask to be enrolled as a subscriber to the Minnesota Alumni Weekly. In addition to the FREE copy of the History of Football, I am to have the usual cash discount of 10 per cent if I pay my subscription before October 15th.

Signed.....

Address.....

LATE ATHLETIC NEWS.

Last Saturday the Varsity nine won from Northwestern by a 2 to 0 score, at Evanston, Ill. The game was a close one, however, and the Minnesota team was fortunate to win as it did.

Minnesota lost to the Wisconsin track team, last Saturday, by a score of 103 to 23. It was a "skidoo" day for the Gophers. Wisconsin took every first except one—Watson, Minnesota, won the two-mile event. Wisconsin has a strong track team this year and hopes to take the conference meet at Urbana, next Saturday.

Members of the faculty have issued a challenge to the senior class to play a game of baseball some time during commencement week. The morning of Alumni Day, Wednesday, June 9th, would be a fine time to stage this event.

LAST SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA CONCERT.

The last concert given by the Symphony Orchestra during this college year will be held Thursday, May 27, in the University chapel at 4 o'clock.

At this time the campus musicians will play the Mozart G minor symphony, the best known and liked of the fifty odd symphony works of the German master. The soloist for the afternoon will be the concertmaster of the orchestra, Mr. Floyd Lyle. He will play the first movement of the Mendelssohn Violin Concerto. Schubert's lovely "Rosamunde" overture also has a place on the program, which has been selected as being well adapted to the season of the year.

OPENS SCHOOL FOR COACHES.

According to the daily press, Dr. Williams has announced that he will establish a summer school in football pedagogy. His purpose is to train football coaches, captains and field generals. The course will consist in practical work on the football field, together with demonstrations, lectures, blackboard chalk talks and quizzes. Every department of the game will be taken up and carefully discussed. He will lay particular emphasis upon the systems of attack and defense, and the science, strategy and tactics of modern football, in which he is particularly strong. He will also take up methods for developing men for individual positions and for training and developing the team. The work will begin at 5 o'clock in the aft-

ernoon and will be held on some good field near one of the many lakes in the neighborhood of the Twin Cities. The number of men to be admitted will be limited and Dr. Williams reserves the right to reject any applicant.

FINAL TRIP OF THE SEASON.

The Minnesota baseball team left Wednesday evening for the final trip of the season. They played the Badger team Thursday afternoon and lost a close game by a score of 8 to 7. The game went ten innings and the Gophers had it fairly won by winning the first run in the tenth inning, the Badgers came back with two runs and won the game.

ENGINEERING NOTES.

The Minnesota Engineer, in its May issue, will publish an illustrated paper by Professor O. S. Zelner on The development and use of the long wire sweep. This is an instrument used in hydropathy and has transformed the methods used in developing navigable channels. It has recently been extensively used in exploring the bays and rivers of Alaska.

Architect's Day of the department of architecture was a pronounced success. The exhibit of drawings was a very interesting one. The play, "Holbein in Blackfriars," was well presented under the direction of Mr. F. K. Cowley, instructor in the department. The dance which was introduced after the play was well attended by students and members of the faculty.

The post senior class of the college of engineering of the University of Minnesota, aggregating thirty-five men, was entertained by Dean Shenehon at a luncheon on Saturday, May 15, at the Minneapolis Automobile club. The party motored by way of the east river road to Fort Snelling and thence by the Fort Snelling boulevard to the Automobile club on the bluff overlooking the Minnesota river valley. The outbound trip of twenty-two miles was made in exactly one hour and one minute, indicating that the post seniors are some swift. The club house was entirely at the disposal of the students during the luncheon and afternoon.

The hydro electric plant of the Minneapolis General Electric company at St. Croix Falls was visited and inspected on Saturday, May 15, by a party aggregating 125, students and members of the faculty of the college of engineering. This trip is one of a series of inspection of engineering plants

by students of the freshman class in the course in technology. The party left Minneapolis on a special train at 10:30, spent the afternoon in studying the plant and the geological conditions in the St. Croix gorge, and returning, reached Minneapolis at 7:15. Professor Parcel acted as conductor-in-chief of the inspection. Professors Meyer, Brooke, Ryan and other members of the faculty assisted in explaining the technical details of the plant to the students. In addition, Mr. H. S. Whiton of the General Electric company gave his assistance in making the inspection visit valuable.

The students of the extension classes in architecture held a dinner, Friday, May 7, at the Kaiserhof, to mark the successful completion of the year's work. After the dinner possibilities for future development of extension work in architecture were discussed and a permanent organization was effected along the lines of the French architectural "ateliers." N. L. Larson was elected "Masseur" and M. Knudston, "Sousmassier."

In the last Beaux Arts society competition, members of this class sent eight plan problems to New York for exhibition and judgment. All of the designs were successful in receiving the award of "Mention."

WEDDINGS AND ENGAGEMENTS.

Miss Lillian Carlson, '05, was married to Rev. Carl O. Nelson on July 14, 1914. Their address is corner Butte and Hoback streets, Helena, Mont.

The engagement of Elizabeth Smith, H. E., and Geo. E. Clark of Connecticut has been announced.

BIRTHS.

Born to Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Jehle, '05, a daughter, Ruth Amanda, April 29. Dr. Jehle is assistant plant pathologist of the Cuba experiment station, Santiago de Las Vegas, Cuba.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn H. Hoppin, Eng. '08, are the proud parents of twins, a seven-pound boy and a six-pound girl, born March 18. Mrs. Hoppin was Miss Frances Stout of St. Paul and attended Hamline University. Another daughter, Helen Louise, was three years old last November. Mr. and Mrs. Hoppin's address is 1128 Kiernan avenue, Spokane, Wash.

Born to Dean and Mrs. Geo. F. James, of the college of education, a daughter.

PERSONALS.

Forestry '13.—Norman O. Henchel is with the U. S. forestry service at Haugan, Mont. Mr. Henchel has recently been assisting in the supervision of a big tree planting project near there, in which some thirty men were employed and over half a million trees planted.

Eng. '13.—B. R. Sausen, who has been with the Westinghouse Machine company at Pittsburgh, visited the campus, May 7.

Ex. '14.—A. Montgomery is in charge of the construction of the new speedway in the vicinity of Fort Snelling. He will be assisted by one of the graduating class of the college of engineering.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Verein Gemutlichkeit presented "Papa Hat's Erlaubt" in Folwell Hall last Wednesday afternoon. The play, which is a comedy, was given in the original German.

President Vincent made the principal address at the dedication of the Central high school building of Crookston, May 3. He is also to make the address before the alumni of the Royalton high school on June 12.

Professors Howard and Erickson, of the agricultural department, spoke at the dedication of the high school building at Melby, Minn., last Monday.

W. C. Kalash, who last year won the first place in the annual stock judging contest open to seniors and juniors, again won first place. The prize could not be awarded to him on account of a regulation preventing the awarding of the prize to the same person two years in succession. The prize therefore went to G. N. Hansen, who won second honors.

The senior class will be hosts to the whole University at the annual senior barge party to be given Wednesday, May 26. A special program has been prepared for the occasion.

"Kindling of the Hearth Fire," the new play written by Miss Estelle Cook, of the agricultural faculty, is to be given in the agricultural college chapel, Wednesday, May 26, under the auspices of the Home Economics Self Government association.

The rainy weather of the last two weeks has seriously interfered with the development of the baseball and track teams.

The Junior Ball association, finding itself in possession of a considerable balance after paying the bills, has decided to give an-

other ball, democratic in its character, to which all members who attended the junior ball will be admitted without charge.

The inspection of the cadets last Friday started with a drizzling rain. The day was cold and disagreeable, but the inspection went on just the same.

The senior class play, "The Runaway Girl," a musical comedy, was given at the Metropolitan opera house last Saturday evening. A fuller report of this event will appear in the next issue of the Weekly.

Last Wednesday afternoon the girls' field meet which was to have taken place Saturday the 15th, took place on the field just below Elliot Memorial hospital.

Professor Fred M. Mann, of the department of architecture, was struck by a motorcyclist on the west river road and knocked over the bluff. A ledge, a short distance below the top of the bluff, was all that saved Professor Mann from being seriously injured.

WHAT I GET FOR \$3.60.

(From the Graduate Magazine, Kansas.)

(Ex-Governor E. W. Hoch, a member of the state board of educational administration, by the following summary of what he gets for \$3.60, shows the absurdity of the wail about the state tax. His analysis forms an excellent chapter for the "K. U. campaign text book," that every alumnus in Kansas should carry in his head ready for instant use.)

I pay \$3.60 state taxes on a modest but comfortable eight-room residence in Marion, Kansas, valued for taxation purposes at \$3,000. (Every taxpayer in the state pays in the same proportion—\$1.20 on the thousand.) Now, what do I get for my \$3.60?

Well, in the first place, I get the glorious privilege of living in the best state in the union. That is worth the money to start with.

This \$3.60 includes my home offering to the education of 12,000 young men and young women in our state schools—the

future leaders of Kansas citizenship.

Out of this \$3.60 I pay my home contribution for the care of 3,463 insane people, furnishing them comfortable quarters and all the modern appliances for their restoration to reason.

This \$3.60 includes my home taxes to the support of 540 feeble-minded children, the most unfortunate creatures on earth.

For \$3.60 on my home I am helping to take care of 190 orphans.

With \$3.60 I am paying all of the patriotic assessment this state demands of me in my home, that it may properly house and tenderly care for 742 old soldiers and their families, and for the care also of 68 enfeebled widows of old soldiers.

With \$3.60 I am hoping to help make good men and women of 500 incorrigible boys and 240 incorrigible girls.

This \$3.60 also includes my home share of the penitentiary expenses of this state, where 800 prisoners are kept from doing further harm to society, and many of them are being reformed. It also includes my home share of taking care of 246 offenders against the law between the ages of 16 and 25 years, many of whom in the maturity of manhood with their wild oats crop all garnered, will be prominent bankers and merchants and lawyers and other useful citizens.

Several thousand teachers are being equipped for their great work with the help of this contribution of \$3.60 from my home. Out of this \$3.60 I am meeting my home obligations to the state in housing and educating 250 deaf children and 90 blind ones.

The live stock interests of the state, which are of second importance financially, are looked after with the help of this \$3.60 contribution of mine.

Four fine agricultural experiment stations are supported with the aid of this assessment upon my home.

This \$3.60 represents my home share of the expenses of the state government, including the state house and all the officers

Northwestern Teachers Agency, BOISE, IDAHO



The Leading Agency for the entire west and Alaska

We place the majority of our teachers in July, August and September. Write immediately for FREE circular.

Special!

Important To Non-Subscribers:

You are glad to have an organization with a publication through which it can appeal to you and other alumni when the University needs—in a special way as it does now—the help and support of its alumni.

Such an organization, always ready to serve, with a publication always full of information about the University and its alumni, IS NO ACCIDENT. It exists because there are alumni who consider their University training a trust entailing obligations.

YOU should have a part in this work. As a special inducement to you to come in at this time we will send you the *Weekly* from now to June, 1916—38 numbers—for \$2. We will send you FREE, as a premium, a copy of "Football at Minnesota." Several hundred copies of this book have been sold for \$1.50 each.

Write your name and address on the bottom of this sheet, fold it up with a two-dollar bill or a check and mail it to the

***General Alumni
Association***
*University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minn.*

therein, executive and judicial, and the biennial session of the legislature with all of its attendant expenses.

All the educational work known as extension work, which includes the battle against grasshoppers, chinch bugs and insect pests of all kinds, as well as the extension work of a purely cultural character, is paid for out of this \$3.60.

I am hoping to help restore to health a great many people afflicted with tuberculosis at our new sanatorium for this purpose, out of this \$3.60.

This \$3.60 also includes a liberal contribution to the support of our two colored schools, and is my home share toward the solution of the race problem.

When I think of all that I am getting for my \$3.60, I feel as if I am perpetually patronizing a ten-cent establishment or a rummage sale. If the legislature had al-

lowed the board of administration a million dollars for new state school buildings (we did not ask that much, though sadly needed), it would have added to my home contribution \$1.05 for two years, or 52½ cents a year on that comfortable eight-room home of mine. For 52½ cents a year I could have paid my home share on six splendid new buildings for the daily use of 12,000 young men and women of this state—the price of a few cigars would have paid this additional contribution to this great, good cause, and as I do not use the cigars, I have felt that perhaps I could stand it. Of course, it would be an awful burden on the fellows who smoke, but they could pay it by cutting out a half dozen jitney rides.

Really, fellow citizens, hasn't all this noise we have heard recently been "much ado about nothing"—"a tempest in a tea pot?"

SUMMARY OF INVENTORY OF PROPERTY OF UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA AS OF JULY 31, 1914

Name of Department	Totals	Books, Slides, Pictures, etc.	Museums	Scientific Apparatus	Tools and Machinery	Furniture	Live Stock	Expendable Supplies	Buildings	Lands	Investments	Miscellaneous
Equipment—												
General University	\$686,560.94	\$624,233.29			\$10,685.65	\$49,025.19	\$250.00	\$1,401.90				\$974.91
Science, Lit. and Arts	376,985.07	20,973.70	\$180,578.82	\$65,325.00	7,587.07	63,664.05	8.00	15,052.58				2,398.85
Engineering	300,777.11	7,249.53	2,830.46	41,401.21	113,734.01	28,658.45		4,280.00				2,624.40
Medical School	322,351.68	25,122.36	68,170.65	100,660.06	10,413.26	93,913.80	145.55					3,500.00
Chemistry	22,870.82	298.50	782.00	37,530.00	2,428.64	1,631.25						
Mines	35,082.67	2,605.00	1,894.00	13,291.72	27,606.64	7,503.58						
Dentistry	61,013.05	1,473.55	100.00	22,562.59	6,881.30	13,099.80		6,397.36				188.15
Law School	5,353.09	811.50				4,541.59						
Pharmacy	47,618.88	2,802.40	2,732.95	8,229.56	1,940.07	26,491.29	6.00	5,615.71				
Education	3,967.10	1,069.00		152.60	100.15	2,244.10		53.25				28.00
Graduate School	278.72					278.72						
General Extension	1,737.32	382.50		109.00		1,162.37		82.45				
Agriculture	471,815.59	\$3,951.50	10,114.82	35,863.27	63,985.05	133,729.09	77,143.00	38,884.04				28,144.82
Total	\$2,276,112.04	\$770,982.93	\$267,203.69	\$335,151.01	\$245,361.94	\$426,234.58	\$77,549.85	\$112,558.85				\$41,069.19
Lands and Buildings—												
University Campus	\$5,463,639.88								\$3,463,639.88	\$2,000,000.00		
University Farm	1,491,505.30								1,075,505.30	413,000.00		
Experiment Station	772,166.85								541,766.35	230,000.50		\$400.00
Land grants and misc.	3,906,510.27								18,800.00	2,111,039.82		1,777,400.45
Total	\$11,633,822.30								\$5,101,911.53	\$4,754,110.32		\$1,777,800.45
Grand totals of property	\$13,909,934.34	\$770,982.93	\$267,203.69	\$335,151.01	\$245,361.94	\$426,234.58	\$77,549.85	\$112,558.85	\$5,101,911.53	\$4,754,110.32		\$1,777,800.45

THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

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The general Alumni Association is an organization of alumni and former students of the University of Minnesota members and former members of the regents and faculty are entitled to become honorary members. Its object is to unite the alumni in the service of the university. The business of the association is managed by a board of directors chosen by the separate college alumni organizations—each college is represented by two directors. The board is constituted as follows: The college of science, literature and the arts—Gratin A. Countryman, '89, Alice Rockwell Warren, '04. The college of engineering and the mechanic arts—William I. Gray, '92 and Harry E. Gerrish, '05. The department of agriculture—D. A. Gaumnitz, '04 and John A. Hummel, '99. The college of law—Hugh V. Mercer '94 H. D. Frankel, '00. The college of medicine and surgery—Soren P. Rees, '97 (Acad. '95) and James S. Gillilan, Med. '97. The college of homeopathic medicine and surgery—Asa J. Hammond, '96 (Acad. '91) and Albert E. Booth, '99. The college of dentistry—Thomas B. Hartzell, '93 (Med. '94) and Frank E. Moody, '96. The college of pharmacy—Arthur G. Erkel, '02 and Manley H. Haynes, '11. The college of education—Conrad G. Selvig, '07 and Paul C. Higbie, '07. The school of chemistry—Frank W. Emmons, '99 and Edward J. Gutsche, '04. The school of mines—Merton S. Kingston, '04 and Alfred Y. Peterson, '08. Ex-officio—Henry F. Nachtrieb, '81, president; Horace Lowry, '00. Vice President Charles F. Keves, '96, Law '99, treasurer; E. Bird Johnson, '88, Secretary.

THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

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SHORT \$29,000.

Owing to three mistakes made in the engrossing of the appropriations bill the University is short \$29,000 of what the legislature intended to appropriate for its support.

Six thousand dollars appropriated for water supply at the Crookston Agricultural School and Experiment Station; \$15,000 for purchase of special books for the library; and \$8,000 for paving, are the items omitted from the engrossed bill. It is probable that the state officers who may make an appropriation from state funds in case of an emergency will consider the \$6,000 for the water supply for the Crookston school an emergency item.

It is not very probable, however, that the other items will be considered of a nature of an emergency sufficient to warrant these officers in exercising their constitutional authority.

BLANKET TAX APPROVED BY STUDENTS.

As a result of the election held last week, the students by a very decisive majority expressed themselves in favor of the blanket tax proposition which was mentioned in the last previous issue of the Weekly. This proposition will have to be approved by the Board of Regents before it can go into effect.

REUNION OF THE CLASS OF '92, JUNE 11TH.

The twenty-third reunion of the class of 1892 will be held at the Automobile Club on the evening of June 11, 1915. It will be preceded by an automobile ride.

Meet at the Public Library at 4:30 p. m., where automobiles will be provided. After a two-hour pleasure ride, dinner will be served at the Automobile Club at 6:30 p. m.

In case of rain take the Dan Patch Electric line leaving the Fifty-fourth street station at 6 p. m.

Please send in or telephone acceptances to the secretary not later than Wednesday, June 9th.

MRS. ANNA ERB GRABER,
Secretary.

Tel. Kenwood 2287. 2405 S. Sheridan Ave.

1910 REUNION.

"A Rollicking, Rousing Reunion" is the slogan just now for the class of 1910. The committee under the leadership of "Judge" Dorsey, met last Tuesday night at the home of Miss Lucille Collins. The committee is laying big plans for Alumni day, June 9th, centering in the dinner and dancing party in the evening at the Minnesota Union Building. Announcements have been sent out to all the college classes of that year. "Every effort is being made," said Theodore Thompson, president of the class, "to get back the laws, medics, engineers, academics, etc. We want every college represented largely. Reports are already coming in from members of the class who have never been able to attend a reunion before. Howard Y. Williams will be back from New York City; Farrington Daniels is reported back from Worcester, Mass.; Katherine Crocker has just returned from spending the winter in the South, and so they report."

If any announcements fail to reach class members, remember the same may have gone astray, but nevertheless men and women of 1910 will find a big time awaiting for them June 9th.

LAST CALL.

This is the last opportunity which the Alumni Weekly will have to present to the alumni the program of Alumni day. The program promises to be unusually interesting.

Agricultural Alumni.

The Agricultural Alumni will meet at the agricultural department at ten o'clock in the morning to organize a collegiate alumni association and to hold a little celebration of their own. At noon they will join the other alumni by classes, at the Minnesota Union Building, for luncheon. The price of this luncheon is 35 cents. Those who expect to attend should notify the secretary in advance, of their intention, so that reservations may be made. It is very important that this be done in order that provision may be made for them.

Luncheon at the Union.

At twelve o'clock the alumni will meet, by classes, at the Minnesota Union and will dine together. It is known that some classes will have large representations at this meeting and it is hoped that the alumni generally will take advantage of the oppor-

tunity to secure luncheon on the campus and arrange for class reunions at 12 o'clock.

The Folwell Dinner.

At twelve o'clock also, in Shevlin Hall, the alumni of the early days will give a banquet in honor of Dr. William Watts Folwell, to which they invite any other alumni to be present. The price of this dinner is one dollar and reservations must be made in advance. Send word to the secretary. It is expected that members of the classes at least to 1890, will remember this occasion, and that the class of 1907, which Dr. Folwell calls his class because it was the class graduating the year he retired from active service in the University, will be largely represented.

Baseball Game.

After luncheon, the alumni will adjourn to Northrop Field where a game of baseball has been arranged between teams representing the faculty and the alumni. The plan to have an alumni team representing the country compete with a team representing the Twin Cities failed to materialize. The Faculty-Alumni game is sure to be a warm one as those who witnessed the game of three years ago can testify.

The Polo Match.

Following the baseball game will be the polo game, which is to be one of the biggest events of the day. The horses are in the finest trim and are sure to make a hit. The polo match will be between teams representing the Minneapolis and St. Paul alumni.

Fake Field Day Stunts.

The field day stunts, which will follow the polo game, have not been announced but will be in evidence. A lively afternoon is promised every alumnus who will turn out for the occasion. The band will be on hand and there will be something doing all the time.

The Procession.

After the close of the field day stunts, a procession will form at Northrop Field, led by fife, trumpet and drum. If it rains on Alumni day all of these events will take place in the Armory, and will make a short tour of the campus, ending at the Minnesota Union Building, where a reception will be held in honor of the faculty.

The Reception and Tea.

It is hoped that Dr. and Mrs. Folwell, President and Mrs. Northrop, President and Mrs. Vincent, as well as members of the faculty, and members of the Board of Direc-

tors of the General Alumni Association, and their wives, will be present. The officers of the Alumnae Club will also be in the receiving line. Tea will be served and music will be furnished. A thoroughly enjoyable time is assured.

The Banquet.

Immediately following the reception will come the banquet, which will be held in the dining room of the same building. A large committee will be seated in the middle of the room. This committee is under bonds to furnish something doing every minute. President Vincent will talk for a few minutes, reviewing briefly the past year's events and outlining briefly what is to be expected, in the near future, in the way of development of the University. There will be two short speeches—John F. Nichols, who has been the moving spirit of the law class of 1904, one of the most wide-awake bunches of alumni that ever went out from the institution, will talk about class organization and alumni loyalty, with special reference to plans for what it is hoped will eventually be an organization of class secretaries, for the purpose of mutual encouragement and helpfulness in stirring up college spirit. Mrs. Ima Winchell Stacy, '88, is to discuss the proposition which has been suggested, of holding commencement before the final examinations of the year, in order that the alumni might have an opportunity to see the institution while it is at work and while the professors are on the ground to be seen by the alumni when they return to the campus.

Ginger, Songs, Stunts.

The words of various popular songs will be thrown on the screen with the lantern and the committee in charge will lead the alumni in singing these songs. There will be some new versions of old favorites which it is hoped will prove interesting to the alumni generally.

1914 Chicago-Minnesota Film.

The moving pictures will be worked into this program, as occasion affords opportunity, and it is promised that the film of the Chicago-Minnesota game of 1914 will be presented at this time. The film has been ordered from Chicago.

Just Plain Visiting.

Following the banquet the alumni will adjourn to the living room of the Union Building, for a half hour, while the dining room is being cleared to prepare for the dance. The alumni who do not dance are urged to stay as long as they will. The lights will



180 + 820 = 1000

You are Only Asked to Get ONE

not be turned off until twelve o'clock and everybody is expected to stay until the lights are turned off.

Tickets, \$1.00.

A ticket which will admit to everything, except the noon luncheon and the banquet given in Dr. Folwell's honor, will be one dollar. (Tickets for the dinner to Dr. Folwell are one dollar.) Reservations, accompanied by cash, should be made, using the blank which is given herewith. A special effort is being made to get the alumni who live out of town in for the day. A press committee is at work, sending notices to many of the country papers which they are requested to print, for the information of their readers, concerning the events of alumni day.

Going—Going—Gone.

As this will be the final notice, please get your reservations in at once. The arrangements make it possible to carry on every feature of the program, except the procession, regardless of the state of the weather. The reception, the dinner, and the dance will all take place in the same building.

Something Different.

An unusual effort is being made to make this Alumni day something different from anything ever offered before and it is hoped that everyone will find something in it that will be specially interesting. There will be no long speeches and there will be something doing every minute from noon to midnight.

DEDICATION OF CHEMISTRY BUILDING.

Last Monday afternoon the new chemistry building was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. The address of the occasion was made by Dr. Ira Remsen, president emeritus of Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. Remsen was for many years president of Johns Hopkins University and is one of the leading chemists of the world. He was the first to introduce systematic laboratory methods in the teaching of chemistry in this country. He has published a number of standard textbooks that are used throughout the world. He was the founder and editor of the American Chemical Journal, the principal American Journal devoted to the subject of organic chemistry.

At 12 o'clock Monday Dr. Remsen spoke before the Civic and Commerce association and on Tuesday noon he spoke at the University chapel. Tuesday afternoon he spoke to science teachers and high school students of the Twin Cities in the auditorium of the West high school. Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock Dr. Remsen spoke in the auditorium of the Chemistry building before the school of chemistry society, a local section of the American Chemical society and the schools of mines and medicine. On Wednesday evening he gave the annual Sigma Xi address in the auditorium of the Chemistry building.

PROVISION WILL BE MADE ONLY FOR THOSE WHO PURCHASE THEIR TICKETS BEFOREHAND.

The General Alumni Association,
202 Library Building, University.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find check for _____ for which please send me _____ tickets to the exercises of alumni day.

Signed _____

Address _____

If you expect to attend the noon luncheon be sure to fill out this blank also.

Gentlemen: I hereby authorize you to ask Miss Long to reserve _____ plates for me for the luncheon—noon of alumni day.

Signed _____

The noon luncheon is not included in the dollar ticket.

WEDDINGS AND ENGAGEMENTS.

George G. Tunell, '92, and Miss Madeline E. Baillie of Evanston, Ill., were married March 18th, at the home of the bride's parents in Evanston. Immediately after the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Tunell went to Honolulu on their wedding trip and have just returned to their home, 906 Michigan Ave., Evanston, Ill. Mr. Tunell is commissioner of taxes, secretary of the pension board and manager of insurance for the Santa Fe system.

Alfred Hoff, '08, Med. '10, and Mrs. Merriam Dyer, a nurse at St. Luke's hospital, St. Paul, were married about six weeks ago. Mrs. Hoff at that time was very ill with pneumonia. She is still at the hospital but is expected to recover.

The engagement of Dr. George A. Geist, '09, Med. '11, of St. Paul, and Miss Margaret Spengler has been announced. The wedding will take place early in June.

Miss Ragnhild Hobe, '12, and James S. Brodie were married May 22nd, at White Bear Lake. Following the reception, Mr. and Mrs. Brodie left on an extended wedding trip in the West. They will be home after June 15th at 427 Second Ave. S. E., Minneapolis.

BIRTHS.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Dyer, '07, May 13th, at their Kiesling, Wash., home, a daughter, Joan, sister of Conrad, age 5, and Ruth, age 3.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Stenger, Eng. '06, April 30th, a son, Harlan Winfred. Mr. Stenger was Effie Dahlberg, '07.

Born to Professor and Mrs. Frank W. Springer, a daughter, Suzanne, May 27th, at St. Barnabas hospital. Mrs. Springer was Grace Pierce, a former student. Mother and baby are doing well.

PERSONALS.

'92—Captain Rupert C. Dewey, of the U. S. Marine Corps, with his wife and family, spent a few days in this city recently, visiting Mrs. Dewey's mother, Mrs. Priscilla Howe. Captain Dewey, who has been located at Brooklyn for several years, has been assigned to duty in the Philippines. He is to be stationed at the Island of Guam. He sails June 5th on Logan transport, after spending a few days at the San Francisco exposition.

'97—Charlotte D. Cahoon, who has been teaching in the high school at Butte, Mont., is now teaching in a high school at Los Angeles, Calif.

'99—Perry O. Hanson, who with his wife is engaged in missionary work at Tai An Fu, China, has just issued a small pamphlet telling of his work at that place since 1903 when he first reached that station. During the twelve years the school of which he is in charge has made remarkable progress. The enrollment for the first year was 28 students in the grammar grades, and one who had finished the course and entered the high school at Peking. At the present time the enrollment in the grammar grades is 211 and in the high school 48. Diplomas have been

granted to 132 and there is an additional class of 40 who are soon to receive their diplomas. Thirty-five of the graduates of this school are engaged in definite Christian work and 41 of the graduates have gone on to college, theological seminary or medical college. In closing the report a paragraph is devoted to "The Hanson Hive."

The Hanson Hive

Sends you its cheeriest greetings. Baby Bee Elizabeth is now six months old and is developing as good babies should.

The other little bees are humming in their school work and music lessons.

The Queen-Mother Bee is busy from morning to night with teaching and home-making.

The Drone-Father bee is bumbling over his 500 school boys and his supervisory duties on the Yepchowfu district.

We cordially invite you to visit our hive and eat our honey when you come to the Orient in the summer of 1916 when the International S. S. convention meets in Tokyo.

'97 Med.—Grace W. Cahoon, formerly of Butte, Mont., is now practicing her profession in Los Angeles, Calif.

'01—Clara E. Fanning, editor of the cumulative book review digest, of White Plains, N. Y., is visiting in this city. She expects to remain in Minneapolis until after Alumni day.

'09—Thos. H. Uzzell, now with the New York Sun, has written a story on international peace for the Saturday Evening Post which will appear sometime in July. The "Unpopular Review," a literary quarterly published by Henry Holt, the publisher, in New York, has also accepted a critical essay by Mr. Uzzell entitled, "A Diagnosis of Dramatic Criticism." The latter compares achievements in dramatic criticism in France, England and the United States.

'13 Mines—Arvid E. Nissen is with the Inland Steel company at Indiana Harbor, Ind., as metallographer.

'11 Grad.—F. E. Lurton will receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Campbell college in June, "for his broad and thorough scholarship, for his successful experience as an educator, for his leadership of young people, and for his deep interest in civic welfare." Governor Capper of Kansas will receive the same degree at the same time.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

The Masquers will present "The Professor's Love Story" at the University during the first two weeks of June.

The symphony orchestra gave its last concert of the year at four o'clock last Thursday afternoon in the University chapel.

The Minnesota Union is planning a campaign to secure funds to furnish the building in order to make it more attractive and useful, to provide additional pool and billiard tables and a bowling alley.

The Minneapolis College Women's Club

scholarship for the year 1915-16 has been awarded to Gladys Calester, '17. The St. Paul College Women's Club offers two scholarships, the first to Marion Scovell, '16, and the other to Ida Blehert, '16.

SENIOR ASPHYXIATED.

Esther Shol, a member of the senior class was found dead in her room last Thursday afternoon. When her father went to call her to dinner he received no answer. He smelled gas and when he entered the room he found that his daughter was dead on the bed. She had probably been dead for more than an hour. The deputy coroner decided that Miss Shol had intended to turn off the electric light and instead had turned on the gas of the combination fixture. Miss Shol was prominent in the senior class doings and had a part in the senior class play.

DR. COFFMAN DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION.

At the meeting of the executive committee of the Board of Regents held Saturday, May 22nd, Dean George F. James, who has been at the head of the college of education since 1905 placed his resignation which was accepted to become effective July 31st, and Dr. L. D. Coffman, of the University of Illinois was chosen professor of education and dean of the college of education, to assume duty August 1, 1915.

Dr. Coffman was born at Salem, Ind., January 7, 1875. He was graduated from the Indiana State Normal School in 1896 and received his bachelor's degree from the University of Indiana in 1906 and his master's degree from the same institution in 1910. His doctor's degree was received from Columbia in 1911. Dr. Coffman has had experience in secondary schools, having served as principal and superintendent of schools in Indiana and as supervisor of a training school, the Illinois Normal school at Charleston, Ill., and for the past three years has been professor of education at the University of Illinois. During the last year he has been in charge of the Illinois school survey. Dr. Coffman is generally recognized as one of the leading men in his department in the United States. This appointment is acceptable to the committee of superintendents appointed more than a year ago to co-operate with the University authorities in solving the problems which the college of education has to meet in this state.

ECONOMIC PRIZES OPEN TO ALUMNI.

For the twelfth consecutive year Messrs. Hart Schaffner & Marx, of Chicago, Ill., offer four prizes for the best studies in the economic field. The first prize is \$1,000 and the second \$500. These are offered to the persons who will submit the best papers upon any one of the following topics or upon some other subject to be chosen by the contestant and approved by the committee. Anyone who desires to enter this competition should write to J. Laurence

Laughlin, Esq., The University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

1. The effect of the European war on the future rate of interest.

2. The relations of credit and exchange between the United States and South American countries.

3. The economic effects of the entrance of Japan upon the Chinese mainland.

4. A critical study of the appropriations for rivers and harbors of the United States, 1895-1915.

5. A critical examination of the recent fiscal policy of the United States, 1913-15.

6. The needs and future of American shipping.

HARRIS POLITICAL SCIENCE PRIZES.

Norman Wait Harris, president of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago has established annual prizes amounting to five hundred dollars, the first of \$250, second, \$150, and third, \$100, for the best essay, not to exceed 10,000 words to be submitted before May 1, 1915. The general topics are subdivisions of the following—Government in the American state and international relations.

For additional information concerning conditions of the contest write to Professor N. D. Harris, Evanston, Ill.

Last year prizes were won by Indiana, Iowa and Beloit.

PLAN TO ORGANIZE GOLF CLUB.

A committee of the faculty, consisting of twenty-two men, have sent out an invitation to members of the faculty with the idea of determining whether it would be possible for the University to support a golf club, and lease grounds in the neighborhood of the agricultural experiment station for the purpose. It is planned that if between 100 and 150 members of the faculty will join in this movement it can be carried through. It is proposed to furnish a nine-hole golf course with tennis courts. The tract under consideration includes about 80 acres which lie northwest of the agricultural college and about a ten-minute walk from that college.

LEGE TOURNEY.

The agricultural students won the inter-college baseball championship, not having lost a game in the series. The Engineers and Medics came next, winning three out of four games.

LOSE TO WISCONSIN.

In the last game of the season Minnesota nine lost to the Wisconsin nine by a score of 9 to 4. Minnesota started out with a three-run lead. Wisconsin then tallied two. The score remained at that point until the second half of the game, when Wisconsin got in six runs in a single inning. Minnesota came back with another run, but with the bases full was unable to get in additional runs, three men striking out. Wisconsin then got in another run.

Minnesota started out with unusually good prospects of a championship team, but the Minnesota season is too short for Minnesota to ever be a real contender for championship honors in baseball or any outdoor sport requiring early spring practice.

SENIORS REPEAT PLAY.

The senior class play which was given at the Metropolitan theater, May 27th, was an unqualified success. The play was repeated last Saturday night in the University Armory, the cast being the same as in the original production.

THE FORUMS WIN.

The Forum literary society won two debates from Carleton college Saturday, May 22d, with a team representing the Forums at Carleton and another team representing the Adelpic Literary society of Carleton at the University. The question discussed was, "Resolved, that the several states of the Union should adopt a system of minimum wages for unskilled labor."

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the executive committee was held in the President's office, Saturday, May 22, 1915, at one o'clock.

Present: Regent Nelson, presiding; Regents Butler, Partridge, Rice, Schulz, Snyder, Sommers, Vincent, Williams, J. G. and Williams, M. M.

Voted to accept the following resignations:

George F. James, professor of education and dean of the college of education;

Edward Van Dyke Robinson, professor of economics;

Samuel Quigley, as assistant professor of education; all effective July 31, 1915.

Voted to recommend to the board the following appointments:

Lotus D. Coffman, professor of education and dean of the college of education from August 1, 1915, \$5,500;

Joseph Peterson, professorial lecturer in psychology, for the academic year 1915-16, \$1,500;

Edgar E. Robinson, resident lecturer in the department of history for the academic year 1915-16, \$2,250;

Elmer J. Lund, assistant professor of zoology, one year, August 1, 1915, \$1,800;

Robert P. More, instructor in German, one year, August 1, 1915, \$1,200;

Arnold W. Shutter, teaching fellow in German, ten months, September 1, 1915, \$600;

Olive Gilbreath, instructor in rhetoric, one year, August 1, 1915, \$1,100;

Harold W. Soule, instructor in German, one year, August 1, 1915, \$1,200;

George S. Barnum, teaching fellow in the department of romance languages, ten months, September 1, 1915, \$500;

Earl A. Barrett, teaching fellow, department of romance languages, ten months, September 1, 1915, \$500;

J. P. Goldsberry, teaching fellow, department of geology, ten months, September 1, 1915, \$750;

Merritt R. Grose, instructor in chemistry, one year, August 1, 1915, \$1,000;

John C. West, instructor in the department of physical education for men, one year, August 1, 1915, \$1,000;

F. M. Washburn, student assistant in the swimming pool, 1915-16, \$25.00 a month;

R. A. Brown, clerk of the practice court, year 1914-15, \$65.00;

Robert C. Ashby, assistant professor of animal husbandry in charge of the section of swine husbandry, one year, August 1, 1915, \$2,000;

Jean MacKinnon, assistant professor of nutrition in the division home economics, one year, August 1, 1915, \$1,600;

Lucile Wheeler, assistant professor of foods and cookery, one year, August 1, 1915, \$1,500;

Susan Johnson, instructor in textiles and clothing in the division of home economics, one year, August 1, 1915, \$1,300;

Amy P. Morse, instructor in textiles and clothing in the division of home economics, one year, August 1, 1915, \$1,200;

Ethel L. Phelps, instructor in textiles and clothing in the division of home economics, one year, August 1, 1915, \$1,000;

Jessie Vanstrum, clerk in the division of home economics, \$900 a year, beginning September 1, 1915.

Voted to refer to the president and Regent Schulz with power the decision concerning Professor Stomberg's request for a semester's sabbatical leave on full salary.

Voted to approve certain loans to students from the Ludden real estate income.

Voted to refer to the president of the board, the president of the University, and Regent Butler the editing and publication of a committee report on the use by the University of educational opportunities offered by the Mayo Foundation. It was understood that the committee would meet Saturday, June 5, at 10:00 a. m., for final consideration of this report and that at this time persons desiring to be heard would be given a hearing.

Voted to approve the adoption, beginning in September, 1916, of a four-year course in dentistry on condition that a majority of the dental colleges in the University association agree to a similar policy.

Voted to approve the extension of the course in pharmacy from two to three years.

Voted to accept the graduate scholarship of \$150 annually offered by the class of 1890, and to express to the officers of this class the appreciation of the University.

Voted to approve the making of chemical analyses which have a bearing on criminal cases provided such analyses are requested by the county attorney and the requests approved by the attorney general.

Voted that the comptroller, in co-operation with Regent Rice, negotiate contracts for the acquisition of land for the West Central school and station and report these

to the Board of Regents at its meeting June 9th.

Regent Snyder notified the committee that the Lynn and Lane bonds in which certain trust funds are invested, will be paid June 1st next, when these fall due.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO THE BOARD OF REGENTS TO COME UP FOR FINAL ACTION ON JUNE 5TH, 1915

To the Board of Regents:

In accordance with the instructions of the Board at the meeting of May 6, 1915, the Executive Committee has considered the possibilities of utilizing for advanced medical teaching and research the opportunities and facilities offered to the University by the Mayo Foundation.

The Committee recommends that for a trial period of six years the University establish a part of its graduate work at Rochester, appoint investigators and teachers, set standards of work and graduation, and accept the maintenance funds, quarters, equipment and other opportunities offered by the Mayo Foundation.

The Committee further recommends that in case the experiment proves successful the work be continued on a permanent basis under these conditions: (1) complete control by the Regents of endowment funds and income, (2) appointment by the Regents of all directors, teachers, investigators and others connected with the Mayo Foundation, (3) the maintenance at Rochester, Minnesota, of quarters and administration for the Foundation work, with right to make from the endowment income appropriations for medical investigation anywhere inside or outside the State.

It is believed that through this policy the University would fulfill a public duty by: (1) providing notable facilities for advanced medical training, (2) standardizing and controlling in the public interest the preparation of medical specialists, (3) fostering medical research not only on a State but on a national basis, (4) furthering the growth of graduate work on the University campus, and (5) increasing the efficiency of undergraduate teaching at the University.

The policy and plan proposed by the Committee are designed to comply with: (1) the resolution of the Executive Committee of the Board of Regents adopted April 19, 1915, and (2) the bill which passed the Minnesota Senate, April 21, 1915.

The Committee herewith presents: (1) the educational considerations upon which its recommendations are based, (2) an abstract of the formal agreements by which it is proposed to carry them out, and (3) the full text of the legal instrument itself.

I. EDUCATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS.

1. The Nature of Graduate Work in Medicine.

There seems to be uncertainty in many

minds as to just what is meant by graduate work in medicine. So-called "post-graduate" courses in "poly-clinic" schools are brief courses for busy practitioners who desire to keep "up to date," but these courses do not approach true graduate work in seriousness, or length of time or advanced character of instruction.

A graduate student in chemistry, history or any other branch of learning spends from two to five years in thorough training, gains a wide acquaintance with his subject as a whole, special knowledge of some subdivision of it, and devotes a good part of his time to original investigation of a chosen topic. Graduate instruction in this sense is being extended to medicine.

The essential features of graduate instruction are: first, competent and inspiring leadership, second, carefully selected students, and third, proper facilities and materials. Unlike under-graduate teaching, graduate instruction is not given in classes or in a fixed course of study. The essential point of the training is its individual character. A graduate student works out his own salvation under suggestive guidance.

Opportunities for such work are not to be measured by numbers of free beds or the equipment of laboratories, but rather by the number of properly selected cases available, by the complete control of these, and by the character of the teachers and the nature of the organization under which the work is carried on.

In graduate work of any kind research plays a very large part. Technical proficiency alone is not sufficient. Originality and ability to conduct investigation must also be demonstrated.

From these considerations it appears that the studies of a medical graduate desiring to perfect himself in a specialty should consist of: (1) Further work in the fundamental sciences of Anatomy, Physiology, etc., (2) Adequate practice in the technical procedures of diagnosis and treatment, (3) A thorough acquaintance with the literature of the specialty and related branches, (4) Original investigation of some question relating to his specialty.

2. The Need of Graduate Work in Medicine.

The body of medical knowledge has become too large for any one to master. Many complicated cases demand special knowledge and skill. The Graduate Medical School must train specialists.

The limits of medical knowledge have by no means been reached. The discovery of new facts is most likely to come from systematic study by trained investigators. The training of investigators is therefore a large element in graduate teaching. Investigators are trained by doing original work under critical and inspiring leadership. The carrying on of research and the training of men for such work is the prime function of the graduate school.

Moreover there is need for trained teach-

ers in all branches of medicine. The laboratory sciences have for some years offered careers to a limited body of workers. Already there is a call for full-time trained clinical teachers and the demand will increase. Adequate training must be provided for the men who desire to follow teaching as a career.

3. The Present Condition of Graduate Work in Clinical Medicine.

The statutes provide no legal control for specialism in medicine. There are no recognized standards of any kind. Some men spend several years in preparation; others are content with a few weeks.

The truth is that a man is a specialist when he says he is. Many of the best specialists have been, by force of circumstances, self made. Success has depended more on native ability than on systematic training.

Not only does the profession lack standards, but the public has no way to judge as to the competency of special practitioners. The establishing of authoritative standards is needed for the protection of the public.

There is need of standards: (a) of entrance or preparation for the study of a specialty, (b) of length of time, nature of course or kind of instruction needed for adequate preparation, (c) of certification of completion of such work or of fitness to begin practice along the special line. The lack of standards consequently affects medical specialism both from within and without, causes lack of confidence and lowered average efficiency.

4. The Obligation of Universities Toward Graduate Work in Medicine.

It is the duty of universities to advance and extend the range of medical service available for the people. But in order to extend the bounds of knowledge in the difficult field of medicine trained investigators are necessary. The education of such men is therefore a function of the universities.

Again it is the duty of the universities, as the guardians of higher education, not only to teach but also to **determine what amount and kind of training is needed properly to prepare medical specialists.** It is impossible to estimate the good which the universities may afford both to medicine and to the public by extending their standardizing agency in graduate medical education. Only after years of effort in which the medical associations, the universities and the state boards of examiners have worked together has anything approaching uniformity come into undergraduate medical education. The same vitally important service must be rendered to graduate medical education.

If the standards are not set and maintained by the universities there will be no standards. It would be little short of a calamity if any group of physicians were to take out a charter as an educational institution and begin to grant degrees or certificates of proficiency in medical specialties. Immediately dozens of hospitals and clinics

without adequate facilities or educational guidance would do the same thing. Certificates and diplomas would multiply and be without value.

5. The Cost of Medical Education at Minnesota.

The first duty of the Medical School is to provide a thorough undergraduate course for the training of general practitioners, and as a basis for advanced work. Such a course demands laboratories, clinics and a highly trained staff. The provision of a first-rank undergraduate course involves a margin of leadership and facilities which can be used for a limited amount of graduate work also. Such work is needed as a stimulus to both teachers and students. But this graduate work cannot be developed beyond a certain point without great expense.

The medical plant of the University of Minnesota has already cost approximately \$1,100,000, of which amount \$157,000 came from private bequests and gifts. Of the total, the clinical facilities have cost \$300,000. The present annual budget of the medical school (including overhead charges) is \$150,000. This includes a considerable expense for teaching done for other divisions of the University. But even when proper deductions are made it is clear that medical education is expensive.

The cost of hospital and dispensary maintenance is \$80,000 per annum. At least four-fifths of this amount is chargeable to the care of the indigent sick of the state, but by the legislature and in the public mind this is likely to be regarded as a part of the cost of medical education. On this basis the present total budget of medical education is \$230,000 per annum.

The Administrative Board of the Medical School have estimated that to round out the medical plant and double the present hospital facilities will cost for buildings \$600,000, and for increased maintenance \$60,000. When to this is added for instruction and investigation a further annual cost of \$40,000, the totals for plant and annual maintenance rise to \$1,700,000 and \$330,000, respectively.

It is evident that unless the Medical School is to be developed at the expense of other divisions of the University there must be a limit to the amount of state support. The extension of hospital facilities may well be aided by private philanthropy. The building and support of pavilions for women and for children, the housing of the School for Nurses ought to appeal to individual donors. It may be possible also to co-operate with the Board of Control in establishing on the University Campus a Psychopathic Clinic.

If therefore the University is to provide graduate instruction and research for Minnesota and the northwest, it must supplement the graduate opportunities which are provided in the University hospital, as a by-product of undergraduate teaching, by utilizing all available facilities which can be controlled and standardized. But none of these latter can be regarded as substitutes

for a University-controlled hospital and laboratory system for undergraduate instruction.

6. Relation of Medical School To Local Municipal and Private Hospitals.

Such hospitals can be used in medical education, both undergraduate and graduate, to a limited extent. It is hoped that better and better arrangements may be made as time goes on. Nowhere in this country, however, has a thoroughly satisfactory arrangement between a university and a municipal hospital been developed.

In the Twin Cities two conditions are met which at present are baffling: (1) The superintendents of the hospitals are by law not alone administrative officers of the institutions but also city physicians. Consequently they do not feel free from personal responsibility for the care of the sick; they delegate that responsibility to the University only in part. (2) The proper organization of graded staffs of physicians capable of conducting graduate instruction and devoting their time in large part to the work of these hospitals would involve expense which the University cannot at present undertake.

In view of these obstacles and of the difficulties met in past experience, the development of adequate facilities for clinical instruction of the advanced type in the municipal hospitals appears impracticable for some time to come.

In the private hospitals the work is rarely co-ordinated under one organization. Even the charity patients are considered as the individual cases of particular doctors. Of course, their private work is so considered.

It seems to the committee that there is nothing in the nature of the private pay patient which renders him any less valuable for study than the charity patient. Naturally he does not readily submit himself for use in a class room demonstration or public clinic. But in graduate teaching, where the student is a qualified and legalized physician and is the assistant of the teacher, there seems no reason why private patients should not be used. The committee believes, therefore, that qualified teachers and their private material in local private hospitals may by proper arrangements come to be used to a limited extent in the graduate school for the purpose of giving students technical proficiency in diagnosis and treatment. But that the facilities of these hospitals in laboratories, libraries, autopsies, trained full-time men, variety of material or organized leadership will be such as to enable them to engage in all phases of graduate education as outlined above seems doubtful.

7. Present Status of Graduate Work In the University Medical School.

The following departments and divisions are engaged in or ready to undertake such work: Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology and Bacteriology, Pharmacology, Medicine, Children's Diseases, Nervous Diseases, Surgery, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Orthopedics, Obstetrics and Gynecology. Certain

divisions are as yet without representation in the University Hospital and cannot offer graduate work. These are Genito-urinary diseases and Dermatology.

In the laboratory branches graduate work has been conducted for several years. The work is standardized as a regular part of the Graduate School of the University. At present thirteen assistants, fellows and students are registered in the Graduate School from the Departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology and Bacteriology, and Pharmacology. Eleven of these are candidates for the degree of Ph. D. or M. S.; six degrees will be granted this year. The work is successful and considered of increasing importance in the departments named.

In the clinical departments this type of work has recently been undertaken. Six "teaching fellows" with aggregate stipends of \$3,000 are giving their full time to the University. They do a small amount of teaching but devote the larger share of their energies to advanced study and research. There are two "graduate scholars" exempt from tuition fees, who devote half their time to graduate work. The work in clinical branches, while new, is considered successful. The teaching staff feel the inspiration of having advanced students working with them. The work will be continued, though for reasons given (lack of clinical facilities, full time teachers, large amount of undergraduate teaching, etc.) the number of graduate students in clinical branches must remain relatively small.

The total number of graduate students in the Medical School is, therefore, twenty-one, of whom nineteen are candidates for the degree of M. S., Ph. D., or D. Sc.

On the whole the committee is impressed with the importance of graduate work in the Medical School not only for itself but also because of its stimulating effect on the faculty. It counteracts the deadening effect of undergraduate work, with its yearly repetition of elementary courses. It adds interest to teaching and keeps the faculty in active contact with research. Moreover by such work the demand of the public for trained service is being met. For all these reasons graduate work in the medical specialties should be encouraged in every way.

8. Present Status of Graduate Work Conducted by the Mayo Foundation.

The Mayo Foundation has well-equipped laboratories of Pathology, Physiologic Chemistry, Experimental Medicine and Surgery, X-ray, Photography, etc. These are in charge of full time and thoroughly competent men. The Foundation has adequate library, museum, autopsy and editorial facilities. Through its relation with the Mayo Clinic and Rochester hospitals it has at its disposal a wide range and large amount of clinical material in most respects representative. Although the patients are not charity patients the arrangements are admirable for affording graduate students the fullest advantages. They act as assistants to the permanent heads of clinical and

laboratory services and are shifted from service to service so as to get full experience in all branches related to their major interest.

Under these conditions 30 salaried fellows and six voluntary workers are engaged in graduate medical study of a high degree of excellence. Practically without exception these men, so far as preliminary education and medical training are concerned, are qualified for enrollment in the Graduate School of the University.

The staff of the Foundation is composed of high-grade men. Several of them are recognized leaders in their special fields. A considerable number of the staff have had teaching experience, and the group as a whole is scientifically and professionally on a par with medical faculties in the larger universities.

Nowhere in the world is there so large an amount of material in surgery, surgical pathology, gastro-intestinal diseases, goiter, X-ray, as in Rochester. Nowhere is there so large a collection of clinical records systematically kept and so cross-referenced as to be available for statistical studies. When it is realized that conclusions as to the causes and relations of diseased conditions can be drawn only by the comparison of large numbers of cases, the value of these records for medical research becomes apparent.

9. Combined Facilities of University and Mayo Foundation Would Offer Extraordinary Opportunities for Advanced Medical Teaching and Research.

The facilities of the two institutions in large measure supplement each other. For all the specialties the University can furnish training in Anatomy, Physiology and Pharmacology not available at Rochester. Thus the scientific foundation of the graduate students in both places would be assured. These students would constitute one body under the educational guidance of the Dean of the Graduate School. Such guidance is essential and cannot be supplied outside of the Graduate School of a university.

If the graduate work at Rochester passes to the control of the University, medical education in Minnesota will remain a unit under the State University. This is all important.

Advantageous coöperations between the clinical departments in the two places, with increased efficiency as a result of united facilities, are numerous. The following may be mentioned: In Medicine the student would get at the University training in acute diseases and other conditions ordinarily found in the medical wards. This would be supplemented by experience at Rochester in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases not so frequently found in the University hospital. The student desiring to specialize in women's diseases would be trained in Obstetrics at the University and in Gynecology both at the University and at Rochester. The training afforded in Orthopedics at the Hospital for the Crip-

pled and Deformed at Phalen Park, under supervision of members of the University faculty, would be supplemented by the study of a somewhat different class of cases at Rochester. This is true in varying degree in all branches, for the quantity and kind of cases vary in the two clinics.

Educational efficiency would be improved by a freer exchange of staff members between the two institutions. Research workers could combine the appropriate materials of both places. The reciprocal stimulus of generous rivalry would be of value to both groups. The committee believes that the utilization by the University of the facilities offered by the Mayo Foundation would, as Dr. Cannon of Harvard has said, establish the first adequate graduate school of medicine in America.

10. Importance of Unifying and Standardizing Medical Education.

At the risk of repetition the committee desires to reiterate its opinion that all forms of medical education in Minnesota should be centralized in the University. In no other movement is the medical profession of the state more entitled to praise than in their successful effort some years ago to unify undergraduate medical education under University control. One has but to recall the days when several rival medical schools existed, with consequent competition for students, low entrance requirements, inefficient equipment and manifest lack of standards, to be persuaded of the danger which would attend similar conditions in graduate work. The University should enter this new movement with conviction, extend to it the educational leadership which is needed and see to it that a university diploma shall be the recognized mark of proficiency in the medical specialties. To do this is a duty on the one hand to the medical profession and on the other to the whole people.

11. Future Development of the Medical School and Graduate Teaching.

The committee has considered the effect of the proposed extension of graduate teaching on the probable development of the Medical School of the University. The committee believes such development would be stimulated. It is reasonable to expect that the interchange of work between Minneapolis and Rochester, the possibilities of research and the presence of graduate students in both places would make it easier for the University to attract to its staff the best men from all parts of the country.

The effect on the undergraduate student body would be good. Ideals of research would be constantly before them. It seems inevitable that an increasing number would be drawn into advanced work. It is to be expected that able and ambitious students would be attracted to the undergraduate course because, while the graduate school is open to all medical graduates, those who come up through the University's own course of study and who establish high records would be most directly in line for fellowships and for laboratory appointments.

12. Conclusion: Recommendation That Graduate Work be Established at Rochester; That Teachers be Appointed at Rochester; That the Facilities Offered be Accepted.

The committee believes that the extension of graduate teaching proposed would enable the University to serve the state by insuring more expert medical service to its people, by furthering research into cause, cure and prevention of disease, by protecting the public by a system of education, examinations, diplomas, and degrees for specialists against incompetence and exploitation. The committee recommends, therefore, that the University establish graduate work at Rochester, Minnesota, that such work be directed by the Graduate School through its Dean and the Medical School Graduate committee, that professors and other teachers be appointed on the nomination of the same committee, to carry on graduate teaching and research at Rochester, and that the offer of clinical and other facilities and gifts made by the Mayo Foundation be accepted.

II. ABSTRACT OF FORMAL AGREEMENT.

1. The agreement is made between William J. Mayo and Charles H. Mayo as Founders; the Mayo Foundation; Burt W. Eaton, George W. Granger and Harry J. Harwick, Trustees of the \$1,500,000; and the University. It sets forth copies of the articles of the Foundation and of the two trust agreements and asserts or provides:

2. That the Mayos and their associates have entered into an agreement with the Foundation for the period of six years after September 1, 1915, to pay all moneys and provide all subjects, facilities and material necessary to enable the Foundation to carry out its agreement with the University.

3. That the Board of Regents is by law required to manage the University and appoint its professors and employees and fix their salaries and may accept in trust gifts and bequests upon the terms and conditions on which they are granted.

4. That the University is maintaining a medical school and is carrying on graduate medical and surgical instruction and has determined to increase its faculty, secure additional facilities, sites and material, appoint additional professors and assistants and carry on part of the work of the school of medicine at Rochester.

5. That the Foundation gives and grants to the University free of charge the right to use for medical and surgical education and research space and rooms and equipment in a certain building in Rochester, together with all clinical and other materials and opportunities for graduate medical and surgical work available at the Mayo Clinic, St. Mary's Hospital, the Kahler Sanatorium and the Colonial Sanatorium in Rochester, for a period of six years after September 1, 1915.

6. That the Foundation also agrees during that period to pay all salaries fixed by the Board of Regents and payable to pro-

fessors, assistant professors and instructors appointed by the Board.

7. That until September 1, 1921, the net income of each of the trust funds shall remain in the hands of the Trustees as an added increment to the principal of the funds.

8. That from and after September 1, 1921, the principal of the funds and all accumulations to that date shall be turned over to and become the property of the University.

9. That the funds and the income therefrom are granted in trust to be used by the University as follows:

(a) The principal shall always be kept intact by the Board of Regents and be invested in suitable securities;

(b) The income from the funds shall be used for the purpose of graduate medical and surgical instruction and research carried on under the direction of the Board of Regents at Rochester, Minn., with the understanding that appropriations may be made for carrying on medical investigations anywhere within or outside the state of Minnesota.

10. That the agreement may be terminated at any time on or before September 1, 1921, upon one year's notice given by either of the parties to the other, subject to the co-operation of all parties to discharge to the satisfaction of the University outstanding obligations to graduate students.

11. That the University accepts the gifts and grants, and obligates itself annually to furnish to the Foundation until September 1, 1921, a budget stating the needs of this branch of the work at Rochester.

III. PROPOSED LEGAL INSTRUMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT made and entered into this _____ day of _____ by and between William J. Mayo and Charles H. Mayo hereinafter called the "Founders," the MAYO FOUNDATION FOR MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, INCORPORATED, hereinafter called "Foundation," Burt W. Eaton, George W. Granger and Harry J. Harwick, hereinafter called "trustees," and the UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, hereinafter called the "University," WITNESSETH:

I.

THE Foundation is a corporation organized under Chapter 58, General Statutes of Minnesota, 1913, a copy of its certificate is hereto attached and marked "Exhibit One."

The Founders made and entered into a certain trust agreement in writing dated February 9, 1915, with the Trustees therein named, a copy of which is hereto attached and marked "Exhibit Two"; and also made and entered into a certain other trust agreement in writing dated February 9, 1915, with the trustees therein named, a copy of which is hereto attached and marked "Exhibit Three."

The Founders in order to carry into effect their purposes as the Founders of the trust created by said agreement, a copy of which is "Exhibit Two" hereto attached, delivered to said trustees therein named, interest bear-

ing securities of the face value of one million dollars, a schedule of which is attached to said agreement, and in order to carry into effect their purposes as founders of the trust created by said agreement, a copy of which is "Exhibit Three" hereto attached, delivered to said trustees therein named interest bearing securities of the face value of five hundred thousand dollars, a schedule of which is thereto attached.

II.

William J. Mayo, Charles H. Mayo, Christopher Graham, Henry S. Plummer, Edward Starr Judd and Donald C. Balfour for some years last past have been and now are engaged in promoting, directing, supervising and conducting graduate medical and surgical instruction and research at Rochester, Minnesota, and they have agreed with the Foundation for and during a period of six years from and after September 1, 1915, regularly to furnish and pay over to the Foundation from time to time and as called for all the money, and during the said period of six years to furnish and cause to be provided all the office space, rooms, furniture, facilities, supplies and clinical and other material which may be required by said Foundation to enable it to make the gifts and grants and to perform its agreements with the University herein contained.

III.

The Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota is vested by law with the "government and general educational management of the State University" and is required by law to elect "proper professors, teachers, officers and employees, and fix their salaries and terms of office, determine the moral and educational qualifications of applicants for admission, prescribe textbooks, and authorities and courses of study, and in their discretion confer such degrees and diplomas as are usual in universities," and is authorized by law "to accept, in trust or otherwise, any gift, grant, bequest, or devise for educational purposes, and may hold, manage, invest and dispose of the same, and the proceeds and income thereof in accordance with the terms and conditions of such gift, grant, bequest or devise, and of the acceptance thereof."

IV.

The University of Minnesota for some years last past has been and is now conducting and maintaining a Medical School in and as a part of the University, and in connection therewith has been and is giving and carrying on graduate medical and surgical instruction and research, and the said University has determined to add to the faculty of its graduate medical school and secure for such school the use and benefit of additional facilities, supplies, clinical and other material for such graduate and research work, and, in furtherance of its purposes, is about to appoint additional professors, associate professors, assistant professors and instructors, who shall, under the control and direction of the Board of Regents, carry on at Rochester, Minnesota, and in connection with its graduate medical

school, a part of its graduate medical and surgical instruction and research. The additional professors, associate professors, assistant professors and instructors so to be appointed shall be known as "Mayo Foundation" professors, associate professors, assistant professors, and instructors, respectively.

V.

The Foundation, to aid and promote graduate medical and surgical instruction and research which is to be carried on by the University does hereby give and grant to the University free of charge the right and privilege to use for medical and surgical education and research all of the space, rooms, offices, furniture, etc., upon the third, fourth and fifth floors of that certain building situated at the southeast corner of Fourth Street and Franklin Street in Rochester, Minnesota, or in such other suitable building as said Foundation may furnish, together with the right to use free of charge all facilities, instruments, apparatus, materials and supplies of every kind and description required by the University for use in connection with that portion of its graduate medical and surgical instruction and research which shall be carried on at Rochester, Minnesota.

The Foundation hereby undertakes and agrees that it will furnish and provide to the University free of charge all clinical and other materials and opportunities for graduate medical and surgical teaching and research which are or may become available for such uses and purposes at the Mayo Clinic, St. Mary's Hospital, the Kahler Sanatorium, The Colonial Sanatorium or at any other similar institution hereafter controlled by the Foundation, at Rochester, Minnesota, and that during a period of six years from and after September 1, 1915, it will regularly and promptly pay all professors, associate professors, assistant professors and instructors, known as the Mayo Foundation professors, associate professors, assistant professors and instructors respectively, who may be appointed as such by the Board of Regents of the University, the salaries or compensations which may be fixed by the Board. The Foundation further agrees that it will regularly and promptly pay the wages, salaries and compensation which may be fixed by the Board of all non-professional employees who may be hired by the Board or under its authority to render services in and about the above mentioned work of the University at Rochester, Minnesota.

VI.

The Founders, Trustees, and Foundation hereby agree that during the period of six years from and after September 1, 1915, unless this agreement shall be earlier terminated as hereinafter provided, the net income of each of the trust funds above mentioned shall remain in the hands of said Trustees and shall be added to and become a part of the principal fund which produced the same.

VII.

The Founders, Trustees and Foundation

hereby agree that if this agreement shall not be terminated on or prior to September 1, 1921, all of the principal of each of said funds, including all accumulations and additions thereto, together with all moneys, securities, property, choses in action and evidences of debt of every kind and description constituting the same shall be by said Founders, Trustees and Foundation given, granted, assigned, transferred, set over and delivered unto the University to be by it accepted upon the trust and kept and used according to the terms and conditions hereinafter specified.

VIII.

It is agreed by all the parties hereto that the funds, moneys, securities, property, choses in action, evidence of debt rights and privileges so to be delivered to the University shall be given and granted in trust for purposes and upon and subject to terms and conditions as follows, that is to say:

(a) The principal of each of said trust funds shall be invested and reinvested by the Board of Regents in first-class municipal, county, state and federal securities, provided, however, that by a unanimous vote of all of the Regents present at any regular meeting such funds may be authorized to be invested in other safe and conservative securities.

(b) The net income arising from the investment of said funds shall be used for the purpose of graduate medical and surgical instruction and research carried on under the direction of the University, and the University may in the discretion of the Board of Regents use such income or any portion thereof from time to time for the erection or rental and equipment of a building or buildings at Rochester, Minnesota, necessary to carry on such work, but the entire principal of the funds so received by the University shall forever be held by it as an endowment, in order that the net income therefrom may be perpetually used for the purposes aforesaid.

(c) The place for carrying on the graduate medical instruction and research work with the endowment income shall be Rochester, Minnesota. This condition is not to be construed to mean that all of the net income of the endowment fund shall be spent in the City of Rochester. Whilst the work will be there maintained, and its medical and scientific work will be conducted and directed by the Board of Regents from Rochester, appropriations from the income of the endowment fund may be used for the promotion of medical research anywhere within or outside the State of Minnesota for any work of medical investigation.

IX.

It is agreed by all the parties hereto that the trust agreements, copies of which are "Exhibits Two and Three" hereto attached, are by this agreement so altered, amended and modified as to enable the parties hereto to carry out the provisions hereof according to the purpose, true intent and meaning of the same, but that in all other respects each of said agreements shall be

and remain in full force and effect.

X.

It is agreed by all the parties hereto that this agreement may be terminated on or prior to September 1, 1921, upon at least one year's notice in writing given by the University to the other parties or by the Founders or the Foundation to the University of intention to terminate the same and that, upon the termination hereof the Founders, Trustees and Foundation will cooperate with the University to carry out and fully discharge to the satisfaction of the University the then existing obligation to the graduate students of the University then pursuing such work.

XI.

The Trustees make and enter into this agreement in their capacity as trustees under the above mentioned trust agreements and not otherwise.

XII.

The University hereby accepts the gifts and grants hereinbefore specified and all the benefits and advantages to arise from the performance of the agreements herein contained which are to be kept and performed by the Founders, Trustees and Foundation.

The University will, prior to July 31 of each year during a period of six years from and after September 1, 1915, make and deliver to said Foundation an annual budget stating as nearly as may be the amount of money which will be required during the ensuing year for the purposes aforesaid including a statement in such detail as is reasonably practicable showing the purposes for which such money is to be expended.

XIII.

The obligations of this agreement shall extend to and be binding upon the executors and administrators of each of the Founders and shall extend to and be binding upon the successors of each of said Trustees and of said Foundation.

1888 HONORS ITS PRESIDENT —DOW SMITH.

Members of the class of 1888 and wives and husbands, gave a dinner at the University Club last Friday night in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Dow S. Smith, who are soon to go to Priest River, Idaho, to live. There were present Misses Anna Shillock and Nellie Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Craber, Mr. and Mrs. William Trimble, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Anderson, Mrs. Ima Winchell Stacy, Mrs. Isabel Gale Tryon, Mrs. Edna Cook McCaslin, Mrs. Florence Gideon Webster, Rev. A. E. Fillmore.

Mrs. Stacy presided and called upon the members of the class who were required to tell of some incident of their college days. All responded, and each story brought another, and many amusing incidents of the past were lived over again. A letter, expressing the appreciation and love of the class for Dow was presented. The letter was beautifully engrossed and hand illuminated and signed by all those present. A bouquet of Ward roses was presented to Mrs. Smith. Letters and telegrams from members of the class, who could not be present, were read. Everybody voted the occasion the best ever. Mr. Smith goes back to Priest River to develop a water power project which he, with his father and brother owns.



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SURVEY BY THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

The senate committee on education has been working during the college year pursuing an investigation that was ordered by the senate last fall, upon a variety of questions dealing directly and indirectly with the educational work of the University. The committee made a report recently from which we are quoting rather liberally in this issue of the Weekly.

Many of the questions that are discussed in this report are ordinarily considered administrative questions, rather than educational questions. This is due to the fact that efficiency in educational work is so closely related to efficient administration that the two cannot well be separated.

The first paragraph of the report is a discussion of related departments. The committee finds that no changes to bring the various departments that are related more closely together are desirable since the inter-relation of departments is so far-reaching as to make such arrangements practically impossible.

The committee next discusses the correlation of work of related departments, and finds that while the various departments of the University carrying on work more or less closely related, pay no formal attention to similar work in other departments, practically the departments do recognize the work being done in other departments. The combined courses, such as academic and medicine and academic and law, furnish a unifying principle and another force for the unification of University work is the fact that a single department offers instruction to students in some half dozen or more colleges.

The committee made an investigation of the question of duplication of courses, and reports that:

"The committee was much impressed with the fact that there is very little unwarranted duplication of work, and that there is no ground for any serious criticism of the University curriculum on this point. It is suggested, as a precautionary measure, that all instructors giving courses dealing with allied subjects be urged to confer upon the nature and amount of materials which they severally propose to offer. This is especially desirable in offering new courses."

Under the headings "Relations within Departments and "Head versus Chairman," the committee has submitted valuable statistics bearing upon these questions, and offers valuable suggestions embodied in the following:

"Carrying the spirit of democratic admin-

istration one step further, we urge that the senate recommend the following to the several deans, for their adoption:

The heads or chairmen of the departments within any school or college shall constitute its executive committee, of which the dean shall be ex-officio chairman.

"1. This committee shall meet as a whole (a) to discuss the preparation of estimates for the budget, and the allotment of the funds appropriated among the different departments; (b) to discuss the general policy of promotions and increases of salary.

"2. The heads or chairmen of departments, in consultation with the dean, shall apply the policy agreed to by the executive committee within their respective departments. (Chairmen always consulting with their departments.) Then each head or chairman shall transmit to the dean a written statement of his recommendations; whereupon the dean shall present a summary of these recommendations to the executive committee for consideration. A statement of the final action taken by the executive committee upon these recommendations shall be transmitted by the dean in his report to the president.

"3. The above executive committee shall not consider recommendations as to the specific promotions and advancements of its own members. These matters shall be determined by the dean and the president."

Under the head of general equipment, the committee discusses the duplication of material in departments and finds that a certain amount of duplication of comparatively inexpensive material is absolutely essential to real efficiency, but that in the case of other material such as is used only for occasional demonstrations, the material should be freely available to all members of the teaching staff of any department. It holds to the principle that "Scientific supplies and apparatus, and all illustrative material, are the property of the University as a whole; and, as such, should be so managed as to permit their use to the maximum efficiency."

In view of the increased use of photography in the various departments of the University, the committee suggests that:

"The school of chemistry be authorized to employ a suitable man to do photographic work under the direction of the department of industrial chemistry, at a salary of not over \$1,000 per year, \$500 of which is to be paid by the School of chemistry, and in return for which the school is to have the use of half his time.

"That departments having photographic work to be done may send it to this department, and have it done as expeditiously

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as the amount of work received will permit."

In regard to faculty meetings, the committee reports typical answers received from various members of the faculty in regard to what should constitute the proper field for such meetings. It is impossible to give an adequate idea of this without quoting the replies in full.

An important paragraph is devoted to "efforts to help delinquent students":

"The practice, on the part of instructors, of devoting a large amount of time to the weaker students is so general that the question may fairly be asked if we are not doing too much for the delinquent student, at the expense of the better student."

Under the heading "benefit of suggestions from students," the committee submits suggestions based on answers received in reply to the question, "Is there any way in which advantage can be taken of the suggestions and criticisms of students, in developing student self-government?"

The general tenor of the replies is that the University should make use of such information and suggestions made by the student body, and while the committee made no recommendations in regard to the matter, it stated:

"We are convinced that student self-gov-

ernment should be encouraged, but that it must be a gradual growth, if it is to be given a larger place than it at present possesses, and that it is possible to develop student self-government only if the students themselves want it in large numbers."

The committee devotes several paragraphs to the question of committees, committee work and committee assignment. It finds that members of the faculty, as a rule, appreciate an opportunity of serving on committees, because it gives them a voice in the management of the affairs of the institution, an opportunity of contact with students and faculty men representing different points of view, gives a keener interest in faculty meetings, and creates an individual interest in the general affairs of the University, adding to the sense of responsibility and makes one feel as though he were a more vital part of the institution. It helps to maintain a good spirit on the campus.

"Practically the only objection that has been urged against committee work is that it requires a great deal of time; but the number of men who actually make a considerable sacrifice, and who must materially lessen their other activities as a result, is comparatively small."

Balance of this report will appear in next issue of the weekly.

THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

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The general Alumni Association is an organization of alumni and former students of the University of Minnesota members and former members of the regents and faculty are entitled to become honorary members. Its object is to unite the alumni in the service of the university. The business of the association is managed by a board of directors chosen by the separate college alumni organizations—each college is represented by two directors. The board is constituted as follows: The college of science, literature and the arts—Gratia A. Countryman, '89, Alice Rockwell Warren, '04. The college of engineering and the mechanic arts—William I. Gray, '92 and Harry E. Gerrish, '05. The department of agriculture—D. A. Gaumnitz, '04 and John A. Hummel, '99. The college of law—Hugh V. Mercer '94 H. D. Frankel, '00. The college of medicine and surgery—Asa J. Hammond, '96 (Acad. '95) and James S. Gilfillan, Med. '97. The college of homeopathic medicine and surgery—Asa J. Hammond, '96 (Acad. '91) and Albert E. Booth, '99. The college of dentistry—Thomas B. Hartzell, '93 (Med. '94) and Frank E. Moody, '96. The college of pharmacy—Arthur G. Erkel, '02 and Manley H. Haynes, '11. The college of education—Conrad G. Selvig, '07 and Paul C. Higbie, '07. The school of chemistry—Frank W. Emmons, '99 and Edward J. Gutsche, '04. The school of mines—Merton S. Kingston, '04 and Alfred Y. Peterson, '08. Ex-officio—Henry F. Nachtrieb, '81, president; Horace Lowry, '00, Vice President Charles F. Keves, '96, Law '99, treasurer; E. Bird Johnson, '88, Secretary.

THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

VOLUME XIV

JUNE 14, 1915

No. 36

TO ISSUE AN ALUMNI DIRECTORY.

Arrangements have practically been completed by which R. L. Polk & Co., publishers of city directories, are to publish a directory of the alumni of the University of Minnesota, without the association's assuming any financial responsibility for the same.

This company has representatives all over the United States and will make a personal canvass for the material to be included in the directory and for the sale of directories to meet the expense of issuing the same.

The expense of issuing an alumni directory has become so great as to make it impossible for the Weekly to further assume that responsibility. The Polk company are reliable publishers and promise to put out a first-class directory, accurate, complete and up to date, in three alphabets, as has been the custom in previous years. The price to be charged has not been fixed but will be fixed at a figure which will insure the sale of a sufficient number of books to meet the expense of publication. It is not expected that the directory will contain any advertising whatever.

The alumni are requested to co-operate with the Polk company in furnishing the desired information concerning themselves and friends, to insure the proper information being included in the directory.

SECRETARY WILL VISIT WESTERN ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS.

The executive committee of the Board of Directors of the General Alumni Association met last Friday morning and voted to send the secretary to attend the meeting of alumni secretaries to be held in San Francisco on the 7th and 8th of August, and authorized him to make arrangements to visit the alumni on the Western coast and in the far Northwest.

Definite arrangements will be made with these alumni associations and the dates announced later.

ACTION BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The following statement was submitted to the Board of Regents by order of the Board of Directors of the General Alumni Association:

To the Honorable Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota:

Gentlemen: Impelled solely by a desire to promote the highest welfare of the Univer-

sity, the *Board of Directors of the General Alumni Association submits the following statements, and asks for the same the thoughtful consideration of your Honorable Board.

I.

We reaffirm our declaration of March 29th last, wherein we stated our belief as follows:

We believe that it would be:

(a) Very unwise to accept any gift, grant, devise or bequest, tendered with a condition depriving the Regents of absolute control of the gift.

(b) Very unwise to accept any kind of a gift, grant, devise or bequest which would even tend to remove the major part of graduate work (or undergraduate work) of any department from the University campus. By University campus we mean the University grounds in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

While there can be no objection to the University's accepting an endowment limited to the condition that the income be devoted to the specific purpose of graduate medical education and research, we believe that a limitation in the grant requiring that such work must for all time "be carried on" or "conducted and directed by the Regents from Rochester," or any other place remote from the University campus, is a dangerous and undesirable condition, in view of the nature and character of the work endowed, the human element involved, and the uncertainties of the future. We are opposed to accepting the Mayo grant unless this condition can be eliminated or substantially modified to the extent of vesting in the Regents the right and power at any time to remove and transfer elsewhere the work and the expenditure of the income of the endowment, whenever in the judgment of the Regents, by reason of a deterioration or failure of clinical or laboratory material or for other good and sufficient reasons, such removal should become necessary or desirable.

The possibility of such a contingency was distinctly recognized and provided for in the original proposition from the Drs. Mayo, in substantially the way above suggested.

II.

Since it has always been the wise custom of the Board of Regents to refer all matters, involving departure from traditional procedure, to the legislature, and ask for authority to act, and—

Since there are very grave doubts, in the

minds of many, as to whether there is sufficient authority in existing laws to permit of the proposed agreement with the Mayo Foundation, and there are so many citizens of the state who question both the wisdom and the propriety of the terms of the proposed agreement;

It is our judgment, that entering into the proposed arrangement, committing the state, for all time to come, to principles which have never been passed upon by the legislature, involves the danger that the legislature or the courts may overrule such action, an outcome which we fear would be unspeakably disastrous; and

Since there can be no serious consequences occasioned by a delay necessary to ask for legislative authority, which would be readily granted to any reasonable request of the Regents;

We earnestly request the Board of Regents to delay action, until they can submit plans to the legislature, and ask for specific authority to enter into the proposed arrangement on behalf of the state.

III.

We cannot help feeling that if the proposed agreement is to be adopted, the presence of Dr. William J. Mayo on the Board of Regents, involving as it may and almost surely must, a conflict of interests with himself, in his various capacities as a private individual, a member of the Mayo clinic, one of the founders, and a member of the Board of Regents, is fraught with dangerous possibilities to the future growth and welfare of our medical school.

Whether contrary to law or not, we believe that such a situation is contrary to public policy and the highest interests of the institution of which you are the guardians and trustees.

Respectfully submitted,
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
By.....Secretary.

*There has been no opportunity to consult the general alumni body.

PRESENT STATUS OF THE MAYO PROPOSITION.

Last Wednesday the Regents, with ten members present, voted unanimously to adopt the plan published in the last previous issue of the Weekly relating to the agreement between the Board of Regents and the Mayo Foundation. The agreement was adopted without modification and the officers of the Board of Regents were directed to execute the contract in behalf of the University. This contract covers a period of six years and if neither the University nor the Mayos give notice of a desire to terminate the arrangement before five years after the date of the execution of the same, the contract becomes permanent.

Briefly stated, the contract provides:

First. That during this trial period of six years the million and a half represented by the Foundation shall be invested and reinvested and the income added to the principal.

Second. That the Regents shall establish an annual budget for carrying on work at Rochester which during this trial period will be supported by direct contribution of the Mayo clinic.

Third. At any time before the expiration of five years after the date of the contract, either party may terminate the same by giving a year's notice.

Fourth. If neither party gives notice of desire to terminate the contract, the University comes into possession of the money which is now held by trustees for the Foundation, and, it is generally agreed, is obligated to use the same for the promotion of medical education and research at Rochester, Minn., for all time to come.

Fifth. The place for carrying on the graduate medical instruction and research work with the endowment income shall be Rochester, Minnesota. This condition is not to be construed to mean that all of the net income of the endowment fund shall be spent in the city of Rochester. Whilst the work will be there maintained, and its medical and scientific work will be conducted and directed by the Board of Regents from Rochester, appropriations from the income of the endowment fund may be used for the promotion of medical research anywhere within or outside the state of Minnesota for any work of medical investigation.

Sixth. The contract provides that during the trial period of six years, the University shall have free access and use of the material owned by the clinic, to the clinic itself and to the use of buildings necessary to carry on the work proposed.

Seventh. After the expiration of this trial period of six years, the University will have the money but no provision whatever is made for giving the University access to any of the facilities now offered by the Mayo clinic.

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE MAYO MATTER.

The Regents announced a public hearing, upon the latest statement concerning the proposed Mayo affiliation, for ten o'clock Saturday, June 5th. There were about twenty-five or thirty present.

Dr. Greene was the first one to speak and he was under fire of questions from Regent Butler and others for nearly two hours. Among others who spoke were C. J. Rockwood, S. P. Rees, W. I. Gray, Chas. F. Keyes, C. J. Traxler, Dr. Morris of Hopkins, George D. Head and Mr. Day. The secretary of the General Alumni Association presented the resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors of that association the preceding evening, which are published elsewhere in this issue.

Among the points that were brought out by those who spoke were:

That the document under consideration was clumsy and that there was a question as to its meaning in some things.

That it was an apology and argument rather than a contract.

Mr. Traxler pointed out to the Regents, in a very friendly way, the possibility of simplifying the document so that it could not

be misunderstood, and suggested that simply a deed of gift from the Mayos to the Regents and an acceptance from the Regents would serve all the purposes which this lengthy document would serve and serve these purposes much better. He also stated emphatically, that he believed that the provision allowing the Mayos to withdraw their offer at any time within the first five years of the trial period was not good business.

Mr. Rockwood argued for a trial of the proposition on the ground that public policy required that this opportunity to do graduate work should not be lost to medical science. In answer to questions asked, Mr. Rockwood stated clearly, that it was his judgment that the meaning of the contract was that a little of the income might be used at some other place than Rochester, but that it was the clear purpose and intent of the instrument that most of the income should be used at Rochester. Further, when questioned, he admitted frankly that he did not think that the agreement should be entered into as a permanent agreement unless some provision was made allowing the Regents to use the money in other places than Rochester should the future prove it unwise to spend the money mainly at Rochester.

The two points which were brought out in the questioning of Mr. Rockwood were made very clear by other speakers, who pointed out the great danger of entering into any permanent agreement which would preclude the Regents' spending the money at any other place than Rochester.

While Regent Butler insisted that the agreement meant that anything less than 100 per cent of the income might be spent elsewhere than Rochester, upon the statement by Mr. Rockwood that such was not his interpretation, Mr. Butler practically acknowledged that Mr. Rockwood was right.

Another startling feature was brought out by the charts presented by Mr. Day, which showed clearly, that under the terms of the proposed contract, the University would have no right to the use of material gathered by the clinic, nor access to the clinic itself, nor to any of the hospitals and buildings controlled by the Mayo clinic after the expiration of the trial period. This point, made by Mr. Day, was acknowledged by President Snyder of the Board of Regents.

Various other minor matters were brought out in connection but the main emphasis was laid upon the objection that, under the proposed agreement, the Regents would be for all time compelled to maintain the chief work done under the Foundation at Rochester, regardless of what condition might arise making such an arrangement undesirable.

We have commented elsewhere upon the attitude of a member of the Board in his cross examination of those who were there to present their views in response to the invitation of the Board.

AN OBJECTION AND AN ANSWER.

The following letters were ordered, by the Board of Directors, printed in this issue of the Weekly:

June 4, 1915.

Editor of the Alumni Weekly: I think that you need not trouble to carry my name on your subscription books next year for the Alumni Weekly.

I appreciate that the paper has done good work in the past in behalf of many things in which the University was interested, but I cannot continue my support of a paper that chooses to take so partisan an attitude as the Weekly has seen fit to assume in the Mayo affiliation question. It has been commonly said around the campus, by people who attended the hearings, that the Twin City papers gave much fairer and more impartial reports of the hearings at St. Paul than the Weekly, which confined itself very largely to presenting at disproportionate length the statements of one side—and that the side opposed by the responsible University authorities. Also I believe that it cannot be gainsaid that the Weekly (while not perhaps taking sides openly), threw the preponderance of its influence in favor of the outrageous Guilford bill—one of the most subversive measures (from the standpoint of University interest ever brought before a legislature. The failure of the Weekly to oppose that bill with every argument at its disposal was most deplorable.

For the Weekly, in a year when it was peculiarly hard for the University to get fair play from the legislature, to constitute itself the organ (in all but name) of a coterie of disgruntled medical men, who were making the task of the administration very much harder, is something which I cannot characterize as a loyal and creditable proceeding.

Very sincerely yours,

WM. STEARNS DAVIS.

June 7, 1915.

Professor Wm. Stearns Davis,
University of Minnesota.

My Dear Professor Davis: Your letter of June 4th has been received. We shall of course cancel your subscription as directed. But we do not feel that we can allow such misrepresentations as your letter contains to go without word of protest.

For your concession that the Weekly has done "good work in the past" we thank you. It is very comforting to know that we are not wholly black.

Do you appreciate the fact that this good work, with which I presume you include the freeing of the University from the Board of Control supervision (which President Northrop calls the second most important event of his administration), the raising of faculty salaries one-third, and the securing of the greater campus, were not secured without a fight, and I use the word advisedly, for these things were won against the fiercest opposition of a large portion of the Board of Regents—some even going so far as to lobby on the floor of the legislature against the increase in salaries and the greater campus proposition, and that the Weekly was the right hand of the alumni in their struggle for these bigger and better things for the University?

It was only because those in charge of the Weekly had the moral courage to stand up and fight when their motives were impugned and they were misrepresented that the University won out and entered upon a new period of development and prosperity.

Do the members of the faculty want the alumni publication censored by the University administration, and simply say amen to everything that it put forward with the administration's stamp of approval? If this is what they want they should ask the Regents to establish such a publication, subsidize it liberally, secure some alumnus who can be "controlled" and place him in charge, for the alumni will never provide such a publication themselves.

You don't know the Minnesota spirit if you judge it to be so mean and servile.

Now, as to the reports of the hearings upon the Guilford bill. The Weekly's reports, despite false rumor, were the fairest and most complete published. To appreciate this you must recognize three things: First, that those who favored the bill were well prepared and argued consistently (even though you may think mistakenly), for their side. Second, for the most part, the opposition was not so prepared. Most of the speakers contented themselves with saying that they were against the bill because it showed lack of confidence in the Regents, their talk simply carried such force as their personality entitled it to—it could not be reported intelligently. Third, at the first public hearing in St. Paul, there was almost nothing said against the bill. At the first hearing granted by the Regents, upon the Mayo proposal, there was almost nothing said in its favor, and at the second hearing, last Saturday, there was only one man who would suggest that even a trial should be had, and he said that a change ought to be made before any permanent arrangement should be entered into.

It is true that the Weekly did (solely out of consideration for the Regents) fail to say anything about the extremely partisan attitude which a member of the Board took, at these various hearings, cross-examining, badgering, and repeatedly attempting to trip up and to confuse, with mere technicalities, speakers who advocated the passage of the bill and who opposed the Mayo proposition.

It is a fact that many who would have been glad to appear at later hearings, to speak against the Mayo proposition, have been deterred from doing so because they would not subject themselves to such a humiliating experience.

At the public hearing (committee of the whole of Board of Regents) last Saturday, men who were present were shamefully abused and attacked; their motives were impugned and their loyalty to the University questioned in a way that could not have been more marked had there been a deliberate and prearranged plan to publicly humiliate them.

It is a sorry day for the University when citizens are treated so that they prefer to forego what they feel to be their duty, rather than to run the danger of being humiliated

when attempting to speak their minds upon matters upon which the public has been asked for advice. The University is in a bad way when such a state of affairs exists and if the alumni do not speak out in protest there is no one else likely to speak.

Do you, as a faculty member, believe that the University would be better off if there was no body of loyal alumni to raise a voice of protest when things are going wrong?

In regard to the Guilford bill. The University belongs to the people of the state, and is not the private property of the Board of Regents. The people of the state have a right to speak when they please and how they please, and, in the end, nothing could be more disastrous to the welfare of the University than for its friends to fight the people of the state when they undertake to speak, upon matters which involve principles that have never before been settled. For the Weekly to have taken a partisan attitude and opposed the bill would have been absolutely fatal to the influence which the alumni exert in this state in behalf of the University.

We call your attention to the fact that the administration, in its latest argument, accompanying the latest draft of the Mayo proposition, takes particular pains to point out that this agreement is in accord with the provisions of the Holmberg-Sageng bill (Guilford bill in House) which was passed by the Senate, but did not come to vote in the House. The provisions of that bill must have been sound or the Regents would hardly have taken pains to comply with its provisions—since, legally, it had no force or standing.

The charge that the Weekly constituted itself the organ of a "coterie of disgruntled medical men" is as uncalled for as it is untrue. The Weekly did stand by these men when they were being attacked and their loyalty to the University questioned. It pointed out their past service to the University as evidence that they were entitled to have their present activity considered honest and actuated by the highest motives—as we know it was. These "disgruntled" medical men constitute about ninety per cent of the physicians of Minnesota. Do you mean to charge practically the whole medical profession of the state with being "disgruntled"?

When these medical men were charged with being hysterical, with doing graduate work in Vienna and coming back "with a certificate and a beer breath," and of being actuated solely by jealousy of the Mayo clinic, and it was said that patients in public hospitals, with which many of these physicians were connected, were "treated like swine," it was time for some one to speak, and we are glad that we spoke, and we should speak again did we know that such speaking would be our last official act.

Some things can't be condoned. Decency is decency, and these men had earned the right to decent treatment from all who are interested in the welfare of the University. Their gift of time and service far transcends that

offered by the Mayos and it was given freely and without entangling limitations.

In substance, if not in exact words, you charge the Weekly with being disloyal to President Vincent. We challenge you to produce your evidence, from the printed pages of the Weekly. There cannot be found, in a number of the Weekly printed since it was first announced that he had accepted the offer of the presidency, a word that can be construed as other than loyal and friendly to the president, for whom the writer personally, has the highest regard and a genuine affection.

In this Mayo matter, the General Alumni Association has taken a position, based upon general principles which we believe to be sound, but which have been interpreted as opposition to the administration. We have voiced our belief in a fair, dignified and wholly helpful spirit. We have printed the evidence submitted on both sides, impartially, and with the sole desire to set forth the real facts. This, we believe, involves no disloyalty to the University or the administration.

But if your idea of loyalty is a blind following of a leader, in a military sense, then we are not loyal and never will be and we glory in the fact. With the alumni, the institution comes first and we stand ready to fight, if need be, any man or any set of men, or in the face of any odds for what we believe to be the highest interests of the University.

You certainly ought to know that any man who has dared to ask a question, indicating an independent attitude of mind, in regard to the Mayo proposal, has been immediately put down as an enemy of the administration, and that to avoid suspicion of being in league with the "disgruntled" medical men, it has been necessary to acclaim every new proposition put forth as absolutely faultless. The wisdom of the opposition has been already justified in the concessions made in response to that opposition, and the president has admitted in personal conversation, that the remainder of what the alumni have desired is desirable, though he did not believe it possible to secure the concession—even though that concession was provided for in the original draft of the proposed agreement.

We believe that time will convince even those who are now most strongly in favor of the proposed agreement, that they were mistaken.

Do you know that the present president of the Board of Regents was a director in the General Alumni Association in the days when the things referred to in the first part of this letter were being done. He was one of the most active and most valuable workers and did not consider it disloyal to the institution to oppose the Regents in what he thought to be the interests of the University. He even drew a law, at the request of the alumni, seriously hampering the individual freedom of members of the Board of Regents, which passed the legislature before the members of the Board knew that it contained such a provision.

The Board is now made up of just as loyal members as he was. They do not feel that

in urging a respectful consideration of their views, they are disloyal to him, one of their own number, and one they are proud to have at the head of the governing body of the University.

If you believe that the alumni of Minnesota should stand in sturdy loyalty for the University and what they believe to be best for the institution, we think that your place is with us; you will find that while we refuse to be always bound by what the administration desires, we always fight fair and always for what we believe to be the highest interests of Minnesota.

We are willing to concede your honesty of purpose in writing the letter you did—we simply ask you to credit us with a similar honesty of purpose and a reasonable right to use our common sense as to what is best for the University.

Very truly yours,

E. B. JOHNSON.

DINNER IN HONOR OF DR. FOLWELL.

Eighty-six alumni, practically all graduating before '85, during the administration of Dr. Folwell, sat down at the dinner given in his honor on Alumni Day. Never before have there been so many graduates of the earlier days together. The dinner was given in Shevlin Hall. The alumni gathered promptly at 12 o'clock and nearly an hour was spent visiting with Dr. and Mrs. Folwell, and Professor Sanford who was also present as a guest on this occasion, and in the taking of moving pictures of the group. The day was fine and it is hoped that the pictures may come out well. One hundred and seventy-five feet of film was made, a little over one hundred feet of this was taken outside the building and the balance at the table.

As Dr. Folwell had to leave early, about the middle of the dinner Mr. Miner, of the class of '75, the earliest graduate present at this meeting, spoke for a little while in appreciation of the services of Dr. Folwell to the University, the state, and especially to the alumni who were privileged to know him and to graduate in the days when he was president. Mr. Miner spoke very feelingly and with genuine appreciation.

Dr. Folwell was deeply moved. He was called upon for a speech and responded by talking for a few moments of the early days. He spoke appreciatively of his colleagues on the faculty in the day of beginnings, particularly of Professors Walker, Brooks, Campbell, Beardsley and Peckham.

The alumni expressed their hearty appreciation of the opportunity to meet and greet Dr. and Mrs. Folwell and after Dr. Folwell had finished speaking Miss Sanford was called on and spoke for a very few minutes in appreciation of Dr. Folwell's services to the University. She said in substance that while she appreciated all of the great services which Dr. Folwell had rendered the University and the state, she felt that in one thing more than any other he had left his impress upon the early days of the institution—his character as a cultured Christian gentleman, always kindly, always considerate, always gen-

tlemanly under all circumstances, had left an impression upon the University and the men and women of Minnesota who had come in contact with him, that would never lose its influence. Just before Dr. Folwell left the room the alumni rose to their feet and cheered heartily to express their appreciation of Mrs. Folwell who was present.

After Dr. Folwell left the room the alumni continued and various members of the earlier classes told of the early days of the University:

There were a dozen others present whose names were not secured.

1875—J. E. Miner.

1876—Martha Butler Childs, Robert H. Crafts, Lewis S. Gillette, Wm. E. Leonard, C. E. Thayer, Mrs. Jessie Sweat Ladd, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Currie.

1877—Matilda Campbell Wilkin, Joel N. Childs, W. S. Pardee, Stephen Mahoney.

1878—Myron D. Taylor.

1879—Wm. L. Bassett, Chelsea J. Rockwood, Miss Rockwood, Marion H. Roe, Etta Thompson Gould, Willis M. West.

1880—Horace B. Greeley, Andrew Holt, Elizabeth House, Bessie Lawrence McGregor, Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Rankin, Harvey P. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Williams.

1881—Geo. S. Grimes, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Jenkinson, Emma Grimes.

1882—Albert Hall, Emma Hendrickson Lyford, Henry F. Nachtrieb, Rasselas H. Prosser.

1883—Robert M. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Edson S. Gaylord, Kate Kennedy Barr, Charles F. Sidener.

1884—Belle M. Bradford, Bessie Laythe Scovell, Emma Zwinggi.

1885—Howard S. Abbott.

1886—Mary Powell Webster, Wm. F. Webster.

1888—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Anderson, E. B. Johnson, Ima Winchell Stacy.

W. H. Hoyt, '90; Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Cross, '91, '92; H. G. Wyvell, '91; Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Gray, '92; Dr. Thomas B. Hartzell, '93; Grace Bradford, '94; A. U. Mayland, '95; Charles F. Keyes, '96; Mrs. O. J. Evans, '97; Louis R. Frankel, '97; B. S. Adams, '98; C. H. Christopherson, '98; A. B. Church, '91; Harry E. Gerrish, '05; F. D. Calhoun, '07; E. C. Higbie, '07; C. S. Wilson, '08; Geo. P. Gurley, '10; Manly Haynes, '11; Robert Wilson, '12.

CONFERENCE WITH OUT OF TOWN ALUMNI.

As previously announced, the Board of Directors held a meeting on the morning of Alumni Day with out of town alumni who had been invited in for the purpose. The reason for calling this conference was the criticism to which the University has been subjected, particularly during the past few months. It was hoped that the bringing together of representative alumni from various parts of the state would enable the Board of Directors to get a better idea of the situation in the state and so be in better position to insure alumni effort being expended in the way most profitable for the highest interests of the University.

There were present from outside the membership of the Board the following: Bertram S. Adams, Hibbing; Conrad H. Christopherson, Luverne; Arthur B. Church, Long Prairie; Christopher Graham, Rochester; George P. Gurley, Pipestone; Wm. H. Hoyt, Duluth; A. U. Mayland, Albert Lea; W. I. Norton, Minneapolis; A. W. Rankin, Minneapolis; C. J. Rockwood, Minneapolis; Willis M. West, Grand Rapids; Chester S. Wilson, Stillwater; Robert Wilson, St. Paul; Henry G. Wyvell, Breckenridge.

Some dozen others had expressed their determination to be present if circumstances would permit, but business engagements and cases in court prevented these men from taking part in a conference in which they expressed themselves as very greatly interested.

The conference resulted in presenting to the Board many suggestions that ought to be valuable to the alumni in promoting the interests of the University out in the state. A committee of seven, to include the president, secretary, and treasurer of the association, was authorized to be named to consider matters brought up at this meeting and to make a special study of the situation with the idea that another conference would be called some time in the fall.

One idea was dominant throughout, and that was that the alumni should direct their efforts to letting the people of the state know the real facts about the University, in order that the people might be in better position to judge the merits of the various plans put forth by the University administration for University extension and development.

This effort by the Board is a distinct and positive move toward trying to bring into the work of the Alumni association the personal counsel and help of representative alumni from all portions of the state.

The Board appreciates more than it can well say, the sacrifice which these men made in giving the time necessary to attend the meeting.

ALUMNI DAY DOINGS.

Alumni Day of 1915 was ideal from the standpoint of weather. Succeeding as it did cold rainy days and preceding another rainy day, it looked as though the "weather man" had tried to pick a beautiful day for the alumni.

At noon about one hundred alumni gathered at the Minnesota Union building to lunch together and eighty-six gathered at Shevlin Hall in honor of Dr. Folwell. After luncheon the alumni adjourned to Northrop Field where a baseball game was played between the faculty and the alumni, the alumni winning by a score of 5 to 3.

The baseball game was followed by a polo match in which the following individuals took part: C. W. Armstrong, A. E. Emerson, H. G. Zavoral, C. S. Kauffman, E. D. Anderson, K. P. Gregg, T. D. Gregg and F. P. Burgan.

The men on these teams were equipped with dummy horses, through which the body

of the rider passed, the dummy being suspended from the rider's waist. Each man was equipped with a croquet mallet and got into the game with spirit. One team represented Oxford and the other the University of Minnesota, the Oxford team winning by a score of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 2. Mr. Robinson of this city, who had had considerable experience with polo in the West, refereed the game. The game caused no end of amusement and proved to be a real hit.

Following the field day sports the alumni, led by the fife and drum corps, George N. Morgan Corps of the G. A. R., marched about the campus and returned to the Union building, to attend the reception given by the faculty and officers of the association, assisted by the officers of the Alumnae Club. The large room was comfortably filled and everybody seemed to thoroughly enjoy themselves. Tea was served by the ladies. The Alumnae Club had a table in one corner of the room from which they dispensed information concerning the plans of the alumnae to furnish and equip Rosemary lodge, the old Winchell House on State street.

Following the reception came the dinner which was THE event of the Alumni Day celebration. Three hundred and fifty sat down at the tables in the beautiful new dining room of the Minnesota Union building. The "Knights of the Long Table" were in charge of the "ginger jar" during the dinner, and led in the singing of songs and the giving of yells. Many of the classes entered into the spirit of the occasion, and got up yells of their own, which added greatly to the zest of the occasion.

"Bob" Wilson, the former toastmaster, was at his best and introduced the speakers in a way to delight the audience. Mrs. Ima Winchell Stacy, '88, spoke briefly but very effectively, making a plea for the holding of commencement before the final examinations in order that the alumni might have an opportunity to see the University in action and that the students might come to feel an interest in the alumni of which body they are some day to be members. She also made a plea for the building up and retaining of a strong institutional spirit that would make the alumni rejoice at being able to come back for commencement.

John F. Nichols, of the law class of 1904, spoke upon the class secretary and the possibilities of keeping a class together and thoroughly loyal and wide-awake to the interests of the institution. Mr. Nichol's class has been probably the most successful single class in maintaining class reunions. This class began when they were freshmen and have not missed an annual banquet since that date. Practically every member of the class is either present at these reunions or is represented by a letter.

Professor Emeritus Maria L. Sanford spoke for a very few minutes making a plea for the alumnae to identify themselves with the Alumnae club and help the club to furnish Rosemary lodge, a task which the club has undertaken.

President Vincent talked upon the develop-

ment of the University during the past year and indicated some plans of development which it was hoped would be continued in the year to come. Unfortunately President Vincent's address was not written and we are unable to give it.

The special features introduced for the entertainment of the alumni included a repetition of the Chinese song by Harold Falk, Law '11, and the stunt put on last winter at the annual meeting by Arnold Guesmer, Law '02, and James C. Melville, Law '02. It is sufficient to say that these were appreciated as thoroughly as they were when first presented last February.

John Bergman, of the Elks' Glee club, northwestern sales agent of the Globe Register company, had kindly consented to assist the committee with his Schnitzelbank chart and chant. This brought down the house and as an encore a second edition of the chart with local applications was given which was vociferously applauded.

The class of '61, the drum corps of the Morgan Post, led the audience in singing "Marching Through Georgia."

The dinner closed with the singing of "Minnesota," and as the crowd moved from the room in order to allow it to be cleared of tables and chairs for the dance, it was met at the door by Alderman Chase's elephant which had all the appearances of having just escaped from Barnum's circus and looking for trouble.

The moving pictures were a fizzle. The operator who had been employed to operate the machine ducked before the time came for showing the pictures and there was nothing doing. It was an unfortunate feature but one which could not have been foreseen.

As soon as the dining room was cleared, those who had been patiently waiting for the dance returned to the lower regions where excellent music and a good dance program had been prepared. The dancing was kept up until twelve o'clock when lights were turned off and everybody went home apparently happy and satisfied with the celebration.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

Commencement week from the standpoint of weather, was not an entire success. With the exception of Alumni Day which was ideal, the week was cold and rainy.

The baccalaureate address was given in the University armory before a rather small audience by the Reverend J. E. Freeman of St. Mark's church, Minneapolis. The reading of the scripture, the prayer and the benediction were offered by the Reverend Mr. Swearingen of the House of Hope church of St. Paul.

Dr. Freeman spoke very effectively upon the debt which the outgoing class owed to the world and insisted that unless they were prepared to meet their obligation to the world, the world would be better off without them; that unless they recognized their obligation to the world their training would be of no benefit to the world.

Monday was Class Day and the senior class

went through the usual ceremonies which all alumni know so well from having once participated in such exercises.

Monday evening, Tuesday afternoon and Tuesday evening, the Ben Greet Players gave three performances at the University, two of them out on the campus and the third in the University armory.

Of Wednesday, Alumni Day, we have spoken in another place.

Thursday was Commencement Day. The address was given by President A. Ross Hill of the University of Missouri and degrees were conferred by President Vincent upon 692 individuals, 457 men and 235 women.

Bachelor of arts, 208, science 25; engineers, 37, bachelor of science, 44; agriculture: science, 42, home economics, 37, forestry, 6; law, 40; medical: doctor of medicine, 20, certificate, 13, nursing, 11; dentistry, 64; pharmacy: bachelor, 7, graduates in pharmacy, 23; mines, 12, chemical engineers, 2, bachelor of science in chemistry, 5; education: bachelor of arts, 35; master of arts, 38; master of science, 18; Ph. D., 5.

Honors and prizes were announced as follows:

Western intercollegiate conference medal, Boles A. Rosenthal.

Honor graduates of the military department to be reported to the adjutant general of the United States army and the adjutant general of the Minnesota National Guard—cadet colonel, Theron G. Methven; cadet lieutenant colonel, Harry A. Warner; cadet majors, John H. Gammell, James Hartney, Howard Weigel; cadet captains, Leigh C. Boss, Frank McFadden, Alfred C. Ott; cadet first lieutenants, Fletcher Rockwood, Hubert W. Kennedy.

Honors in public speaking, Carl W. Painter; Einar Hoidale public speaking certificates, Wendell L. Burns, Harry D. Campbell, Edward H. Chapman, Howard L. Hall, Frank E. Morse, Rupert D. O'Brien, Carl W. Painter.

Degrees with distinction: Anthropology, Robert R. Thompson; animal biology, Geneste Muller; education, Jessie L. Burrall; English, Earle H. Balch, Aldena A. Carlson; French, Florence E. Bernhardt; History, Thorgny Carlson, Sybil I. Fleming, Walter H. Stowe; Law, Ray A. Brown, Lawrence Jaques, David R. West; mathematics, Karl J. Holzinger; physics, Mildred R. Nelson; political science, Carl W. Painter, Rinehart J. Swenson; psychology, Frances E. Lowell.

Moses Marston scholarship, Vera B. Ford; Shevlin fellowships, science, literature and the arts, Frederick G. Tryon; agriculture, Arthur von Krogh Anderson; medicine, Charles A. Magoon; chemistry, Darwin May.

Prizes—Briggs prizes in foundry practice, first, Carroll E. Lewis; second, Edwin F. Jones; Frank H. Peavey prize, first, Vincent Fitzgerald; second, Russell W. Morse; third, Omar T. Pfeiffer.

Freshman-sophomore oratorical contest, first, Vincent Fitzgerald; second, John E. Dahlquist; third, Neil H. Swanson.

John S. Pillsbury prizes—first, Carl W. Painter; second, Hildegard E. Wanous; third, Kenneth V. Riley.

Alumni Weekly gold medal, Carl W. Painter; '89 Memorial prize in history, Thorgny Carlson, honorable mention, Samuel M. Ralston.

Frank O. Lawden prize of the Northern Oratorical league, Carl W. Painter; Dr. J. W. Bell prize in physical diagnosis, Richey L. Waugh; Rollin E. Cutts prize in surgery, Louis A. Mitchell.

REGENTS MEETING MINUTES.

The Board of Regents met at the office of the president June 9th at ten o'clock. All members of the Board except Regents Hammond and Mayo were present.

The minutes of the previous meeting and of various committee meetings were approved.

The report of the salary committee including promotions as recommended by the president was adopted. The recommendations for promotion were as follows:

To the rank of instructor, both in dentistry, E. G. Anderson and C. H. Bears.

To assistant professor, dentistry, G. Cooperman, R. W. Countryman, C. C. Flagstad, R. S. Maybury, William McDougall, M. C. Pattidge, C. H. Petri, W. A. Holl, C. R. Rudolph, J. F. Shelman; drawing and design, Harriet Goldstein; architecture, Roy C. Jones; history, A. C. Krey; physics, Louis W. McKeenan; structural engineering, F. H. McMillan; textiles and clothing, Mabel B. Trilling; foods and cookery, Grace I. Williams.

To associate professor, dentistry, P. J. Brekhus, E. C. Green, H. C. Lawton, A. A. Pagenkopf, G. W. Reynolds, Charles Wiethoff; horticulture, M. J. Dorsey; physics, Alois F. Kovarik.

To professor, physics, H. A. Erikson; dairy manufacture, R. M. Washburn; political science, J. S. Young.

Appointed assistant dean of the college of science, literature and the arts, E. E. Nicholson.

The following appointments were made, all appointments to begin August 1, 1915, unless otherwise specified:

Elmer E. Stoll, professor English, \$2,500; E. E. Nicholson, assistant dean of the college of science, literature and the arts, rank of professor; J. F. Dashiell, instructor in philosophy, \$1,400; James S. Mikesch, instructor in mathematics, \$1,200; Marcel Moraud, instructor in French, \$1,500; T. P. Giddings, instructor in public school music, \$800 for part time; Gertrude Reeves, instructor in piano-forte; Edmond Kraus, instructor in voice; Clifford S. Cooley, instructor in chemistry, \$1,000; Rewey Belle Inglis, instructor in English, University high school, \$250 for one class; Maude M. Shafer, assistant instructor in English, University high school, \$1,100; Elsie M. Smithies, assistant instructor in Latin, University high school, \$1,100; Maurice E. Lagaard, commercial test assistant, experimental engineering, \$900; Franklin E. McMillan to continue work upon the investigation of reinforced concrete beams and slabs in department of experimental engineering during vacation, \$200; R. Darwin May, Shevlin fellow in chemistry; Marjorie Mortland,

theme clerk and scholar, rhetoric, \$675; Donald Gilchrist, assistant in charge of loan desk, general library, September 1st, \$1,200; F. E. Clark, assistant school of mines, three months from June 7, 1915, \$65 a month; Richard M. Sanchez, assistant mines experiment station, June 10, \$840; O. D. Cunningham, Arthur R. Cade, Arnold Kirkpatrick, Elmer T. Fegan, Hugo Ringstrom, Clifford J. Rolle, Martin W. Lisse, Max Gilbert, assistants in chemistry, \$500 each; O. D. Dunbar, assistant in chemistry, \$300.

The following assistants in the department of economics were appointed, one year from August 1st—Sydney A. Patchin and J. E. Cummings, \$500 each, and L. J. Cochrane, \$600.

The following scholars were appointed, one year from August 1st—Economics, Harry D. Harper and Noel G. Sargent, \$225 each; Howard L. Hall and Harry L. Altman, \$175 each; rhetoric, Barbara Healy, Hildegarde Wanous, Mae P. Chesnut, Karl J. Holsinger, Arthur S. Nevins and Rewey Belle Inglis, \$225 each; Scandinavian, J. R. Rjelmstad, \$225; music, Gladys Jenness, \$225; English, Dagmar Doneghy, \$225; history, Jeanette Saunders, \$225; sociology and anthropology, Robert R. Thompson and Marion Robbins, \$225 each; German, Louise C. Frary and Camille E. Freund, \$225 each; astronomy, Hugh B. Wilcox, \$225; physics, Adolph Garben, \$225; comparative philology, John F. Eynck, \$225; animal biology, Elizabeth Robinson, Geneste Muller and L. G. Grant, \$225 each.

The list of candidates for graduation as submitted by the registrar was approved.

The resignations of Marjorie Wildes and Vivian Colgrove, library assistants, were accepted.

Leave of absence was granted to the following—David F. Swenson, for the ensuing year on half salary; A. A. Stomberg, second semester of ensuing year on full pay. At the request of Professor Notestein his leave of absence for the ensuing year was revoked without prejudice to an application to be made at some future time.

Various loans from the Ludden real estate loan fund were approved.

It was voted to appropriate \$5,500 to make the changes necessary to provide for the University dispensary in the basement of Millard hall. The superintendent of the hospital was authorized to make a charge of 10 cents per patient per visit to the free dispensary.

It was voted that a second representative of the general faculty be chosen from the laboratory departments to membership on the administrative board of the medical school, and that each representative serve hereafter for two years.

Military training was made compulsory in all colleges.

On the recommendation of the director of the summer school it was voted that no part of the general registration fee be refunded under any condition and that refunds may be made during the first week upon a pro rata basis of the amount paid for courses on recommendation of the director. No refunds will

be made to those who attend more than one week.

It was voted that the comptroller submit to the state auditor details of the request of an appropriation for remodeling the library and to ask that a portion of the appropriation be expended for metal shelving.

On recommendation of the director of general extension, it was voted that the University become a member of the national university extension association which is being organized.

It was voted to include \$4.25 in fees to cover gymnasium suits for all students required to take work in the department of physical education for men and \$— for gymnasium suits, towels, etc., for all students required to take work in the department of physical education for women.

The comptroller was ordered to prepare and approve a voucher authorized by the state board of control in favor of Charles L. Pillsbury for services rendered in preparing plans and specifications for the mechanical equipment of the chemistry building.

The comptroller was directed to confer with the attorney general and approve, if found to be a proper charge against the University, the payment of the state's portion for grading and paving in front of University property on Ashland avenue, St. Paul.

A committee previously appointed recommended that a reward of \$50 be offered for the capture and conviction of anyone found stealing copper bonds and copper cable from the inter-campus line, provided the attorney general should decide it not contrary to law.

It was voted to authorize the expenditure of \$5,100 for the purchase of printing equipment for the establishment of a laboratory for journalism; this amount to be replaced from profits on the printing plant.

The question of Saturday afternoon holidays for employes during the summer months was referred to Regent Rice, the president and comptroller, with power to act.

On taking up the Mayo proposition, Regent Butler moved that the request for delay made by the alumni and others be denied. On roll call all of the Regents present, except Regent Sommers, voted aye. Regent Sommers voted no. Then vote was taken authorizing the officers of the Board of Regents in behalf of the University, to execute the proposed agreement with the Mayos. All Regents present voted for this motion.

The Regents received a communication from the academic alumni which is printed elsewhere in this issue.

It was voted that the President of the University and the executive committee be authorized and directed, after conference with the graduate medical committee, to report recommendations for appointment to the Mayo Foundation staff of instruction. It was voted that the same committee report what changes, if any, should be made in the personnel of the faculty of the medical school.

It was "further resolved that the best interests of the University require that the new plans for developing the graduate medi-

cal work of the University should not hereafter be opposed by any member of the faculty of the medical school but on the other hand, should have the loyal support of all the members thereof."

The resignation of Dr. Charles Lyman Greene was received and it was voted to accept the same to take effect at once. The work of the school year having been completed, the comptroller was authorized to continue Dr. Greene on the payroll to the close of the present fiscal year.

AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

At a meeting of the agricultural committee of the Board of Regents, held at the president's office June 9th, it was voted to accept the resignation of Louise MacDanel as assistant professor of foods and cookery.

Professor Haecker, whose term had already been extended one year beyond the usual time of retirement, was again appointed for another year in order to enable Professor Haecker to continue some research work not yet completed.

The following appointments were made: Alice M. Biester, assistant professor of nutrition, \$1,600; E. B. Cleworth, instructor in agricultural engineering, \$1,140; Philip S. Jordan, instructor in animal husbandry, Morris agricultural school, \$1,600; J. T. E. Dinwoodie, assistant veterinarian with rank of instructor, \$1,600; L. V. France, assistant in beekeeping with rank of instructor, \$1,600; Dorney Vallean, research assistant with rank of instructor, horticulture, \$1,400; Frank J. Piemelsel, research assistant rust cereals, rank of instructor, half salary paid by the University, \$700; Roswell P. Ingram, seed inspector, \$1,200. All the foregoing appointments were for one year beginning August 1, 1915.

Solveig Magelssen, instructor in English, school of agriculture, 6 months, \$690; A. H. Larson, instructor in English, Crookston school of agriculture, 6 months, \$660; both appointments to take effect October 1st.

Bernice B. Smith, assistant preceptress and librarian, Crookston school of agriculture, 9 months from September 1st, \$675; Anna S. Olsen, assistant in home economics, Crookston school, 9 months from September 1st, \$900; Esther Lundquist, clerk in division of agronomy from June, \$60 a month; Moses Levine,

laboratory and field assistant in plant pathology, 2 months at \$75 a month.

It was voted to establish rank for the following members of the experiment station staff; it to be understood that this rank attaches to the position and not to the individual:

Assistant professor—C. W. Brown, Thomas M. McCall, Geo. J. Baker, F. E. Balmer, C. E. Brown, E. E. Chapman, R. L. Donovan, T. A. Erickson, A. B. Hostetter, C. F. Howard, T. B. McCulloch, W. A. McKerrow, R. S. Mackintosh.

Instructor—Margaret B. Baker, Mary L. Bull, H. M. Bush, E. B. Cleland, W. L. Cavert.

The following trips outside the state were approved—J. S. Montgomery to inspect two Percheron fillies with a view to purchase; F. L. Kennard or C. G. Solvig, to attend a meeting of the Great Plains Co-operative association at Mandan, N. D., July 14th; T. G. Paterson to select stock for class work; Dr. Whitcom to purchase cattle for Morris.

Certain changes in salaries were recommended for the staff.

It was voted to request the dean of the department of agriculture to formulate and present at the next meeting of the committee a statement of the general principles which control the staff of the agricultural extension division in its advice to farmers with respect to their organizations and industrial and commercial policies.

The comptroller was directed to make immediate provision for an adequate water supply at the Northwest school and station, Crookston.

The purchase of additional land for the Morris school was authorized.

It was voted that the University join in a request for the vacation of that portion of Market street which lies north of the Howard's Hill road, near the Northeast Experiment station, Duluth.

Various requisitions were approved.

ACADEMIC ALUMNI MEETING.

Last Monday, June 7th, a member of the academic alumni association asked President Pierce to call a meeting of that association for Alumni Day. Mr. Pierce agreed to preside at such a meeting if it was called and the newspaper announced that a meeting would be held on Alumni Day. The hour set was ten o'clock, the same hour set for the

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meeting of the Board of Directors of the General Alumni Association and guests, who had been invited in from over the state, for a conference. There were fifty-six present.

The following resolution was adopted:

"The Academic Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota, believing that the interest in and usefulness of the Minnesota General Alumni Association would be greatly increased if the Board of Directors of that association were elected directly by the members instead of by the subsidiary alumni association of the various colleges, which indirect method is so involved in its practical workings that it results in only an extremely small percentage of the association actually voting, do hereby request the directors of the Minnesota General Alumni Association to call a special meeting of the association not later than October 1, 1915, ten days' notice of which shall be given each member of the association, at which meeting amendments to the constitution of the General Alumni Association be submitted, which amendments shall provide for the direct nomination of the directors of the general association by the association members, through the mails, in general principles following:

"The method used in certain other college alumni associations which is as follows: Each member is sent a postal card on which he writes the names of ten (more or less) directors he wishes to nominate. These cards are returned to the secretary of the association, who picks out the twenty (more or less)

receiving the greatest number of nominating votes. Each member is then sent a postal card on which are printed the names of the twenty nominated, which postal card is returned to the secretary, with the names indicated of the ten (more or less) for whom he desires to vote.

"A plan like the above not only insures an expression from the alumni residing in the Twin Cities, but also those scattered throughout the state and the whole Northwest, and, as a result, increases the interest in the general association and adds to the influence of the directors because of the knowledge that they are elected directly and directly represent the whole three thousand alumni association members."

A second resolution indorsing the proposed Mayo affiliation was adopted by a vote of 30 to 18, as follows:

"The members of the University of Minnesota Academic Alumni Association in meeting assembled, wish to express to Drs. Will and Charles Mayo their appreciation of and gratitude for their most generous and noble offer to the University of Minnesota, which offer is virtually a gift of a million and a half dollars, and we further wish to express our approval of the course which has been pursued by the University Board of Regents in their endeavor to so work out the details of the proposed affiliation that the great possibilities for good which exist in it may be achieved and become realities."

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ing of this association, of which notice was sent to all of the alumni living in Minneapolis and St. Paul, there were 150 present, and officers were elected and representatives to the General Alumni Association board were chosen.

It was unfortunate that the hour fixed for this meeting was exactly the hour which had been announced for several weeks ahead for a meeting of the Board of Directors of the General Alumni Association and their guests invited in from over the state for a conference. There were about fifteen men present at this conference who were members of the Academic Alumni Association and who would have been glad to attend that meeting had it not been precluded by the conflict of hours.

MEETING OF THE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

The state dental association met at the University last Friday. There were fully 500 in attendance. The morning session was devoted to clinics and papers were presented by various noted specialists. Dr. Thomas B. Hartzell, research professor in oral hygiene, spoke on "What shall we do with pulpless teeth?" Dr. George M. Damon, Dent. '07, was elected vice president of the association and Dr. M. E. Ernst, '09, was elected secretary.

PRESIDENT VINCENT'S SUMMER PLANS.

President George E. Vincent leaves Saturday evening, June 12th, to attend the 30th reunion of his class at Yale. He will confer in Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Philadelphia with men who are being considered for positions at the University of Minnesota. He will also deliver the Commencement address at the University of West Virginia, Morgantown, W. Va., and meet some other engagements.

June 25th he will attend a conference of dental college deans and University Presidents in Chicago. He expects to return to Minneapolis June 26th and to be at home until toward the end of August when he will attend in San Francisco meetings of the Association of American Universities and the National Association of State Universities.

DR. BURTON BUSY.

Dr. Burton is moving about so much that he finds that mail is frequently delayed in reaching him. During the summer his headquarters will be at his summer home, Dublin, N. H. On the 8th of May Dr. Burton spoke before the annual dinner of the Booksellers and Publishers in New York City. Later he made a number of commencement addresses including Sweet Briar College, Virginia; The Gunnery School in Connecticut, and the Laurel School in Cleveland. This last named date was June 7th. After that he went immediately to his home in New Hampshire. Dr. Burton will lecture for a week in July at the state teachers college in Greeley, Colorado, and a week in August at the summer school in Boise, Idaho.

WEDDINGS AND ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Ringsred, of Duluth, have announced the engagement of their daughter

Ruth Eugene, '09, to Mr. Walter H. Benson, of Wausau, Wis. Mr. Benson is professor of chemistry at the Duluth Central High School.

Julian P. Fanham, Eng. '11, and Helen Marie Rayley were married Saturday, May 29, in this city.

Miss Alice P. Washburn, a former student, and Phillips Byfield of Newton, Mass., were married June 1 in this city. The bride is a daughter of Professor and Mrs. Frederick L. Washburn. Mr. and Mrs. Byfield will be at home to friends after August 15 at 103 Charles Bank Road, Newton, Mass.

Florence June Robinson, '14, and John E. Westlake were married Wednesday evening, June 2, in this city.

George S. Houston, Jr., Eng. '02, and Dorothy Elizabeth Woollett were married Wednesday, June 2.

Ralph Capron, a former student of the University, and Dorothy Harrington, both of this city, were married June 2. Mr. and Mrs. Capron will be at home to friends after July 1 at 2628 Humboldt avenue south.

Jenness E. Frear, Eng. '10, and Helen Eddy, '10, were married June 12 in this city.

BIRTH.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Phinney, '02, of Duluth, a son, Lawrence Whitten Phinney, Easter morning, April 4, 1915. Mrs. Phinney was formerly Miss Franc Maud Lawrence, of Minneapolis.

DEATH OF DR. CATES.

Dr. A. B. Cates, professor of obstetrics in the school of medicine, died at Clearwater Lake, Wednesday, June 9. Dr. Cates was sixty-one years old. He was a graduate of Harvard medical school and had pursued graduate work at Berlin and Vienna. Dr. Cates had been connected with the medical department from its very beginning, first as adjunct professor, later as professor of obstetrics. He was acting head of the department at the time of his death. It is said that Dr. Cates was responsible for the securing of the Elliot Memorial hospital for the University, as it was his influence that secured the bequest which made the erection of this hospital possible.

He is survived by his widow and five children. Two of his daughters, Helen and Catherine, are graduates of the University—Helen of the class of '13 and Catherine of the present graduating class. His brother, Alton M. Cates, graduated in 1894.

LEWIS INSTITUTE TAKES INTER-SCHOLASTIC MEET.

The interscholastic meeting held on Northrop Field Saturday, May 29, was won by the Lewis Institute of Chicago. Shattuck Military school of Faribault, Minn., was second and West high of Minneapolis, third. The points scored by these three schools were 25½, 19¼, 19. St. Paul Central and Rice Lake, Wis., tied for fourth place.

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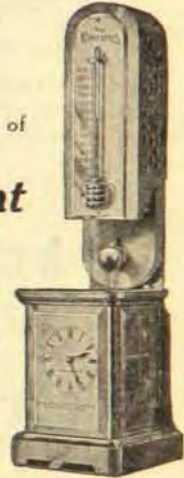
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SHORT HORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

George J. Baker, of the department of agriculture, who is secretary of the Minnesota Short Horn Breeders' association, announces a meeting of this association to be held at Montevideo, Minn., June 17 and 18.

PERSONALS.

'98, '03.—Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Pfeiffer, of Havana, N. D., spent a short time at the University last week. Mr. Pfeiffer is engaged in banking at Havana. Mrs. Pfeiffer was Josie M. Whittemore, '93.

'02.—Wm. A. Alexander, who is located at Brockton, Mont., Route No. 1, writes of his experiences as a homesteader in that state. Mr. Alexander took a homestead in a district where the odd numbered sections belong to a railway company and very few sales have yet been made, so the neighbors are few and far between. The roads are in anything but a desirable condition and the markets twenty-four miles away are really much further on account of the condition of the roads. Mr. Alexander has been going through the experiences of frontier life with all the disadvantages which attend such an existence in a pioneer country. In spite of the difficulties, however, Mr. Alexander is getting well established and is really making progress. He will be able to prove up within a year. He invites all his friends who really want a taste of pioneer life to locate in his part of the country.

'02.—Louis Rask, a designing engineer with the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y., visited Minneapolis in business a few days ago. Mr. Rask has already returned to his work at Schenectady.

'09.—E. Genevieve Lewis, secretary of the class of 1909, is now living in the Alberta Apartments, 118 Locust avenue, Long Beach, Cal. She will not return to the city for a year, probably.

'10 Ed.—A. P. Hodapp, who has been engaged in work as superintendent of schools at Eagle Lake, has accepted a position as teacher of economics, civics and history in the central high school of St. Paul. His St. Paul address is 1085 Dayton Ave.

'10 Eng.—C. M. Jespersen is now with the Alabama Power company at Birmingham, Ala.

'10—Mrs. H. Mathison, of Alden, Minn., attended the exercises of commencement week. Mrs. Mathison was formerly Grace Sinder-son.

'11 Eng.—A. S. Chapman had a part in getting the transcontinental telephone circuits ready for their opening. The Telephone Review issued an edition called the "Triumph of science edition," announcing the success-

ful opening of the transcontinental lines. Mr. Chapman is engineer in the transmission and protection department, and reports that many more widely scattered large cities are to be tied together with the type of circuits used on the above system.

'11 Eng.—I. Kvitrud, instructor in the department of drawing and descriptive geometry, will re-enter the employ of Splady, Albee, and Smith, general contractors, as engineer and estimator.

'11 C. E.—E. J. Miller is now located at Big Stone City, So. Dak. A son four months old gives promise of becoming an engineer.

'11—Bess Bois Shannon, who is at present with the United Film Service, 130 West 46th St., New York City, has had a varied experience since she arrived in New York last July. Miss Shannon started in as head of the new playground at Tuxedo, one of the most beautiful and aristocratic colonies in the east. In October she returned to New York City and became assistant press agent for the Liebler Company, one of the largest theatrical companies in New York. Her duties brought her into personal contact with Mrs. Pat Campbell, Mlle. Nazimova, Phyllis Neilson Terry and Emily Stevens. Among the plays with which Miss Shannon's duties brought her in specially close touch were "The Garden of Paradise," and the poetical dramatization of Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tale, "The Little Mermaid." After the Liebler company "went broke," Miss Shannon became press agent for Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and Miss Elsie de Wolfe who were opening the Strand Roof Garden, a position which she held until a few weeks ago when she became assistant in the publicity department of the United Film Service.

'13—Ruth Hanson, who has been teaching at Alden, Minn., is spending the summer at her home in this city. Her city address is 2118 Fourteenth avenue north.

'14—Mr. Willoughby M. Babcock has recently been awarded a Thayer Fellowship in the Graduate School of Arts and Science in Harvard University, for research in history.

'15—Earl H. Balch has been awarded a University scholarship in the graduate school for study in English.

'15 C. E.—L. N. Mitchell has taken a position as assistant engineer on the construction of a concrete railroad viaduct for the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. R. at Marshalltown, Iowa.

Professor Krey, of the department of history, made the address before the graduating class of the high school at Crosby, Minn., last week. Professor Krey spoke upon the new duties imposed upon the people of the United States by contingencies which have

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arisen in connection with the great war in Europe.

A. B. Van Deusen, graduate student in the department of physics, who has been taking work in radio signalling in the department of electrical engineering, gave a talk before the Minneapolis Wireless club on the new Kolster direct reading recrometer and wavemeter.

DR. GREENE'S RESIGNATION DEMANDED.

It is common knowledge about the University that Dr. Charles Lyman Greene, who has been the chief objector to the Mayo affiliation, was asked, by the Regents, to resign.

This fact, taken in connection with the resolution of the regents, published elsewhere in this issue, is viewed with real concern by many, even among those who favored the affiliation. The question is being asked, "Are members of the faculty to be denied the right to speak their convictions upon matters of vital moment to the departments with which they are connected, because they happen to oppose the program which the Regents afterward decide to adopt?"

At a meeting of the members of Dr. Greene's department, held last Thursday

night, there was distinctly not a happy feeling in evidence. The members did not, as was reported in the daily papers, fall in with the proposition but debated whether to protest this action of the regents themselves, or to refer the matter to the general faculty for consideration. It was finally decided to do the latter.

A committee was appointed to draft resolutions of appreciation for the services of Dr. Greene and of regret at his severance of his connection with the department and the University.

Dr. Greene has been for many years one of the most valuable members of the medical faculty, and was at one time offered the deanship of the school. He refused the offer because the Regents would not give him certain assurances, concerning the future development of the school, which he desired.

His resignation is a distinct loss to the school which he has helped to place on its present high standard.

The second installment of the important committee report is crowded out of this issue. It will be given in the first number next fall.

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