

MINNESOTA

ALUMNI

WEEKLY



Academic Alumni Meeting
Education Alumni Meeting
Dean Coffman's Letter
Illinois-Minnesota Game

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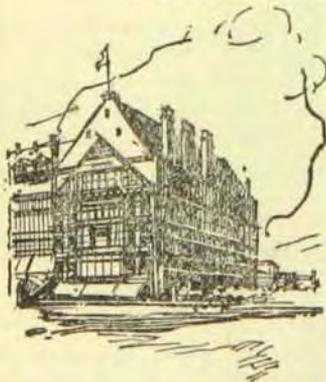
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MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

COMES BACK IN FRENCH UNIFORM

James H. Baker, '13, is back in this country, having been recently discharged from the French Army as a second lieutenant. When war broke out Baker tried to get into the U. S. army and was six times rejected, but that did not discourage him. He enlisted in the Norton-Harjes Ambulance corps and spent several months on the French front. Then he went to Italy as a Red Cross worker and was on the Italian front for ten months, where he won the Italian Cross. The French gave him the Croix de Guerre. He then entered the Foreign Legion and French artillery school from which he received his commission as second lieutenant. Lieutenant Baker is the first University man to come back in a French uniform. While the matter is not definitely settled he is likely to take up newspaper work again with the Minneapolis Tribune. Since his return he has been spending most of his time with his mother at Mankato.

SHORT COURSE IN CITIZENSHIP FOR WOMEN VOTERS.

The General Extension division of the University of Minnesota, in cooperation with the Minnesota League of Women Voters, has arranged an intensive course on citizenship to be held November 17th to 21st inclusive,—a five-day school in citizenship, including three periods each afternoon at the Law Building, University campus, and three each evening at the Mayor's reception room, City Hall. The fundamentals of government will be treated in lectures on political ethics, freedom of speech, and the structure of city, state and national government. There will be conferences on the vote in relation to pending political and social problems, and other questions of vital importance. It is hoped that women and men throughout the state will avail themselves of this opportunity to obtain in a short space of time an understanding of our American system of government. The afternoon session is from 2 to 4:30, the evening, from 7:30 to 9:45. Registration may be made in advance at the office of the General Extension division, University of Minnesota, or at the office of the Minnesota League of Women Voters, No. 403 Essex building. The fee for the entire course, evening and afternoons, will be \$3.00; for the evenings only, \$1.00.

REPORT ON POSITIONS IN SOCIAL WORK IN MINNEAPOLIS

Social service, in terms of today, has traveled a long way from the ministrations of the kindly neighbor of old, whose "loving friends" subscribed their eloquent gratitude upon her tombstone: "She was a good neighbor, she nursed the sick, she visited the sorrowing, she gave to the needy, she was a faithful Christian, she was a prudent housewife."

What the term "Social Service" is coming to mean, and the road it has yet to travel to mean what it should, is brought to light in a very comprehensive report of a committee of the Minneapolis Council of Social Agencies, of which Miss Katherine F. Ball, vocational adviser for women at the University, is chairman. Indeed, a large share of the credit for the labor evidenced in the report is due to Miss Ball.

The report covers 43 pages of reading matter, tables and graphs, and is too exhaustive to review in any detail. It summarizes in an interesting and illuminating form information received (thru a system of questionnaires) from some 389 paid positions in social service and some 201 individual workers. The main conclusions deduced indicate the fact that standards of social work have not yet been evolved—that, perhaps, their need is not even recognized. But before progress can be made in developing such standards, it will be necessary to reach an agreement in regard to certain fundamentals, such as a more precise terminology and a more definite classification of positions, a more reasonable schedule of hours, vacations, etc., a more accurate determination of the requisite amount and kind of preliminary training and experience, and last but not far from least, a different standardization of salaries.

WE CONFESS IT

When Max Stevens, chairman of the students' homecoming committee on arrangements came to the Weekly office and put forward his plans for homecoming day, we were duly impressed with his enthusiasm and his plans for celebrating the day,—until he began to talk of a program. We had seen football programs, and programs, and we had never seen one that we were not ashamed to have bear the name of the University of Minnesota.

While we made no protest we were filled with dismay over the thought of another "program" that meant nothing and which was calculated to bring discredit upon the University.

We take it all back.

The program is a credit to the institution and to the members of the committee that conceived the idea and put it through. It was well worth while. The whole homecoming affair was well planned and was carried out with an enthusiasm that was contagious.

Five thousand homecoming buttons were put on sale at ten cents each and were all sold within an hour. The financing of the celebration was based largely upon this sale.

The work was its own reward and its influence upon the University would have been worth while if not more than half a dozen alumni had taken advantage of the provision made for their entertainment and pleasure.

The affair was a success and we congratulate the student committee upon the wonderfully effective way it was planned and carried out.

PRINCETON ADVANCES SALARIES

Readers of the WEEKLY will remember an announcement of Princeton's campaign to raise \$14,000,000 for a better endowment of that institution, with the distinct purpose of raising salaries. The campaign has just begun, but the board of trustees of the institution have decided that the crisis is so acute they cannot wait for its success, and they have raised a fund for temporary and immediate relief—underwritten by a few alumni.

President Hibben announces:

"Although our finances do not now permit us to make any final settlement of this question, as a measure of temporary relief we have decided to increase the minimum salaries of all grades to take effect immediately."

"All instructors who have been with us one year or more, will receive a minimum salary of \$1,500; all assistant professors and preceptors a minimum of \$2,000; all professors a minimum of \$3,000; in addition all members of the faculty whose salary is over \$3,000, will receive an increase of \$500."

RHODES SCHOLARS ANNOUNCED

Raymond W. Anderson, graduate student of the University, and Herbert E. Clefton, '17-'18, both instructors in the romance language

department of the University, are the successful candidates for the Rhodes Scholarships. Mr. Anderson enters Oxford in January and Mr. Clefton next October, the former having been selected for the year 1918 and the latter for the year 1919. Mr. Clefton is the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Clefton, 2501 Irving Avenue south, Minneapolis. On his graduation from the University he was made a teaching fellow and within a few months elected to the post of instructor. He served on the border in 1916-1917 as supply sergeant. Mr. Anderson was elected to the position of French instructor upon his return from France, where he was 2nd lieutenant in the 5th F. A. and a member of the Norton-Harjes ambulance unit. He is the son of J. P. Anderson, 1832 Carroll avenue, St. Paul.

CALL HIM "DICKY."

It is far from fortunate to have the same name as some other prominent man. Dr. Richard Burton is finding it out to his sorrow. Last week the papers came out with a dispatch from Mankato saying that "President" Burton had given a talk in that city upon the necessity of a more accurate knowledge of English. The reports were so different from anything that President Burton has been accustomed to talk about that we had our doubts, though we knew that he was versatile; the application of this injunction to study English to the better citizenship movement, gave some color to its authenticity.

"Dicky" Burton, beloved of Minnesota men and women for the last twenty-one years was the speaker.

The talk by Richard Burton, at Mankato, was an unusually thought provoking presentation of the problem which America faces; with hordes of foreigners within our gates who still speak and think in the language of their birth. The speaker argued that an intimate knowledge of the English language, by all people of the United States, would do more to supplant foreign ideas and ideals, and to make those who come to our shores truly American, than any other single thing. He is everlastingly right and his talk deserves thoughtful consideration by every loyal American.

Dr. Richard Burton spoke in Milwaukee last Saturday upon the Theatre and the People.

ANCIENT BUT INTERESTING HISTORY

Probably very few alumni remember the first game Minnesota played with Illinois, in 1898, on the field back of the West Hotel. The game was played Thanksgiving day, with the thermometer below zero when the game started—that morning it was twenty below. There had been a severe snowstorm two days previous, and the field was covered with snow more than a foot deep. An effort was made by the management to have Illinois consent to cancelling the game, but to no avail. The field had to be cleared for the game and John S. Pillsbury, now with the Pillsbury Flour Mills company of this city, business manager, and G. Sidney Phelps, now head of the International Y. M. C. A. in Japan, assistant manager, spent the night before, all night long, bossing a crew of street cleaners they had hired for the occasion. The boys were as busy as the men they were directing and handled shovels and drove teams with the others.

When the game began, about twelve o'clock, the thermometer was below zero and the snow piled up about the field from four to eight feet deep. Once the ball was kicked into the snow bank and a Minnesota man and an Illinois man went head first into the bank after

it. When their team-mates pulled them out by their legs the Minnesota man was found to have possession of the ball.

The game was a tight one, as the final score indicates—11 to 10 in favor of the Illini. The field was covered with little patches of ice, one of these down under the Minnesota goal posts. Illinois, with the score against her 10 to 6, managed to get Minnesota down on this patch of ice, and though Minnesota was holding them well on the frozen ground, the Illini had just power enough to push Minnesota along on the ice. Just as the referee blew the whistle for time, Illinois managed to put the ball over Minnesota's goal line and won the game.

There was no question that the score was made and no one had any protest to make, but a pailful of sand, spread upon that ice, would have won the game for Minnesota.

The season of 1898 was a disastrous one for Minnesota and it was a similar year for Illinois.

It was a great game played under unusual conditions.

The little handful of rooters that braved the cold and stamped their feet up and down the grandstands to keep abreast of the players, felt well repaid for their devotion.

Real Letters of a Real Freshman

THE SECOND LETTER

Saturday, October fourth.

My dear:

My correspondence bids fair to become a sort of serial diary—I seem to have nothing much to say that doesn't concern college or myself—if you get tired of hearing it, let me know and I will spare you.

Well, to continue where we left off: Classes have become routine although we have been split and re-split several times because the classes were too large. I still have to look at my program to see just where I am going because of course every day isn't like the next—some days classes are omitted—if you could make anything at all of the program I sent you will see what I mean. I am enjoying the lectures most of all—three in history a week and three in economics—the other days are class room days or quiz days. Haven't done much in French yet—Monday we are to begin in ear-

nest. Economics is going to be very interesting. I'll tell you more about it when I have a little more time.

Last night one of the girls, a nice one from Hibbing, and I went to a "Pep" Rally. A big bonfire in front of the Armory—snake dances, yelling, singing, and speeches and afterwards we went into the Armory auditorium and listened to Pres. Burton. He spoke very well, is awfully popular with the student body and well liked all over the state because he is a real man. He told an awfully good story on a Freshman. He said that a Freshman came into the Library and asked for "The Scarlet Clipper." The Librarian said, "We have no such book," but as he insisted she looked. But came back and said, "No, but if you can tell me what it is about I'll see if I can find out what it is—you must have made a mistake in the title." The Freshman admitted that was possible and said it was poetry and told her enough so she realized he wanted "The Rubyat"!

Dean Coffman's Letter

November 7, 1919.

I am taking the first opportunity of answering the questions asked in your telegram. I shall take them up in the order in which you asked them.

First, I am in favor of an American Federation of Teachers, but not an American Federation of Teachers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. I have a keen appreciation of the conditions which have been responsible for the creation of the American Federation of Teachers and I have repeatedly used such influence as I could command to remedy them. I believe that the teachers of America should be associated in a national federation with the state associations as units in the national federation and local associations throughout the various states members of the state federation. Each of these units should keep itself free, unincumbered and unattached. It should be in that independent position which will permit it to lay its program for the benefit of public education before any and all organizations which ought to join with it in improving conditions. The present movement to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor will defeat this end. I am convinced that in the long run it will prove injudicious and unwise, both for the American Federation of Teachers and the American Federation of Labor to effect this union. Moreover, instead of developing a wholesome craft spirit, it will lead inevitably to a schism in the ranks of the teachers, and this breach, unfortunate at any time, is doubly so now, when the wisest possible guidance in the public schools is needed to insure those things which are fundamental to social stability and to the ideals of democracy.

Class consciousness is to be commended, but class dictation is the most insidious virus in American life today. The situation becomes more difficult when the dictation comes from a special group within a class. In these parlous times it is well to remember that the public schools must not and cannot become the agents of any particular class or group, nor should they be permitted to become fertile soil for the spreading of any propaganda. They are the creatures of all the people and thus must be used to minister to the common weal. Should the teachers or any considerable group

of them ally themselves with any organization whose primary purposes are only indirectly or incidentally related to those which should dominate a teachers' federation, it will follow that the psychological processes of the teachers will eventually be influenced by those of the group with which they are allied. They will no longer be free agents.

Attempts at special class control, if persisted in, can only result in insecurity and instability. To be sure wrongs must be righted, and injustice and unfairness, wherever they exist, must be protested and corrected. Many changes must come, but they should come as a result of intelligent planning and careful investigation on the part of the teachers. In making these plans teachers are clearly entitled to and should receive more of a voice than they have had in the past.

Your second question asks my position on collective bargaining. I presume that you merely wish to know what I think of it as applied to teaching. If by collective bargaining you mean that the teachers should act collectively to secure uniform salaries to be administered at a uniform rate, then I do not believe in collective bargaining. If you mean that teachers should be privileged to use coercive methods even to the point of striking in order to improve conditions or to increase salaries, then I do not believe in collective bargaining. The American public has already given the answer on that subject to the striking policemen of Boston. But if you mean that teachers should be so organized as to enable them to act collectively in presenting in the public forum and to officials in charge of the schools, their arguments and claims for better conditions, then I favor collective bargaining.

One of the most serious menaces we have at the present time in public education is that of insisting upon equal pay and automatic increases, irrespective of teaching efficiency. There should be automatic increases based upon experience and upon training during service but over and above these increases, we should stand for equal pay for equal service. If this principle were clearly recognized and wisely applied, the distinction in salaries between grade and high school teachers would tend to disappear. It is a well known and easily established fact that teachers teaching in the

same grade and teaching the same subject may differ greatly as to their services. Our slogan should not be, equal pay for equal work, if by that we mean equivalence of position, but equal pay for equal work of equal worth. If we were dominated by this purpose, teaching could be exalted to a plane which it has hitherto not occupied. The tragedy of the school situation in the United States is the lack of adequate training in hundreds of thousands of teachers and the growing insistence that the untrained and inefficient shall be as well paid as the trained and efficient. Many are now drawing salaries whose competency and fitness for the work they are doing cannot be justified by the widest stretch of the imagination. These weaknesses cannot be remedied by suddenly thrusting power into their new and untried hands. Just as the right of suffrage makes trained intelligence a duty, so the opportunity to co-operate in plans for the improvement of the school makes training an obligation and a responsibility.

The mere presence of opportunities and the securing of rights will not necessarily make any class any better. So far as the schools are concerned, the compelling influence for improvement should come largely from the teachers themselves, not from a particular class allied to an organization whose interests are not directly or intimately related to public education. The teachers hold a strategic position. They can, if they wish, advocate and secure a program of organization which will insure adequate and fair representation for the consideration of all questions of policy. They can, if they wish, secure the establishment of a plan which will insure the payment of salaries in terms of the worth and value of the work done. To think and to act in co-operation with others, to base conduct upon collective judgment, to secure solidarity of action by mutual understanding and through the common avenues of intercourse is the only safe remedy.

The dominant note in American thought and discussion is rights. Everyone is seeking his rights. There must now be more thought of duties and obligations. Rights cease when duties begin. The only natural rights any one has are those he uses for collective welfare.

Your third question asks my opinion on the plan which is pending for the reorganization of the Minnesota Educational Association. I favor the plan. I understand, however, that certain slight modifications are necessary in

order to include some organizations that are now in existence or expect to be in the near future. I favor the changes in the proposed constitution so as to admit these associations. The constitution is exceptionally democratic. The president, vice-president and directors are elected by popular vote. It provides for affiliated organizations located anywhere in the state. It does not take away any of the rights, powers or privileges of these affiliated organizations. Locals affiliated with the American Federation of Labor may also be affiliated with the State Association. The adoption of this constitution will be a distinct step in advance. It will mean that the teachers of Minnesota may wield power and influence for better schools and for public good.

You ask me what other things I consider of importance to the welfare of the state. I shall not attempt to answer this question. It would consume too much time and require too much space. I should say, however, that every possible step should be taken to exalt and dignify teaching. Wider and more frequent opportunities and encouragement should be given teachers to exercise their initiative and to grow increasingly more useful in their work. The lamentable situation in many places with reference to salaries should be corrected. The best talent is none too good to teach the children of the state, but that talent will not be attracted and retained in teaching so long as artisan workmen without training and without experience are paid more than teachers receive. I believe that the schools must not become the agents of any particular creed nor the ground for the spread of any propaganda. The public schools are the people's schools.

Most cordially yours,

L. D. COFFMAN.

N. B.—The foregoing letter was written in response to a telegram signed by a little group of Minnesota teachers.—Editor.

Dean Coffman has been elected president of the Minnesota Educational Association.

Reports concerning the safety of the football stands have been made to the administrative committee of the University senate, showing that the coefficient of the margin of safety is only 3 where it should be 10. The committee voted that in the judgment of its members the margin of safety should be raised to the degree which is considered proper.

OF GENERAL INTEREST

There will be no holiday at the University November 11th, Armistice day. This action is in harmony with the action of the Governor of Minnesota in not proclaiming the day a State holiday.

Congressman Walter H. Newton has assured President Burton that the bill, authorizing the war department to grant credit for work in the R. O. T. C. will undoubtedly pass.

An artillery unit and two regiments of infantry will be formed from the two thousand men who are enrolled in the military department of the University. At present there are twenty-four companies.

Professor A. A. Stomberg gave an address before the Swedish Library association, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Saturday, November 1. His topic was books and culture. He was a guest at a luncheon given in his honor the next day.

The proposition suggested by Dean Johnston, that fees be raised to help meet the financial stringency under which the University is working, has been referred to a committee consisting of Deans Johnston, Jones, Lyon, Thatcher and Messrs. Hayes and Pierce.

Professor Norman Wilde, of the department of philosophy and psychology, was painfully bruised by a truck while trying to board a street car one evening last week. Although temporarily disabling, it is hoped that nothing more serious may come of it.

The administration committee of the University senate has voted to approve a plan for exchange of lectures between the University of Minnesota and the University of Manitoba, and have referred the matter to the regents for adoption. The plan was first broached by the University of Manitoba.

Mrs. Henry F. Nachtrieb has been in the east for some weeks. She was called to Buffalo by the serious illness of her father who died a few days after she arrived, and has remained longer than she had intended because of the illness of a niece. Professor and Mrs. Nachtrieb have sold their home and are living at the Maryland.

The University post of the American Legion has made arrangements, through its parade

committee, for University representation in the Peace Day parade on November 11th. It is expected that the 2,000 ex-service men now at the University will turn out to a man and give a rousing representation of Minnesota's spirit.

The College of Agriculture of the University meets Ames in debate on December 12th on the subject "Resolved, that congress should pass the Kenyon bill for the regulation of the meat-packing industry." Tryouts of the debating team were held Saturday, November 8th, from which six men or women were chosen for the regular team, together with two alternates.

The University is becoming quite a cosmopolitan melting pot. Sixteen different nationalities are represented by its students this year,—Japanese, Chinese, Philipinos, Hindus, Scotch, Dutch, Swedes, Norwegians, French, Poles, Russians, English, Spanish, one representative of Cape Colony, South Africa, and one from Madagascar.

Dean Freeman, of the college of agriculture, has called the attention of the administrative committee of the University senate to the great opportunity that exists at the University, for the training of boy scout leaders. Upon his presentation of the case, the committee voted to create a committee to study the matter and make report.

President Burton left Tuesday night, the 4th, on a nine days' speaking tour of teachers' state associations. His itinerary covered the Nebraska State Teachers' association at Omaha, the Missouri State teachers' association at St. Louis, the Illinois association at Elgin, Illinois, and the Iowa association at Des Moines. Before returning to Minneapolis Dr. Burton expects to attend the meeting of the National Association of State universities, to be held in Chicago, November 10th and 11th. He returns Wednesday morning, November 12th.

By the green caps shall ye know 'em! But why especially honor the freshmen with universal recognition? In many universities and colleges each class dons its individual symbol—the sophomore a red cap, for instance, the junior a wide-brimmed felt, and the senior a somewhat battered edition of the "stove-pipe." Would the innovation be so bad at Minnesota?

Of course, we want above all things to be "different," but it is possible to achieve originality through a clever variation on an old idea. As President Burton would say, "this is merely a suggestion."

Speaking of putting premiums on success! To the victor belongs the spoils—this particular "spoil" being by reason of its inherent ingredients something of a paradox: a cake three feet long, a foot high, frosting of maroon and gold an inch thick (to be mathematically and maddeningly exact)—a cake baked by devoted co-eds exclusively for the victors of the Minnesota-Illinois game on Saturday, November 8th. Presentation of the cake was part of the homecoming program of Friday and Saturday on the University campus. A 1921 Gopher was also given to the first Minnesota player to intercept an Illinois forward pass.

A WORTHY CAUSE PROMOTED

The Y. W. C. A. of the University has undertaken to provide for the support of Alice Anderson, '12, as a student secretary of the International Y. W. C. A. in China. The cost is to be \$1,700 a year, approximately \$5 a day, and the purpose is to raise this sum in units of \$5 if possible. Each donor of that amount will be assigned a certain day to provide for a University of Minnesota representative in this great work in China.

The week of November 17th to 21st has been set aside for the campaign. It will begin with a meeting in Shevlin Hall, at which Miss Anderson will speak. On the 19th the Y.

W. C. A. will give an "oriental tea" to promote the movement, and Mrs. Eddy, of the famous Y. M. C. A. Eddy family, will speak. All women students, all women members of the faculty and wives of faculty members, and all alumnae are invited to this tea. Friday evening the campaign will close with a friendship dinner to which all women who are interested are invited.

Miss Anderson leaves the 22nd. If she can start off with the thought that she has behind her the University community, she will be doubly armed for the great task before her.

Miss Anderson is the daughter of Josiah M. Anderson, '88, and she has already won pronounced success in work for the International committee in difficult fields in this country.

The opening in China for the Y. W. C. A. gives vast promise for the future. This organization is recognized by the Chinese as promising great things for the future development of the country, and for the training of its women for the changes that are rapidly approaching in the orient. The movement also promises to cement the friendship that has always existed between the United States and this mighty nation of the far east that is just arousing itself from centuries of lethargy and coming out of its seclusion.

The day is coming when America will be profoundly thankful that it always treated China fairly, and this work, represented by the sending of Miss Anderson and other devoted women, is going to bring to America a thousand fold for every ounce of effort expended—not in money, maybe, but in things too valuable for money to buy.

College of Education Alumni Meet

Last Friday noon about eighty-five graduates of the college of education met at Dayton's tea rooms for luncheon. There would have been more alumni there had there been more room for them. C. E. Campton, president of the association presided and introduced Dean Coffman, who made a mighty interesting talk about the college and ended up with reading the very remarkable letter which appears in another place in this issue of the Weekly.

Dean Coffman's Talk.

Dean Coffman told of the new members of the faculty—Dr. L. B. Koos, in charge of sec-

ondary education who has made his reputation as a writer as well as leader in this line; Ross L. Finney, associate professor of educational psychology; Professor Payne in charge of trade and industrial education, and assisted by Mr. H. J. Smith, and Mr. Woellner who is in charge of trade work. This work is in cooperation with plants employing large numbers of persons who desire their employes to enjoy the benefits of trade training and industrial education.

He also told that the college had increased one hundred twenty-five per cent in attendance this year in the face of the fact that similar

colleges of the country have averaged a loss of twenty per cent in attendance. Dean Coffman also told the alumni of the organization of a new course to fit teachers for physical education of women and told of the troubles of trying to make \$50,000 cover the needs of a new addition of the building.

Mr. N. Robert Ringdahl, retiring representative of the college on the board of directors of the General Alumni Association, gave a short talk and advised teachers not to hold themselves too cheap and to insist upon an adequate salary.

Professor Miller, of the University high school, told of the satisfactory progress of that school and Dean Gray of the University

of Chicago urged the alumni to use their organization to gather information about new methods and for the promulgation of such methods and the backing of such educational policies as give promise of being most helpful.

Officers Elected.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, D. Edward Hickey, '10; Vice-President, George A. Selke; Secretary-treasurer, Jennie Clark, '11.

E. S. Hatch, '11, superintendent of schools, St. Louis Park, was elected director of the General Alumni Association to represent the college, vice N. Robert Ringdahl, whose term expired last February.

Academic Alumni Celebrate

The academic alumni, about 275 strong, held their annual reunion in Shevlin Hall last Friday night. The occasion was made notable by the presence of Dr. William Watts Folwell, first president of the University and President Northrop, Dr. Maria L. Sanford and Dean John F. Downey.

After a cafeteria dinner around attractively decorated tables in the dining room, the alumni adjourned to the first floor for the toasts and the business meeting.

Joseph Jorgens, the president, introduced Miss Lucille Holliday, who lead the "boys and girls" from 1879 to 1919, in singing old and new favorites. This was highly successful and everyone was in the mood to enjoy Dean Downey's talk which followed. Dean Downey told of his three years in the orient; most of his time was spent at the universities of Nanking and Peking. He told how western college sports are having a tremendous influence upon eastern life through the teaching of team play and the desirability of vigorous physical exercise. Prior to the introduction of such sports the most violent exercise was taking the birds out for an airing and flying kites.

The story of a Michigan alumni reunion at the tomb of one of the Ming princesses was indicative of alumni determination to get together in spite of any untoward surroundings. While in China Dean Downey gave one hundred eighteen individual lectures and many courses of lectures. The Chinese student he found responsive, of good ability, and faith-

ful. Among the alumni he met in the far east were the Phelps of Japan, the Reeds (Hofflin), Collins, Swenson, Squires and P. O. Hanson.

Dean Downey told one incident that was thoroughly appreciated: At a meeting where representatives of various colleges were present, each college was represented by a speaker, who, when he arose to speak was greeted with the college yell of his institution given by graduates of that college in the audience. When it came Dean Downey's turn to speak for Minnesota, Mrs. Downey was the only Minnesota "alumnus" in the house and she arose and gave the Minnesota yell in truly football style. Incidentally she brought down the house as no other college representative had done.

Later in the meeting, Dr. W. L. Burnap, '97, proposed and led a cheer for Mrs. Downey and for Presidents Folwell and Northrop and Miss Sanford.

"Bill" Leary, beg your pardon, His Honor, Judge Leary, made a delightful talk which he termed "reminiscences" and which lived up to the name. He told of his early introduction to "Professor" Mike Ryan and his lectures to the freshmen and how those lectures stuck by him through his college course. He told of a humorous incident in Downey's class and how President Northrop quelled an incipient riot and won the allegiance of two obstreperous boys—including himself.

His University course taught him one thing—"A thorough understanding that he was thoroughly understood."

Mrs. Lillian Nippert Zelle delighted the

alumni with two exquisite violin selections and W. W. Hodson gave a realistic impersonation of President Vincent and Johnnie McGovern. Emily Morris, '16, with her song "The Valley of Laughter" made us all wish for more, and Cyrus Barnum told of some overseas experiences that were most interesting and amusing.

Business Meeting.

The minutes of the previous meeting were submitted and approved.

The nominating committee reported recommending the election of Professor J. C. Hutchinson, '76, as president; Ruth Rosholt, '04, vice-president; Mrs. Elizabeth Ware Bruchholz, secretary and J. Z. Nebbergall, '04, treasurer.

The announcement of the result of the ballot for directors to represent the association on the board of directors of the general alum-

ni association was announced. Mrs. Louise Leavenworth Newkirk was elected to fill out the unexpired term ending February 1921 and Joseph Jorgens for the term from February, 1920 to 1922.

It was voted that the next three candidates in order of votes received, be declared the nominees of this college for election at large to the directorate of the general alumni association. These candidates are: David P. Jones, '83, Laura Gould Wilkins, '04, and William W. Hodson, '13.

An amendment to the bylaws, providing that the polls should be kept open until eight o'clock on the evening of the day of the annual meeting, giving those present at the meeting a chance to vote, was carried by a unanimous vote.

The association also put itself on record as appreciating the excellent program for the present meeting provided by the officers.

A Hard Game to Lose

It was a hard game to lose—last Saturday's. During the first half Illinois made two first downs and Minnesota made nine.

Illinois could do nothing against Minnesota's offense and could not make distance against the stubborn defense which Minnesota put up.

At the opening of the second half Minnesota came back stronger than ever; the ball was carried down the field to the one-yard line and then a marked weakness was displayed—the team could not push the ball over and it went to Illinois, with but inches to go for a touchdown.

A couple of exchanges of kicks followed and Minnesota again carried the ball back, and this time over for six points.

The attempt to kick goal was a farce, the ball rolling along the ground—Minnesota is woefully weak in this respect.

Then the Minnesota team tried to take it easy and before the men were aroused to a realization of the fact that the game was not yet won, Illinois had the game cinched.

For about ten minutes—the close of the first half and the opening of the second, Minnesota team put up as fine a game of football as was ever seen on Northrop field; Oss was the star of the occasion. His sensational runs were of a character to thrill a mummy.

During this period Minnesota repeatedly got

through the Illinois line—several times the Minnesota man with the ball completely cleared the secondary defense before he was downed.

Up to this point in the second half, Minnesota had made five first downs and a touchdown—that is fourteen first downs to two for Illinois for the whole game to this point.

From this point on Minnesota failed to make distance a single time. The Illinois team simply ran away with the Gophers and made six first downs—a touchdown and a beautiful goal from the field. The goal was kicked from the thirty yard line and seldom has a better piece of work been seen.

The Illinois touchdown followed two long successful passes—but forward passes are as much a part of the game as progress by bucking the line.

Minnesota had attempted the pass a number of times—once for a good gain and a first down, twice putting the ball squarely in the hands of an Illinois player, and the other times the passes were incomplete.

Just as soon as the touchdown was made the Minnesota team ceased to be effective, either in defense or in advancing the ball, while Illinois came back strong and won the game.

If the Illini had scored the first there might have been a different story to tell.

Illinois deserved to win and to make ex-

cuses is of no avail—the Minnesota team failed in the real crisis of the game and the Illinois team pulled itself together and redeemed what had previously appeared a lost cause.

A thousand explanations will be made—but the fact remains—for some unexplainable reason Minnesota team stopped playing as soon as it had scored—the individuals played the limit to the end—they did not quit, but team work was conspicuous by its absence—from this point on.

Minnesota's work during the latter part of the first half and the opening of the second half was above criticism—it was remarkable football—the slump of the latter part was all the more inexplicable.

It was a great game and the two teams were remarkably well matched. There was no rough work and the best of spirit was shown throughout.

Between halves the homecoming committee put on a chariot race and fed a Christian girl to the lion—only she was saved by a valiant gladiator just as she was about to be devoured. The gladiator carried the maiden, who had fainted, off the field on his shoulder—dropping her at the border of the field.

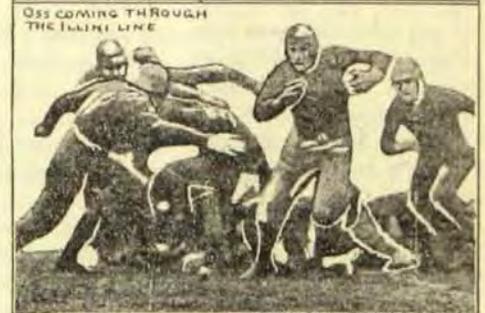
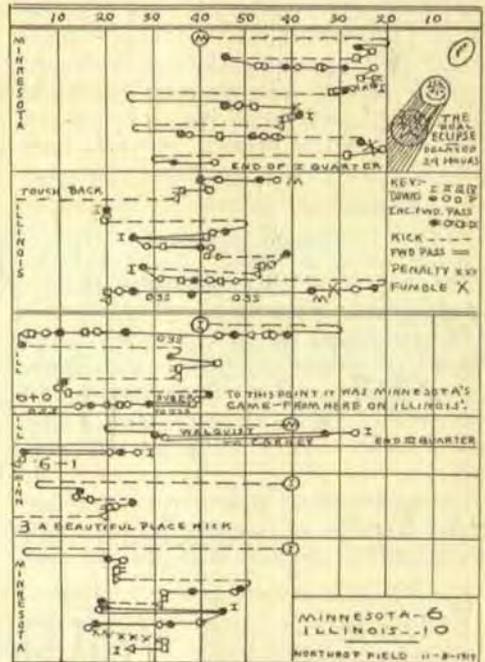
An airplane tried to monopolize the lion's share of attention and dropped a football upon the field and later did all sorts of stunts over the field—but football was king and refused to yield the throne to a mere aviation sideshow.

"Teddy" Roosevelt was the only one who shared with the teams the attention of the crowd. He bowed and smiled in a way to remind one forcibly of his great father, but refused to speak.

Of course, the Illinois boys were happy—so was their coach, Zuppke, who said that Oss was the most wonderful man on either team and that his open-field running was dazzling and impressive.

Coach Williams says: "Forget it and prepare for the next game." He is also credited with saying that Minnesota's let up after her touchdown was responsible for the defeat.

When the game was over some Minnesota boys took the big victor's cake, which had been prepared by Minnesota girls for the Minnesota boys when they had come out victorious, and carried it to the dressing room of the Illinois team, presenting it with the compliments of the Minnesota girls. The Illinois boys



MINNESOTA'S TROUBLE FIELD

OFFICIAL

| | | | |
|-----------|-------|-----------|-------------|
| Minnesota | Pos. | Illinois | Pos. |
| Hanks | ..... | L. E. ... | Carney |
| Hawkins | ..... | L. T. ... | Ingersoll |
| Buller | ..... | L. P. ... | Albright |
| Williams | ..... | C. ... | Degler |
| Fierary | ..... | E. G. ... | Lehvesdell |
| Johann | ..... | E. ... | Fetty |
| Orvay | ..... | B. ... | Smith |
| Leapt | ..... | Q. ... | B. Fletcher |
| Oss | ..... | L. H. ... | Blaseman |
| Yonson | ..... | E. H. ... | Walquist |
| Buben | ..... | F. B. ... | Crangle |

Score by Periods:
 Minnesota 0 0 0 6
 Illinois 0 0 0 10

| |
|--|
| Touchdowns—Minnesota, Oss, D- Uss, Bob Fletcher. Oss from touch-down—Ralph Fletcher. Goal from field—Ralph Fletcher. Substitutes—Reggie for Tamm- son; Robert for Smith; Schlan- den for Degler; Depler for Appel- gan; Ralph Fletcher for Blasen- man. Officials—J. C. Mearns, North- western, referee; J. J. Schroeder, Chicago, umpire; Johnny Nichols, Cornell, ball judge; J. J. Dundick, Drake, head line-man. Time of game—15 minutes. |
|--|

cheered the cake, the girls and the whole Minnesota bunch.

Throughout the game the finest and most sportsmanlike spirit was manifested. Good plays were cheered indiscriminately.

'84.—Professor C. C. Schmidt of Teachers College, University of North Dakota, has been critically ill since September 1st, and even at this writing there is no material improvement. Professor Schmidt is superintendent of the Model high school and one of North Dakota's most valuable educational leaders.

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|----------------------|-------------------------|
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| 3. Fine Appearance | 10. Accurate Sizing |
| 4. Washability | 11. Elasticity |
| 5. Wearability | 12. Variety of Style |
| 6. Non-irritation | 13. Unusual Service |
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Minnesota

PERSONALS

'86.—Dr. Leo M. Crafts read a paper before the Aberdeen district medical society in September.

'86 Eng. '87 C. E. '98.—Fremont Crane is still with the post quartermaster, Schofield Barracks, as civil engineer and superintendent of construction, but there is probability that he may be transferred to another post, although he does not yet know where nor when.

'89.—Dr. John A. Farles, since receiving his doctor's degree at Columbia University, has been devoting himself to Red Cross work in New York City. Recently he was asked to take charge of Red Cross work in New Jersey.

'89.—Colonel William B. Ladue, Engineer corps of the U. S. A., is now stationed at Philadelphia in charge of government work on the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers. At the outbreak of the war Colonel Ladue was attached to Major General Leonard A. Wood's staff; afterwards he went to Camp Funston in command of the 314th engineers, expecting to go overseas, but later was detached and before the armistice was signed, had organized two other regiments of engineers.

'90 Mines.—O. J. Egleston is manager of the United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company of Kennett, California.

'90 Med.—Dr. Frank E. Wheelon attained the rank of major in the medical corps while in service.

'91.—Theodore G. Soares, professor of religious education of the University of Chicago, spoke at the National Education convention held recently in Winnipeg. Dr. Soares spoke five times, twice on Sunday and three times before the convention or some of its branches. He made a wonderful impression with his presentation of his subject "religious education." This convention was the first of its kind ever held in Canada and was partially along the line of our Americanization work. Five of the leading speakers were citizens of the United States.

'92.—Stella B. Stearns is teaching in the department of Americanization of the Berkeley public schools. Her address is 2810 Prince street, Berkeley, California.

'94.—Captain Frank E. Green has just returned to Seattle, Wash., from service overseas. He was stationed at Coblenz, Germany, and is now at the Presidio, Calif., for discharge. His Seattle address is 1620 13th avenue, Seattle, Wash.

'96 Med.—Dr. G. H. Mesker has been appointed mayor of Olivia to fill an unexpired vacancy caused by the death of former mayor.

'97 Pharm.—Dr. W. J. Stock has removed from Waconia and located at Hastings, Minn.

Ex-'94.—Frank A. Whiteley recently won a \$33,000 patent infringement suit for an old friend of President Burton's, "Gus" Bingenheimer, of this city.

'97 Med.—Dr. L. B. Baldwin, superintendent of the Elliot hospital has been elected president of the American hospital association.

'01 Med.—Dr. John Campbell has been appointed school physician of South St. Paul, Minn. "Johnnie" ought to make a hit with the children, as those who can remember him as a rooster king will certify.

'01.—Mrs. Frank F. Jewett (Clara Steward) and her two sons, Richard and Robert, sailed for Brest October 8th, on the U. S. Army transport America, to join Lieutenant Colonel Jewett who is stationed at Brest.

'01 Med.—Dr. T. J. Maloney is home from France and has again taken up his practice in St. Paul.

'02 Med.—Dr. L. H. Bussen has located at Swanville, Minn.

'02 Law '15.—E. L. Dills is practising law at 626 McKnight Building, Minneapolis. Mrs. Dills, a former special student of the University, is county superintendent of Hennepin county.

'03 Med.—Dr. J. H. Higgins, of this city, will spend the remainder of the year in work at the Postgraduate school of New York City.

'03.—Cornelia Kennedy is again working in the agricultural biochemistry division after a year's leave of absence for graduate study at Johns Hopkins university, where she received the degree of doctor of philosophy.

'03 Med.—Dr. Harris D. Newkirk, who recently moved to Anaheim, California, will be greatly missed in this city. For many years Dr. Newkirk has been working in co-operation with the juvenile court of this city in the reclamation of defective children. His work has been most successful.

'03 Med.—Dr. Joseph Nicholson has recently incorporated the Northwestern hospital which he established at Brainerd in 1908.

'03 Law.—Sivert E. Peterson is Norwegian vice-consul at Great Falls, Mont. Mr. Peterson took a very interesting trip to England and Norway during the past summer. He is in the practice of law at Great Falls.

'05 Law.—Gilbert T. Morken is resident manager of the Winton Lumber company's plant at Gibbs, Idaho.

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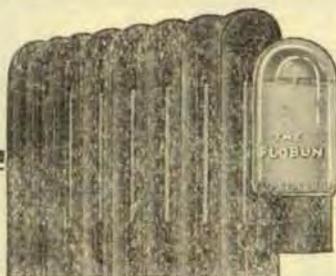
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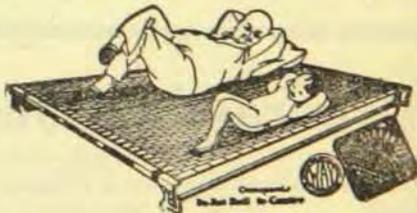
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The success of alumni work for the University is gauged largely by the support which the alumni give the Weekly.

The Alumni Weekly makes available for each alumnus the result of the united endeavor of all alumni to keep in touch with each other and with the University. Its primary purpose is to serve the University. To this end it presents facts, sometimes with interpretative comment to make them more readily understood, upon which the alumni may base their judgment. Editorial statements are predicated upon the fullest knowledge of facts and a sympathetic and yet discriminating interpretation of such facts as bearing upon the welfare of the University. Frank constructive criticism and news items are always welcome. Every additional subscriber tends to improve the service rendered by the Weekly to the alumni and to the University.

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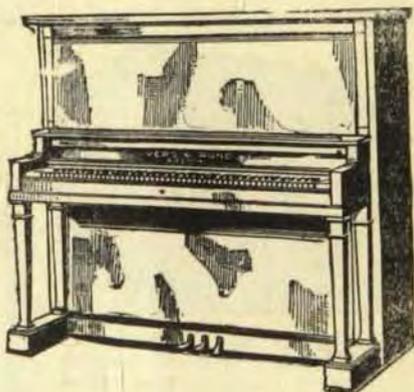
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MINNESOTA

ALUMNI

WEEKLY



Raising Fees
Covering Tracks
Public Health Nursing
Co-operative Engineering Course

Vol. XIX No. 8

NOVEMBER 17, 1919



PUBLISHED BY
THE GENERAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION



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MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

Do you realize that there are, literally, thousands of graduates of the University who would be delighted to have you call their attention to the fact that they can enjoy President Northrop's reminiscences by subscribing for the Weekly? There is no question about it. Circulars are so easy to throw aside without serious examination, but a personal letter accompanying the circular will not be neglected. Write to some friend today and tell them how much they are missing by not subscribing for the Weekly.

Minnesota has not won a game from Michigan since Dr. Williams came to Minnesota as coach. Don't misunderstand us, we are not imputing the loss of games to the fact that he has been coach, but there seems to be some sort of hoodoo about Michigan that makes the winning of a game against her team an impossibility. Iowa has finally broken her Minnesota hoodoo, and has won two straight games from Minnesota. In this year of upsets let us hope that the idea that Minnesota cannot win from Michigan gets an upset that will put it out of business forever.

RAISING FEES AT THE UNIVERSITY

We regret the fact that the board of regents felt it necessary to vote an increase of fees effective next July. This is the second emergency increase of fees within three years and as has been well said: "temporary expedients have a singular habit of becoming permanent practices, at Minnesota." We have no doubt that this will also become a fixed policy and that fees will stay where they have been put until some other crisis sends them higher.

The great objection to this practice is that the cause is not removed and there is absolutely no question that the same crisis will arise again and again during the years to come. It is a situation that cannot be avoided in an institution that is growing so rapidly as the University of Minnesota. It is a crisis that has had to be met, in greater or lesser degree, every year since the early days of President Northrop's administration.

As a matter of fact, appropriations have usually—only two exceptions in University history—been made upon the basis of the size

of the institution at the time the appropriation was made, although it was certain that before another appropriation could be secured the University would have increased very materially in size.

In this way it has come about that the University authorities have been obliged to maintain a college of respectable size during the past thirty years, for which no appropriation has been made. This has been done, but at the expense of proper provision for those who have attended the University.

Is it not about time for the University to put up to the legislature the fact that provision must be made for such increases or that it must have the right to refuse to enroll students when the number that can be properly cared for have been enrolled?

Minnesota cannot go much further in the way of raising fees and cling to the fiction that the State is ready to furnish free education. The idea, upon which the University was founded by the people of Minnesota, was that everything except professional instruction should be free—or substantially so.

There is no logic in the present arrangement. If fees are to be charged, why not make them cover substantially the cost of the education which the student receives? Why stop at a thirty or a fifty percent raise?

The question might as well be settled now as later. It is certain that unless the regents take a decided stand against the practice of raising fees every time they face a deficit, there is no assurance that they will not be obliged to do this thing many times in the future.

Possibly this is an easy way out, but it is not a permanent solution of the problem, nor we believe, the solution that the people of the State would desire if they fairly understood the situation.

The glory of Minnesota has been that the poor boy or girl could get an education practically free. The raising of fees raises an artificial barrier against those who need such opportunity more than those who are abundantly able to pay for it.

We hope that some means may be found to tide over the difficulty, until the matter can be put up to the legislature, without raising fees in the non-professional departments, at least.

To Cover or Remove—that is the Question

We have had occasion to congratulate the University, recently, over the announcement that the Northern Pacific tracks through the Campus were to be covered.

But a new element has been injected into the consideration of this problem. At least four buildings, if located in accordance with the Cass Gilbert plan, will rest upon one of the four tracks which it is expected will eventually pass through this tunnel upon the campus.

The University must pay \$100,000 to strengthen the tunnel for this purpose and for the surface rights of this strip of ground.

One of the buildings, that is to rest upon this track, is the new physics building. Think of it! A physics building with its instruments of precision and the necessity of accurate measurements, resting over a railroad track!

The new auditorium is so near these tracks that it is far from certain that they will not be a serious nuisance for all time.

There is just one satisfactory way of settling the problem—

Remove the tracks.

But, it is objected, the cost is prohibitive, and immediately we are confronted with figures running up into the millions.

Let's see.

As a matter of equity—The railroad used its right of eminent domain to secure this location—it seized University property for private use and paid for it a mere pittance of what it is claimed to be worth today. Looked at in one way, the railroad should have the limit of what it is worth today, in another way, they have had the use of State property for all these years for a mere pittance and should be content to give it up for what was paid for it.

No court in the United States would, today, render a decision such as that by which the railroad originally acquired the property.

But aside from mere equity—it is cheaper to move than to cover the tracks.

We may ignore claims that it would cost \$3,000,000 to move the tracks to the ravine through which the Great Northern tracks run.

The city engineer of Minneapolis estimates that the change could be made for a trifle less than \$1,000,000.

This doesn't mean a dead loss by any means.

It is going to cost more than \$350,000 to cover the tunnel.

\$350,000 more will be required to separate the grades at University and Oak street south-east.

A new bridge, which is a matter of necessity if the roads are to remain where they are, would cost \$500,000.

This, plus the \$100,000 extra expense to the University for strengthening the tunnel makes a total of \$1,300,000.

Of course, the ditch must be filled—but this would cost less than to arch it and cover the arch, which is estimated at \$350,000.

So that any way the matter is figured the cost of leaving the tracks and covering them is going to be more than to remove them.

The smoke will be eliminated by covering the tracks, and some of the noise—the jar to sensitive instruments and instruments of precision will remain—practically unabated—and some noise is inevitable.

The covering of the tracks solves only part of the problem.

The removal would solve them all and would cost less than to cover the tracks.

Why not, while the matter is up for settlement, settle it right and for all time?

Real Letters of a Real Freshman

THE THIRD LETTER

Mud dear:

Don't you worry about me one single instant. Either I am too young and foolish to realize what I am undertaking or else the novelty has worn off—anyway I don't worry about myself at all—only you old things out there. Gee whiz, how I wish you could be right here on the campus with me, shedding all your troubles

as you can't help shedding them in this atmosphere. I don't know whether we see things—material things—in their true light here and always wrong side out, or vice versa,—certainly they are different. Just now I can't see how anything can be more valuable than an education—clothes may come and clothes may go but it is what you have inside your head that counts ultimately—I do wish there were

a course in "how to acquire a sense of humor equal to any occasion"—that would help a lot. . . .

I have thought about you all day long—have you felt it? Got to stop and cram my head

full of French verbs—it is quite astonishing how soon an ordinary dub like me can begin to understand French, not every word, but I get the drift usually. All the love in the world, Good night—

Public Health Nursing

Many are the social values a new appreciation of which the world war has awakened; but none that measures up in importance to the newly recognized possibilities of preventative medicine. The persistent, but too often un-availing efforts of physicians to promote public health activities have been made suddenly reinforced by a lively public sentiment making itself felt in legislative enactments, in community efforts, and in educational movements.

The American Red Cross, with its public health peace program, is answering to the new consciousness of the value of human health, to the new sense of the many dangers which threaten it, of the serious degree of depreciation that the man power of the country has already suffered.

In some states by recently enacted law, in others by popular initiative, the call for public health nurses has become imperative. People seem to have grown all at once aware of the many fields of service that are opening up to health-trained women. Rural or community nursing, public school nursing, industrial nursing, medical social work, infant welfare work, visiting nursing, tuberculosis control,—are so many distinct agencies of public health service that are appealing to popular interest and creating a demand for trained workers.

All at once it is discovered that these experts, however much they are needed, are few; and the discovery has given an added urge to the demand. It is characteristic of the American people, perhaps of human nature everywhere, that difficulty of realization always intensifies desire. Consequently a nation-wide impetus has been given to the education of public health nurses. Courses of instruction have been established in several of the larger educational centers of the country. Numerous scholarships have been offered for the support of competent graduate nurses who will enter for these courses.

The University of Minnesota has responded to the public need in the provision of permanent courses of instruction in public health

nursing, conducted as a phase of graduate work in the School for Nurses. These courses are of four months and of eight months duration. Outlines of study have been approved by the educational representatives of the American Red Cross. The national organization and the local chapters of the Red Cross in Minneapolis and St. Paul have offered a number of scholarships to selected candidates for this registration.

Thirty seven students are now in training. They have a high school preparation or its equivalent. Some of them have had years of experience as nurses. All of them are either registered graduates of acceptable training schools for nurses or are senior students in such schools.

The danger of the demand for a too speedy output of public health nurses is a recognized one. While the four months' course, planned for the intensive training of immediately needed workers, covers the fundamental principles of public health nursing, the Red Cross and the teaching staff alike advise a continuance of study for the full eight months, an opportunity which the representative schools of the country engaging in this work provide.

Upon the satisfactory completion of these courses public service positions await the choice of workers. In the field of rural or community nursing the demand is just now most active; but rapidly multiplying opportunities in the more highly specialized branches of service are available in the larger centers of population.

The work is under the supervision of Miss Louise M. Powell, superintendent of the school for nurses. The field study is directed by Mrs. Dorothy Kurtzman. Faculty members in the medical school, the college of education, and the departments of sociology, economics, social service, etc., are freely aiding this new work; while the relief agencies, the public hospitals, the public schools and several large industrial concerns of the Twin Cities furnish the field

laboratories of practical training. Directors and workers in these institutions are giving a warm welcome to the University's students.

The Minnesota Public Health association, already wealthy in good works, has added to the limited possibilities of the University budget a generous measure of financial support; providing indeed for the entire expense of the provisional courses offered with so marked success during the past year as to justify the present more permanent plan. The columns of the association's journal have been admir-

ably employed in the promotion of public interest in the undertaking.

So spontaneous a service rendered in the establishment of these courses by teachers, health organizations, relief agencies and business corporations gives heartening evidence of their appreciation of this educational movement for the training of a large and varied group of public servants who, thro every field of endeavor, will closely touch and greatly inform the health life of the people.

Richard Olding Beard.

Communication—Protests Against Raising Fees

Editor of the Alumni Weekly:

The undersigned appeared before the Board of Regents last Thursday to urge on behalf of the alumni that the contemplated raise in student fees be not voted. In order that the situation may be understood by all readers of the Weekly, and suggestions may be received from interested alumni, a short statement of the interview is herewith submitted.

Respectfully,
SOREN P. REES ('95, Med. '97).

The increase in student fees had already been voted by the Regents at the morning session. I was told, however, that if a better solution could be offered, the Board would reconsider the action taken. It was stated that the deficit, about \$200,000, was due to the unusual enrollment and the increased cost of material and labor. In presenting my view point I argued as follows:

1. That while I appeared alone on account of the short time available for consultation, I was not alone in my belief that fees should be reduced instead of increased. The alumni with whom I had consulted were opposed to any increase.

2. That while the present raise had been carefully considered and worked out by a special faculty committee and had the merit of equalizing the fees for certain groups (professional, technical and cultural) the increase was nevertheless, an emergency measure and had neither logic nor principle back of it. Heads of departments, many of whom are new in the State and know little of her traditions can not realize, as the alumni do, the seriousness of such a complete change of policy, from a nominal fee to one that is levied to pay a sub-

stantial part of the cost of instruction. If we believe that the University is the greatest single force in our State for intelligent citizenship and a strong factor in our fight against lawlessness and depravity, and if we remember that the State has already fifteen million dollars invested in penal and corrective institutions that call for a yearly current expense of about three million dollars, it is apparent that a free education is the wisest investment the State can make for her children.

3. Attention was called to the increase in fees in 1916, and to a letter received from President Vincent in answer to a protest made by me to the Board of Regents at their meeting of May 9th, 1916, at which time student fees were materially increased, as an emergency measure, in order to raise salaries of University instructors. The closing paragraph of Dr. Vincent's letter reads:

"You will note, however, that the action relates to only one year. If adequate provision can be made by the Legislature, I am sure it is the disposition of the Regents to return if possible to the present scale of incidental fees."

The fact that fees have not since been reduced but are now again increased, emphasizes the undesirability of advancing fees as an emergency measure. If advanced at all, the fees should be raised as a matter of principle and in line with a permanent policy.

4. Emphasis was placed upon the fact that it was the intention of the founders of the University that instruction should be as free as that in the public schools, and that the University should be the crowning head of the free educational system of the State, supported by public taxation and giving the poorest boy

exactly the same opportunity as the richest. How far we have "progressed" from this principle may be judged from the fact that when I entered the University in 1890 the incidental fee was \$5. It has now been raised to \$60—twelve times what students then paid.

5. In answer to the contention of some of the Regents, that the people of the State evidently had plenty of money, that the huge present enrollment showed that the students could well afford to pay the fees, and that there was little if any call from the student body for financial help, I contended that the present increase in the cost of living and even in wages was no valid argument for increasing the cost of an education in the State University. That in the near future hard times might change present conditions, that even now we did not know how many worthy students might be adversely affected by the increase. That if ever a true and liberal education had been a benefit and security to the State, the time was right now when it was most needed.

I offered the assistance of the Alumni to help tide over the present difficulty. Several Regents bluntly stated that the only way the alumni could help was to raise the needed sum of money and asked if I could guarantee that for the December meeting of the Board. I replied that I did not think it was the duty of the Alumni to contribute this sum and that I could not be expected to formulate a plan, upon the spur of the moment, when they after weeks of deliberation, had not found a better one than the present makeshift.

The interview ended with the understanding that if the Alumni can offer a concrete plan the Board will hear them at the next meeting. The Alumni should embrace the present opportunity and help to settle this matter right.

THE SCHUMANN-HEINK CONCERT

The first of the series of musical events put on in the University Armory by the faculty women's club and the music department was an unqualified success. The Armory was comfortably filled, and Madam Schumann-Heink was generous with her songs and her accompanist, Frank LaForge, shared with her the honors of the occasion.

It was well that the management asked her to announce that the audience "must not be cross" about the delays in getting into the Armory (many stood in line twenty minutes in the cold), that provision would be made at the next concert for admitting by four doors.

DEAN LAUDER W. JONES.



We present herewith Dean Lauder W. Jones, of the School of Chemistry and the College of Engineering and Architecture. Dean Jones was born in New Richmond, Ohio, July 22, 1869. He prepared for college in the high school at Peoria, Ill., and took his bachelor's degree at Williams College in 1892. After three years' graduate study at the University of Chicago, Dean Jones received his Ph. D. He was assistant professor of chemistry at Chicago from 1897 to 1907 and then was called to the University of Cincinnati where he was head of the department of chemical engineering until called to Minnesota in 1918 as dean of the school of chemistry.

During the greater portion of the college year 1918-19 Dean Jones remained in the gas defense work of the U. S. Army but made several trips to Minnesota to advise concerning the school. In July, 1919, Dean Jones was given the added responsibility as dean of the college of engineering and architecture.

During the few months he has been at the University Dean Jones has won many friends and enjoys the good will of all who have come in contact with him in any way.

He was recently elected associate editor of the Journal of the American Chemical Society, the official publication of that society. The headquarters of the society and place of publication are at Washington, D. C.

'16.—Wendell P. Burns, who was discharged from service last June, is now with the advertising department of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company of this city. Mr. Burns will be best remembered as a former University debater.

DIARY OF "GRANNY" GUTTERSON

The diary of Granville Gutterson, college of agriculture '21, has been published by the Abingdon Press, New York and Cincinnati, in a very attractive, illustrated form. Granville Gutterson, better known among his college pals as "Granny" was in the army's aviation service and died from pneumonia a little more than a year ago. "Granny's" diary was kept from the time he entered the service until shortly before his death; inevitably it is a story of the adventures and the reflection of "Granny," himself,—a young fellow of life, energy, enthusiasm and high ideals. As the Farm Review expresses it—"To have left such a diary is to have prepared his own abiding memorial, though the writer evidently had no thought of doing such a thing when he set down the story of his daily life in the service."

REGENTS MEETING MINUTES

The regents held a meeting last Thursday and transacted much business. We are not attempting to report the meeting because the minutes were not available at the time the copy had to be turned in. We hope to be able to give such a report next week.

The beginning of a building program was adopted—an administration building and a store house were decided upon as the first. These are to be followed by an electrical building and a second woman's dormitory. Further plans for buildings are to be taken up later.

The employment of a landscape engineer was also authorized.

Tuition fees were increased to take effect next July. Academic, agriculture and education were advanced from \$14 to \$20 a quarter; engineering and business from \$20 to \$30 a quarter; Chemistry, mines and pharmacy from \$18 to \$30 a quarter; law from \$22 to \$30 a quarter; dentistry, first year, from \$33 to \$60 a quarter; medicine from \$50 to \$60 a quarter.

A letter from former president, George E. Vincent, stating that the former raise made during his administration, was to be but a temporary change, was read by Dr. Soren P. Rees, who appeared to protest the proposed advance.

The regents agreed to put the matter squarely before the legislature, when it next meets, and to state that they will gladly reduce fees again if the legislature will provide the necessary funds to enable them to do so.

BY THE SWEAT OF THY BROW

Professor A. D. Wilson, chief of the division of agricultural extension of the University, gave his version of the antidote for the present labor and high living crisis, in his talk on the food situation before the organization conference of the Minnesota League of Women Voters, held in the city a couple of weeks ago. He spoke of the "blessedness of hard work" and held that a six-hour day was not enough, in its possibilities for production, to combat the present difficulties. He told the organization that the times were out of joint chiefly because of under-production, and that profiteering was only a minor factor in the price-mounting tendencies of the day.

"The high prices we are paying," he said, "are due to high prices for raw materials, high prices for labor and a generally larger expense of conducting business, rather than to general profiteering. There is, of course, some profiteering and probably always will be, but it is my conviction that if all profiteering were eliminated prices of necessities of life would still be approximately as high as they are now."

DR. KAHN AT THE UNIVERSITY

Dr. Ida Kahn, noted Chinese woman physician, spoke before a student audience at the Little Theatre last Thursday afternoon on "China's Place in the World's Advance,"—a place which Dr. Kahn warns will become a menacing one if she is not helped in every possible way. In the present stage of her development, with its militaristic tending; she needs wise leaders, missionaries and physicians—all those forms of help which America is peculiarly in a position to give. She pointed out how in serving China, America would also be serving herself. "The condition of China depends upon whether or not the nation becomes Christian," she is quoted as saying—and said it all. Dr. Kahn is a graduate of the University of Michigan and has devoted her mature years to the care of the sick in China. And it must be a large order, in truth, when one considers the revelation in her statement that "there are more physicians in New York City than in the entire pagan world."

LOST at Alumni banquet, Shevlin Hall, Saturday evening, October eighth, a pair of chamois gauntlets. Please return to Room 204, Education Bldg., University.

OF GENERAL INTEREST

Dr. S. Marx White, of the Medical school, spoke at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Public Health Association on November 5th, on "Coordination and Health Activities." Dr. White is a member of the State Board of Health.

The Minnesota Health Journal (Vol. IV, No. 10), a weekly journal published by the Minnesota Public Health association, includes among its articles of November 6th, an editorial "What Minnesota public health association has done," a report on the 1919 Christmas seal campaign, tuberculosis clinics, dental clinics, children's clinics, "A problem for education," "The Minnesota health crusade," and "Accidents a cause of death."

Professor Maria L. Sanford's talk at Mrs. C. M. Loring's home on Thursday afternoon before the members and friends of the Home Improvement League, was something much more than a memory of the past work of that body. It was like a liberty bell calling the women of the future to a new union—that of capital and labor under the tricolor of justice. Such a talk from such a woman gives sure evidence that "women's rights" are marching on in step with the rights of the world.

Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows" will be produced by the University Masquers club at the campus Little Theatre on November 21st and 22nd. In connection with this production, Dr. Richard Burton lectures on Barrie at the Little Theatre on Tuesday, the 18th, at 4:30. It is one of a series of lectures that Dr. Burton will give thru the winter, but coming when it does it will serve as an apropos sidelight on the nature of the play and the interpretation of the characters.

The University will be represented at the International Livestock exposition at Chicago the first week in December by an exhibit of fat cattle numbering about fourteen head, and an exhibit of fat sheep numbering nine or ten head. The college of agriculture will also be represented in the intercollegiate student livestock judging contest by a team of five men selected from the advanced class in livestock judging. The try-out for this honor arouses much enthusiasm, as it is held one of the highest that can come to a student in the college of agriculture.

Joyce Lewis, who is attending the University law school under the federal board of vocational guidance, has been elected to the honorary position of vice chairman of the national organization of the American Legion. He was a delegate to the national convention from the state of Minnesota at large and is probably the only university student in the United States to be honored by the Legion through election to national office. Mr. Lewis was severely wounded in Belleau Wood while serving with the Marine Corps.

Honorable A. F. Whyte of England gave an address on Friday afternoon in the campus Little Theatre on "Contemporary British Problems and Politics." He speaks Monday afternoon, November 17th, at the Little Theatre at the same hour. Mr. Whyte is a graduate of Edinburgh University. From 1910 to 1918 he was a member of parliament; during this period he became Winston Churchill's parliamentary secretary. He is editor of "The New Europe," an English periodical "devoted to reconstruction on the basis of nationality and the rights of minorities." Mr. and Mrs. Whyte are now making a tour of the United States, studying American political problems. He was the guest of the University from Friday, the 14th, to Wednesday, the 19th.

"Dad" Elliott addressed the assembly of the College of Agriculture last Thursday morning. His talk mainly embodied an appeal to the students to recognize and fight the evils of war reaction. The instinctive impulse after stress and sacrifice is toward pleasure seeking and the shirking of responsibility. "We are facing one of the greatest crises," he said, "and we are in peril of losing the very investment which we have made. There is a reaction that ought to challenge the mind of every thoughtful student." He commented on the college brand of pleasure-hunting as "the lamest form of social life to be found." "It is time to put away our plagiarism," he urged, "and think of internationalism. As a group of men and women I put it up to you to think out a system of reconstruction."

DEATHS

D. D. Mayne, principal of the school of agriculture, received word Wednesday, November 5th, of the death of Mrs. Mayne at the hospital in Rochester, Minnesota, on that day. Mrs. Mayne had been ill for three or four years.

PERSONALS

'88.—It is reported that "Jack" Finch is living at Glendive, Montana.

'94.—Samuel S. Paquin of the International Feature Service, Inc., 246 West 59th, New York City, writes to express his great appreciation of the publication of the reminiscences of President Northrop. Incidentally Mr. Paquin says that he has a son, Samuel Savil, Jr., who is now six months old and "is accused of resembling his dad."

'99.—Dr. Henry B. Carey is in charge of the department of pharmaceutical botany in the college of pharmacy of the University of California.

'99.—Elizabeth Foss spent part of her summer vacation in the Mount Ranier region. While stopping in Paradise Valley, near the snow line, she met Elmer E. Adams, Eng. '06, and Charles G. Flanagan, '98. Flanagan will be best remembered as a football man of the early days. He is now successfully engaged in mining operations and raising a large family of boys and girls. Charles was wearing a sweater with an "M" in front and a "C" on the back. He volunteered in explanation, that after leaving the University, before the days when "M's" were granted, he went to Chicago and won a "C" while playing on the Chicago team. When, later, the University of Minnesota recognized the men of earlier days by granting them letters, he sewed his "M" on the back of his Chicago sweater and then turned his sweater about and wore the "M" in front. Flanagan also told Miss Foss of his meeting President Burton years ago at the Y. M. C. A. camp at Lake Geneva. He and the president were bunk mates at the camp at that time.

'01.—Captain George B. Otte, with his wife and son, took in the Minnesota-Illinois game and the convention of the American Legion. The Ottes live at Clark, S. D., where George is engaged in the practice of law.

'02 Med.—Dr. Merton Field has moved from St. Peter to Northfield, Minn.

'03, '04.—Mrs. Helen Mallory Schrader, widow of the late Udo Schrader, a former student of the University, is spending the winter with her mother and children in San Gabriel, California, No. 2949 Jackson street, where, she says, she will be very glad to welcome any former Minnesotans in that vicinity.

'04 Eng.—B. M. Bowman has taken up work with the New York house of the Western Electric company, incorporated.

'05 Med.—Dr. Paul F. Brown, who served in France, has returned to this city and resumed the practice of his profession in the Metropolitan Bank building. Dr. Brown was mustered out of service with the rank of major.

'06.—Conrad Tressman, discharged from service, has located in St. Paul, 770 Ashland avenue, and has engaged in merchandise brokerage business. Mr. Tressman was formerly located in Seattle and was an instructor in the University of Washington.

'05.—F. W. Vanstrum, Lynd, Minn., visited the office of the Weekly when he was down to attend the big game. Vanstrum is engaged in the banking business.

'06 Med.—Dr. C. C. Pratt has returned to his practice at Mankato after service overseas. He was located in Montenegro and has a depressing tale to tell of the poverty and low state of the people of that country.

'07.—Engineer Captain J. A. Grant, Muscle Shoals, Ala., tells a little incident that happened while he was operating well toward the front one day in overseas service: He noticed a fragment of a camp stool lying in the mud, he kicked it out and read "Univ. of Minn. Hospital Unit." He never learned from whence it came, but just for a moment it brought back old days upon the campus and its familiar buildings, and then gave way to the stern business of war. Captain Grant is now engaged upon a \$25,000,000 power development project with the U. S. Engineers on the Tennessee River.

'08 Med.—Dr. Ida M. Alexander, who has been in overseas service, has been appointed director of the tuberculosis work of North Dakota with headquarters at Bismarck.

'08-9-10.—Robert L. Deering was transferred from Albuquerque, New Mexico, on July 1, 1919, to Prescott, Arizona, where he is supervisor of the Prescott National Forests with headquarters in Prescott.

'08 Med.—Dr. H. D. Diesner has moved from Chaska to Waconia and become associated with his father, Dr. H. R. Diesner.

Ex. '08.—Major Charles Winslow Elliott, U. S. A., as the representative of the war department, delivered one of the principal addresses at the recent centennial celebration of Norwich university, Vermont. Major Elliott is executive officer of the R. O. T. C. branch of the War Plans Division of the General Staff, in charge of military education in the universities and colleges.

'08 Med.—Dr. W. F. Maertz is home from service in France. He is located at New Prague, Minn.

'08.—Margaret H. Trimble, after two months' vacation at home, will return to Washington November 15th to take a position in the state Department. She will be at the Kappa house, 1413 Massachusetts avenue.

'09 Med.—Dr. I. J. Murphy is now associated with Dr. C. D. Harrington, Med. '95, of this city. Both doctors are specializing in x-ray work. Dr. Harrington has specialized in this work since it was first discovered and Dr. Murphy during his army service.

Mr. and Mrs. Franz A. Aust, '08, '11 and '13 respectively, spent most of July and August in Minneapolis with Mrs. Aust's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Armstrong. They, with their children, motored up from Madison. Mr. Aust was recently called to Butte, Montana, as consultant and landscape architect for the city's park plan.

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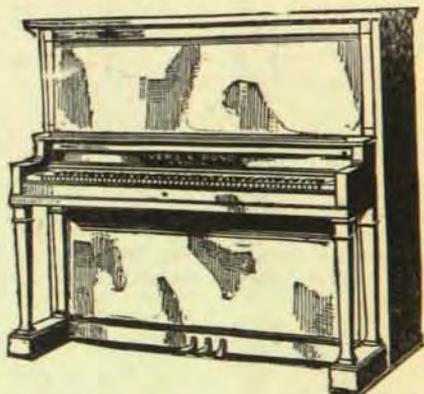
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Marquette at Fifth Street

'08 Eng.—William M. Weibeler has sold his residence at 1793 Princeton avenue and has bought a bungalow at 2223 Dayton avenue, St. Paul.

'09 E.—Arch Robison is still with the J. G. White Engineering corporation at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, where that firm has just completed the construction of a 90,000 K. W. steam power plant for the U. S. government. The plant is now being operated under test, pending delivery to the government and was constructed to supply power to U. S. nitrate plant No. 2, located near by.

'09.—Abby L. Sturtevant is in Minneapolis this year, after spending a year teaching in Porto Rico.

'10.—Olga C. Dahl is teaching English and French at Granite Falls, Minn.

'10 Med.—Dr. V. J. Schwartz has associated himself with Dr. V. M. Miller, of Millette, S. D., under the firm name of Miller and Schwartz.

G. '10.—Alfred E. Koenig is on leave of absence for 1919-1920 to continue his work as Americanization secretary for the Metropolitan Y. M. C. A. organization of Minneapolis. Mr. Koenig is also secretary of the Minneapolis Council of Americanization.

'11 Med.—Dr. W. H. Hengstler has returned from two years overseas service and has located in St. Paul with Drs. Riggs and Hammes, nervous specialists, with offices in the Lowry building.

'11 Med.—Dr. Karl Dedolph has resumed his practice in St. Paul after a year and a half of army service.

'11.—Mary Tornstrom returned to Brainerd this fall and is again in charge of the seniors of the high school. She is also teacher of civics and history.

'11.—Jennie Clark is teaching in the central high school of St. Paul. Her home address is 23 Minnehaha Apartment.

'12.—Albert S. Jacobson, formerly of Graetinger, Iowa, has recently removed to Jewell, Iowa, where he is engaged in farming. Mr. Jacobson visited the University recently.

'12.—Alice Anderson, formerly secretary of the Y. W. C. A. at the University, will sail for Shanghai, China, November twenty-second, to become national student secretary of the Y. W. C. A. there. Miss Anderson is the daughter of J. M. Anderson, '88. Since graduating she has been with the National Y. W. C. A. as student secretary for Ohio and West Virginia, and during the past year, national secretary with headquarters in New York. Miss Anderson is visiting her parents in this city.

'12 H. E.—Mrs. Kendall E. Graham (Lucille Timberlake), who has been in Hankow and Shanghai, China, for some years, has written her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Byron Timberlake of Linden Hills boulevard, Minneapolis, that she and her husband, with their son, Roger Irving, expect to be in Minneapolis for Christmas. Mr. Graham is associate manager for the Standard Oil company in Shanghai.

'12 Mines.—Guy N. Bjorge has removed his offices from 317 Hobart Building to 788 Mills building, San Francisco. His home address is 2611 Virginia St., Berkeley, California.

'12.—Borghild M. Dahl is the principal of the high school at Enderlin, North Dakota.

'12.—Minnie Forrer is head of the English department at Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

'12.—Amy R. A. Pellatt is principal of the Waterville, Minnesota, high school this year, where she is teaching history and algebra.

'13 Med.—Dr. George I. Badeaux has located at Ironton, Minn. He was formerly associated with Dr. Thabes of Brainerd.

'13 Law.—Henry Elder is engaged in the practice of law at 1006 West 23rd St., Los Angeles, California.

'13.—Lilly E. Carlson is studying at the Baptist missionary school in Minneapolis, with the intention of becoming a foreign missionary.

'13.—Mrs. Clyde D. Evans (Helen Cates) is visiting her mother in Minneapolis—No. 3633 Pleasant avenue. Mrs. Evans was teaching in Lihue, T. H., until her marriage last year to Mr. Evans of Honolulu.

'13 Med.—Dr. N. O. Meland has returned from two years of military medical service and is located at Warren, Minn.

'13 Med.—Dr. J. C. Michael, who was with the American food commission in Berlin, has returned to his practice in St. Paul.

'13.—Mrs. A. H. Isbell (Margaret Nachtrieb), with her husband, is spending the winter in Tucson, Arizona, where they will remain until the hot weather drives them north. Mr. Isbell is a landscape artist.

Ex. '13.—Gladys Pattee, who has been a reconstruction aid in Occupational Therapy in several of the eastern hospitals for the past eight months, is expecting to spend a three weeks' furlough in Minneapolis this month. Miss Pattee's home address is 2029 Queen avenue south.

'13 Med.—Dr. C. M. Robillard has resumed his practice in Faribault after service in the army.

'13 Med.—Dr. Louis H. Roddis is a lieutenant commander in the medical corps of the U. S. navy and is now attached to the U. S. S. Vermont, Pacific fleet. He entered the regular navy in 1913 as assistant surgeon and was promoted to lieutenant in 1916 and to lieutenant commander in 1918.

'13 Ed.—Margaret Halgh is teaching Biology for the sixth year in Detroit, Michigan. Her home is in Dearborn.

'13.—Dr. Paul W. Glessler has returned from a year's duty overseas as captain in the medical corps and has resumed the practice of orthopedics at 327 La Salle building, Minneapolis.

E. E. '13.—R. R. Herrman has resigned his position with the Western Electric Company, New York City, having accepted an appointment in the Mathematical Department of the College of Engineering and Architecture at the University.

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'13.—Reverend Howard Y. Williams, late Captain, Chaplain, United States Army, has accepted the call to People's Church, St. Paul. Mr. Williams is a Minnesota man, a graduate of the University of Minnesota 1910 and of Union Theological Seminary, New York City. He has just returned from France, where for two years he was Senior Chaplain of one of the largest divisions of engineers, supervising the work among 35,000 men with some thirty chaplains. His labors took him over most of the fighting front and thru most of France. Capt. Williams was cited by General Pershing for exceptional services in developing morale among his men. Previous to going into the army Mr. Williams was assistant minister at the Central Presbyterian Church, New York City. He has also served on the staff of the Broadway Tabernacle of the same city. Before entering the ministry the new leader of Peoples Church was for four years General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at the State University of Iowa.

'12. M. A. '13.—Stanley S. Gillam, LL.B. Harvard 1916, was discharged from army service in September and is now with Messrs. Brown and Guesmer, attorney, 2000 Metropolitan Life Insurance building, Minneapolis. During most of his sixteen months' service Mr. Gillam was a lieutenant of infantry in the headquarters company at Camp Dodge.

'13 Med. '17.—Dr. C. J. Hutchinson, U. S. Navy, has just returned to this city after his discharge. Dr. Hutchinson has been stationed in the east,—for a time in Greece. He has not yet decided where he will settle for the practice of his profession. In the meantime he is mighty glad just to be home.

'14.—Estelle McKelvey is teaching English and history in the High School of Balboa Canal Zone.

E. E. '14. P. P. Bisek visited the University on Monday, October twenty-seventh. Mr. Bisek is connected with the Allis Chalmers Company in Milwaukee and is so well pleased with his progress with the company that he hopes several other Minnesota men will locate there.

'14.—Bess M. Boyle is now principal of the Rush City high school. This is her fourth year in her home town.

'14.—Dr. Horton Daniels of Minneapolis, who took two years in the medical school and afterwards graduated in medicine from Columbia, sailed last August for China as a medical missionary for the Presbyterian board of foreign missions.

'14 Med.—Dr. Alexander Josewich has been appointed inspector for Minneapolis of suspected cases of influenza. The appointment is for the purpose of heading off any possibility of a recurrence of last year's epidemic.

'14 Eng.—John S. Peoples has been honorably discharged from the U. S. army after serving for the period of the war. The major part of this service was as a lieutenant and later a captain in the ordnance department, Engineering bureau, Machine Gun section, handling development and invention work in connection with the Browning

machine gun. Mr. Peoples is becoming a full-fledged citizen of Milwaukee. He was employed as chief inspector of gas engine manufacture at the Milwaukee works of the International Harvester company for some time. For the past few months he has been connected with the Cutler-Hammer Manufacturing company, the largest makers of electric controlling devices in the world. His wife, Laura Colgrove, Academic '12, and two daughters, are with him at their home, 1123 28th st., Milwaukee, Wis.

'15 Chem.—Leslie R. Olson has recently been discharged from service and is at his home in New Ulm. He took in the Minnesota-Illinois game. Mr. Olson was a lieutenant in the sanitary corps and was stationed for a time at the Rockefeller institution, later at Camp Upton and Whipple Barracks, Arizona.

'15.—Fred Bruchholz has gone to Harvard to take a course in finance and commerce. His address is No. 6 Story St., Cambridge, Mass.

'15 Ag.—A. C. Dahlberg, formerly efficiency man among the creameries of North Dakota, has gone to the University of Missouri to take charge of the Dairy Products work of that college and station.

'15 Med.—Dr. G. A. Holm has returned from overseas service and has located in this city. He was formerly in partnership with Dr. E. L. Tuohy of Duluth.

'15.—Jesse Huston is superintendent of schools at Mantorville, Minnesota, this year.

'15 Med.—B. W. Jarvis is associated with Dr. W. A. Jones of this city and has moved from St. Paul and located in Minneapolis.

'15 Med. '17.—Dr. G. T. Nordin, physician and surgeon, has returned from France and opened up offices at 743 East Lake Street. He is assisting Dr. J. Warren Bell at the University Out-Patient clinic for women, every morning. Dr. Nordin's home address is 3814 Chicago avenue, Minneapolis.

'15.—Carl Painter has returned to Harvard to complete his law course. His address is 474 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass. His wife (Muriel Thayer '15) is there with him, occupied during the days with Red Cross work in Boston.

'15.—Lee Pemberton is entering on this third year of work as superintendent of the public schools of Minnecota, Minn.

'15 H. E.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith (Doris Babcock) and young son are living in Huron, So. Dakota, this year.

'16.—Sigurd Ueland has been awarded the faculty scholarship in the Law school of Harvard university. Mr. Ueland is now a student in the third-year class of the Harvard law school. The faculty scholarships are awarded each year to a limited number of meritorious students who have been in the school one full year at least and who intend to remain in the school for the entire three years' course. The award is made by the School Corporation, on the recommendation of the faculty, at the beginning of each academic year, with preference given to members of the third-year class.

BIRTHS

Mr. and Mrs. Phillip S. Hamilton a third son, Robert Burnham. Mrs. Hamilton was Ellen Russ, ex. '13. The Hamiltons are running a dairy farm between Lake Minnetonka and Maple Plain.

To Mr. and Mrs. Howard C. Gee of Winifred, Montana, January 13, 1919, a son, Robert Frederick. Mrs. Gee was Rena M. Sherwin, ag. '13.

PERSONALS

'16 Dent.—Robert Benepe, U. S. M. corps, while attending an Irish university, was assigned to cover the Sinn Fein conference as a part of his course in journalism.

'16.—Grace Gilbert is doing secretarial work at the Y. W. C. A. in St. Paul.

'17 Ag.—Olaf S. Aamodt is at the United States army General Hospital at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, as a result of lung trouble contracted overseas. He will probably be there for several months. Mr. Aamodt was on the steamer Tuscania, torpedoed by the Germans off the coast of Scotland and was among the rescued taken to Scotland.

'16 Med.—Dr. E. L. Armstrong has moved from Park Lake to Wayzata, Minn.

'16.—Helen Denison is at home this fall, at No. 4303 Colfax Avenue So., Minneapolis. Later in the year she expects to go to California for a few months.

'16 Law.—John F. Dulebohn has resumed his law practice, with Mr. N. E. Pardee, No. 1216 McKnight Building, Minneapolis. Mr. Dulebohn was discharged from service last August, after serving twenty months in the army.

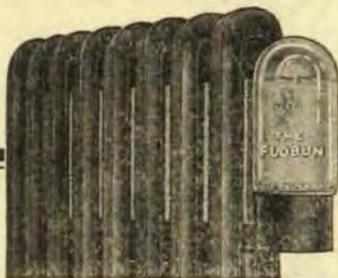
'16.—Anastasia Posel is principal of the high school at Mantorville, Minnesota.

'16.—Neva Schroeder is teaching English at West High in Minneapolis.

'16 Ed.—George A. Selke is assistant state high school inspector.

'16.—Helen P. Sweeny is spending the winter at her home on White Bear Lake, Minn.

'17 Ed.—R. P. Ewald is principal of schools at Barrett, Minn. Mr. Ewald was recently discharged from the Navy where he was a mechanic—second class. During the war he was stationed in England—from June, 1918, to February, 1919.



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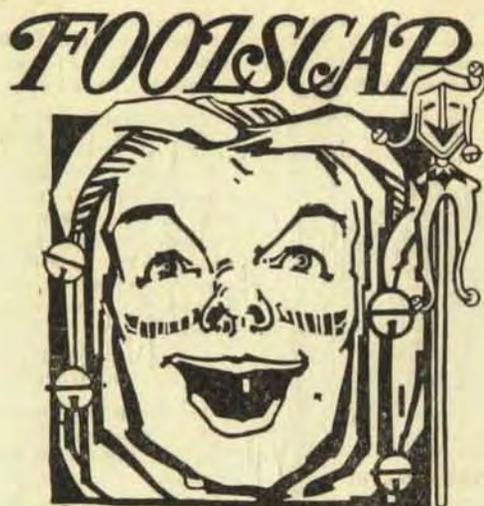
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The Alumni Weekly makes available for each alumnus the result of the united endeavor of all alumni to keep in touch with each other and with the University. Its primary purpose is to serve the University. To this end it presents facts, sometimes with interpretative comment to make them more readily understood, upon which the alumni may base their judgment. Editorial statements are predicated upon the fullest knowledge of facts and a sympathetic and yet discriminating interpretation of such facts as bearing upon the welfare of the University. Frank constructive criticism and news items are always welcome. Every additional subscriber tends to improve the service rendered by the Weekly to the alumni and to the University.

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ALUMNI

WEEKLY



Northrop Reminiscences

Regents' Meeting Minutes

The Minnesota-Michigan Game

Vol. XIX No. 9

NOVEMBER 24, 1919



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MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

THE SECRETARY RESIGNS

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors held last Wednesday evening at the office of the chairman, Dr. Soren P. Rees, the secretary of the General Alumni Association placed the following letter before the committee:

To the Board of Directors

The General Alumni Association:

I hereby tender my resignation as secretary of the General Alumni Association, to take effect June 30th, 1920.

It is with genuine regret that I give up a work that has been so congenial, but a business offer has been made me, which, in justice to myself and my family, I must accept.

While I shall no longer be officially connected with the Association, my interest in its work will not abate and I shall hope to be of some assistance to the one you may select to take my place. He may call upon me freely. I can wish for him nothing better than the loyal support you have given me.

Sincerely and Gratefully yours,

E. B. JOHNSON.

After some discussion it was voted that a meeting of the Board of Directors be called for December 8th, to consider the resignation and to plan for the work of the Association for the future.

Members of the Board of Directors will please take notice that a meeting of the Board will be held at the office of the Association, Monday evening, December 8th, at eight o'clock.

Judge Samuel Doak Catherwood, '83, wrote a letter to President Burton, recently, protesting against raising fees; contending that if any change was to be made fees should be reduced.

Mention was made some weeks ago of a question that had been raised concerning the safety of the football stands. These stands are inspected before every game on Northrop field by a firm of contractors and engineers, who go over every foot of the stands, and the field is never opened until their written report is on the desk of the chairman of the athletic committee.

Everett H. Hale, of the academic class of 1913, was killed in action October 15th, 1918, at Madeline Farm, in the Argonne Drive. At the time of his death, Mr. Hale was 2nd lieutenant in company B, 60th infantry, fifth division.

A CORRECTION AND EXPLANATION

In connection with the letter of Dean Coffman, published two weeks ago, we stated that the letter was in answer to "a little group of Minnesota teachers." It appears that the letter was signed by a committee representing one thousand teachers in the St. Paul schools, among the number several hundred Minnesota men and women. Among the signers was Mable A. Colter, '93, president of the St. Paul Federation of Women Teachers.

HONORED BY FRENCH GOVERNMENT

James F. Bell, '01, was awarded by the French government the rank of chevalier in the Legion of Honor, the French military and civilian order, in recognition of his services in organizing the United States milling industry during the first year of America's participation in the war. Presentation of the decoration was made by General Collardet, military attache of the French embassy at Washington, at a dinner given at Mr. Bell's home in Minneapolis. Mr. Bell is well known in the city as the vice president of the Washburn-Crosby Milling company. When the Federal Food administration was inaugurated in 1917, he was placed at the head of the milling industry,—a logical recognition of the service he was peculiarly fitted to give.

HIBBING ALUMNI PLAN GOOD TIMES

Minnesota alumni organized a club at Hibbing, Minnesota, on October 28th, 1919, of which Philip Stone, Law '12, was made president, Florence Donahue, '16, vice president, and I. R. Sher, secretary and treasurer. Beatrice Finn, '17, and Florence Donahue were the instigators of the club. The first meeting was held at the high school gymnasium on the evening of November 14th, with an attendance of fifty. The plan is to hold a meeting once a month and a social affair about every two months. The Minnesota alumni on the Hib-

bing high school faculty are L. W. Dooley, Florence Donahue, Gladys Lee, Hazel Holt, Frances Irwin, Miss Helgerson, Marjorie Scott, Luella Mountain and Beatryce A. Finn.

AMERICANIZATION COURSE EN- DORSED

The increasing recognition of the need for nation-wide Americanization work is seen daily from the pages of the press of the country. The part the Americanization Training Course at the University of Minnesota plays in training leaders for that work is broadly recognized.

At a recent national Conference of the

Lyons' Clubs held in Chicago there was written into the national Constitution endorsement of the Minnesota Training Course, with the object of giving Scholarship support to the work. At the last meeting of the Minneapolis Lyons Club President Harry Kavel reports the enthusiastic endorsement of the report of its Americanization Committee that the Club contribute an Americanization Scholarship for a period of three years, beginning with next autumn.

Dr. A. E. Jenks, Director of the Americanization Training Course of the University of Minnesota, delivers two addresses this week on Americanization in Denver before the Colorado State Conference of Social Workers.

Real Letters of a Real Freshman

THE FOURTH LETTER

My dear:

Just time for an "all's well before lunch— which I usually begin to crave about the middle of the morning! I've acquired a perfectly immense appetite somewhere that a mere three meals a day and numerous feeds won't appease. I'm not the only one tho—Miss A. tries not to look surprised at the amount of food that disappears from the table but I know she never dreamed girls could eat so much. While I am on the subject of food: one of the girls had a present of enuf ducks for a dinner yesterday but the ducks weren't dressed so we all had to help do 'em. None of us had ever touched the things before they were cooked and I wish you could have heard the shrieks and seen the mountains of feathers—it was a perfect mad house, but we were merciless and anyone who refused to help, couldn't come to the dinner. Personally, I didn't feel much like eating afterwards. . .

You won't believe that I can get up at five o'clock but lately I have been doing it with several other girls who get so sleepy at night they can't finish studying. This morning I thought I heard a clock strike five so although it was pitch dark outside I got up and tried to wake Virginia quietly (she wanted to get up when I did) so as not to waken the rest in the dormitory, but nothing short of a fire or a glass of water has the slightest effect upon her slumbers so by the time she was awake nearly everyone else was too. I fled downstairs and what was my horror upon looking at the clock,

to discover that it was exactly quarter of four! So I went back and told her, thinking she would be glad she could sleep an hour longer but she wasn't—she sat up in bed and called me everything she had ever heard in Two Harbors (her home town). I dove under the covers but had hysterics so hard my bed rolled all over the place. Never again! I am even with her now for swiping my best blouse the other day. Talk about communism! You never know what is going to be left for you to wear—if you want to wear a certain thing you have to put in a requisition for it, as it were. Such is life in a hall! Just time to get to lunch if I hurry. . . .

Dr. Oscar E. Harder has been appointed to the school of mines as associate professor of metallurgy. He takes the place made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Samuel L. Hoyt who has taken a position with the National Lamp Works at Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Harder gave up his work at the University for financial reasons. In regard to Dr. Harder: his undergraduate work was done at the University of Oklahoma and he also received his second degree at that institution majoring in chemistry. Later he did graduate work at the University of Illinois in industrial chemistry and received his doctor's degree. While in Illinois he specialized in metallography and metallurgy, doing research work in metallography on "Alloys of chromium, copper and nickel." Later he was appointed to an alloy fellowship at Mellon Institute.

Communication—Protests Proposed Hospital Plan

To the Editor of the Alumni Weekly,

In your issue of October 20th of the current year you publish that portion of President Burton's report for the year ending June 30th, 1919, relating to the question of providing on the campus, through funds raised by the University administration from private sources, a hospital which shall house the private patients of certain members of the teaching staff of the medical school of the University.

President Burton states, first, that "any plan which entirely prevents a clinical professor in the medical school from practicing his profession is unwise."

Second, that "plans must be developed and facilities must be provided whereby such a member of the medical faculty may give his chief time and interest to his educational work but will have opportunity for a limited amount of private and consulting practice."

Objection might be raised to the apparent assumption in the body of the report on this topic that these men may be called properly "full-time" men. Obviously such men are "part-time" men and we are dealing with a situation in no essential respect changed from that existing in the medical school prior to 1915 when as now all clinical teachers were part-time men and the heads of the clinical departments were on exactly the basis defined by the president in his report, giving the major part of their time and interest to their work in the medical college but undertaking at the same time a limited amount of private and consulting practice.

In the light of recent developments in the teaching of medicine throughout the United States, it would seem probable that relatively few will deny the statement that this policy is wisest and best for the interests of public patients, students, and teachers alike. On the other hand it would seem that in the case of a state university the strongest objection might be raised to any proposition which attempts to establish private medical practice on the campus of the University.

As bearing directly upon this suggestion, we venture to direct attention to a letter written by Dr. Charles Lyman Greene, an alumnus of the University and for many years chief of the department of medicine therein, published in

the Journal Lancet of March 1st, 1917 (Vol. 37, p. 149). In this letter Dr. Greene stated that in June 1913 he had written Dr. George E. Vincent, then president of the University, a letter making the acceptance of a plan for the earliest possible hospital expansion the determining point in his acceptance or rejection of the deanship of the medical college to which post he had been urgently recommended by the faculty with the consent and approval of the president himself.

In this letter Dr. Greene voiced the unanimous opinion of the clinical teachers of the medical school, one moreover which had been voiced by them for several years preceding and had received the hearty endorsement of the late Dr. Frank F. Westbrook, former Dean of the school and one of the greatest educators and administrators our country ever has contained. It was pointed out at this time, furthermore, that the necessary hospital expansion could be obtained by the expenditure of a relatively small sum of money and doubtless the same statement holds true at the present time though the amount must be increased necessarily in accordance with the rise of building cost during the past three or four years.

As to the existence of this need today, as for many years past, there can be no doubt and it is to be hoped that with the funds now available through the wise and energetic action of President Burton no further delay may be experienced in putting into effect a program of hospital expansion adequate to the teaching needs of the medical school.

On the other hand, it must be noted that the connection between the plan proposed by Dr. Burton for the raising of private funds with which to construct a hospital for the private patients of certain members of the University medical faculty seems to bear not even the most remote relation to the carrying out of such a necessary hospital expansion inasmuch as this should relate only to free public patients.

We venture to direct the attention of President Burton and the regents of the University to the fact that the gifts which made possible the construction of the University hospital stipulated that it should be and remain a free

hospital. Furthermore the medical profession of the State of Minnesota, and the alumni of the medical school were repeatedly assured officially that the University hospital should deal only with charity patients.

One notes with regret the statement that fifty beds in the existing hospital have been placed already upon a per diem basis and that this was done under an evasion of the plain terms of the deed of gift through the employment of a subtle legal technicality. It would seem to us, nevertheless, that the action taken represents a distinct breach of faith.

With respect to the proposed hospital for private patients of the teaching staff, it would seem that the reasons advanced in support of the proposition are relatively trivial and wholly out of proportion to the strong and valid objections which must be raised. One is balancing in this instance what is almost purely a matter of convenience against plain violation of fundamental principles, for if one analyzes the statement of Dr. Burton upon this subject, he finds that the one reason existing for the erection of a private hospital relates to the convenience of the teachers.

We are not aware that at the present time any University teacher is estopped from using any or all of the private hospitals which lie within ten minutes' drive from the University campus and it would seem doubtful if the saving of twenty minutes a day would justify so radical a departure from what has been held for many years to be sound policy with respect to the conduct of clinical teaching in the medical school.

Obviously more must be contemplated than is conveyed directly by the report under discussion for it would seem that not only would the present movement undertake the erection of a hospital for the housing of private patients but also the furnishing of offices for such teachers as are to be placed upon this so-called full-time basis. This, if true, would necessitate a further discussion of what constitutes proper policy in the conduct of the medical school and would represent a condition which, so far as is known to us, does not exist even in the case of teachers connected with endowed medical schools.

Furthermore, even if it could be shown that in isolated instances such a policy had been put into effect it would not influence our judgment as to the wisdom of departing from what in the past has proven a sane and sound policy of strict separation between private and public

interests in connection with the work of the medical school.

The basic principle formulated by former President Northrop and by Dean Westbrook, and unanimously concurred in by those faculty members whose arduous efforts over many years built up a high-grade school from slender beginnings and under seemingly impossible conditions, were in exact opposition to the policies embodied in the proposition under discussion. It was recognized by these men that fundamentally a state university occupies a position wholly different from that of a privately endowed institution inasmuch as it receives its funds from the whole people of the state and must be so conducted as to neither violate nor infringe upon the rights of any group of citizen tax-payers.

It was understood, furthermore, that to an unusual degree and in a peculiarly direct sense the medical school was dependent upon the good-will and support of the medical profession of the state.

Beyond and above all this was the fact that only with the support and hearty co-operation of the alumni of the medical school could it hope to carry on its proper function and attain its full development.

Under the application of these principles there was developed throughout the State of Minnesota and in the medical profession a most cordial spirit of co-operation invaluable to the administration of the medical school. Furthermore, there was developed in the medical alumni body as a whole a spirit of enthusiastic loyalty and an active co-operation, which ceased only when protests voiced by them against the violation and abrogation of the basic policies referred to were treated with contemptuous indifference and even abuse such as could not fail to alienate the very men who had been most loyal and useful to the school in the past.

It is evident, and admitted, that at the present time the medical school of the University does not enjoy the benefits of that hearty support and co-operation on the part of its alumni and of the medical profession of the state which it should have and must have, and it would seem a peculiarly unfortunate time to raise an issue representing a merger of public and private interests such as cannot fail to arouse objection and opposition on the part of these same bodies whose friendly interest is indispensable to the proper development of our school.

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| May 1, 1917 | 142,000 |
| July 25, 1917 | 212,000 |
| November 20, 1917 | 298,000 |
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Many years ago the medical alumni association established a body known as the advisory committee, acting under the consent and approval of President Northrop and Dean Westbrook and the specific function of this body was to keep in touch with the affairs of the medical school and when occasion offered present suggestions to its administrative officers such as might seem to be of value as judged from the standpoint of the alumnus.

We feel compelled to recognize the fact that the standards of the medical school have been lowered of late, that its policies for several years past and at the present time are not such as will command the support of the alumni or the medical profession of the state or in any way correct or ameliorate the present unfortunate antagonism which inevitably must operate to hamper its growth and development.

With respect to the present specific matter and all other matters affecting the good of our Alma Mater we desire to place our services fully and freely at the disposal of President Burton and shall welcome any opportunity for conference.

The Advisory Committee
of the Medical Alumni Association.

Regents' Meeting Minutes

A meeting of the Board of Regents was held at the University, Thursday, November 13. There were present Regents Snyder, Burnquist, Burton, Glotfelter, McConnell, Mayo, Partridge, Rice, Sommers, J. G. Williams and M. M. Williams.

It was voted not to accept the resignation of Professor F. H. Orton, of the college of dentistry.

Resignations.

Frank S. Bissell, assistant professor of roentgenology; Faith Thompson, teaching assistant in economic history; Howard Mayberry, teaching fellow in psychology; Gladys Morriette, assistant in German; Mildred Hartough, assistant in history.

New Appointments.

Charles H. Mayo, professor of surgery, without salary; Major Laurence T. Walker, assistant professor of military science and tactics.

Instructors—Dr. Percy A. Ward, experimental therapeutics; Dr. A. M. Snell, medicine; John G. Frayne, Edwin E. Clark, Raymond R. Herrmann, Charles Boehnlein and O. C. Edwards, mathematics and mechanics; J. F. Finley, E. W. Kibbey, and Orrin W. Potter, drawing; Paul W. Rhame, shopwork; George Prudden, architecture; Dorothy Loyhed, rhetoric; R. R. Henry, dentistry; B. W. Palmer, business law; John O. Christianson, rhetoric; Mabel Wilson, piano; Elvira Winterer, violin;

B. U. Keinholtz, agronomy; Joseph J. Dobie, geometry; David L. Peterson, poultry.

Lecturers—T. P. Giddings, public school music; Rita G. Baker, trade and industrial education.

Teaching Fellows—Raymond O. Filter and Dorothy Brown, psychology; Frank N. Knapp, ophthalmology and oto-laryngology; Angus L. Cameron, surgery; Anna Cherry, romance languages.

Assistants—Edolph A. Larson, Raymond Winslow, A. O. Olson, F. J. Heck, John Daly, Robert Bishop, and Clifford Rude, chemistry; O. F. Kuhlman, German; J. M. Rysgard, physics; Carl E. Johnson, architecture; F. J. Kucera, interdepartmental board of social hygiene; Victor Carlson, mines; Carl Peterson, pattern shop; E. O. Unger, shop work; John A. Wilding, foundry Dr. A. E. Lange and R. Morse, health service; Merrill C. Hart, chemist assistant under interdepartmental Frank W. Whitmore and Dr. Thomas Ziskin, medicine; Arnold Hawkinson, assistant instructor in physical training; Dr. John D. Geissinger, Pediatrics; Dr. H. W. Wynne, ob-social hygiene board; Dr. John C. Koch, Dr. dentistry; J. M. Snesrud and W. C. Olson, obstetrics and gynecology; Dr. A. L. Thomas, educational psychology; John W. Bushnell, horticulture; Fred Griffiee, graduate assistant in agronomy; P. D. Strausbaugh, graduate assistant in horticulture.

Miscellaneous—Drs. C. A. Erdman and E.

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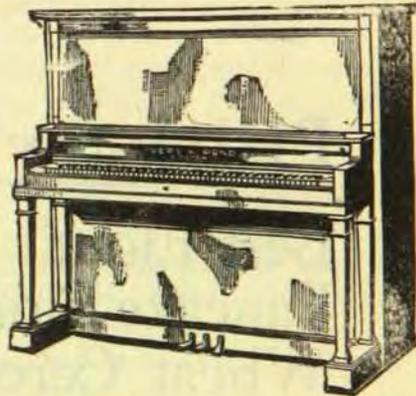
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D. Brown, physicians to public health service; B. J. Robertson, assistant director of the experimental engineering laboratory; Nellie Flanningham, home demonstration agent; Rudolph Grann, photographic technician in dentistry; Margaret Graham, technician mental and nervous diseases.

A considerable number of clerical, stenographic and other minor positions filled.

Salary Adjustments.

Some thirty individual advances in salaries were made.

Promotions.

Dr. A. C. Strachauer, from associate to professor and chief of the department of surgery; Dr. William R. Murray, from associate to professor and chief of the department of ophthalmology and otolaryngology; Dr. E. E. MacGibbon, from instructor to assistant professor, dentistry; Paul Kramer, from teaching fellow to instructor in romance languages; Edna Sontag, from teaching fellow to full time assistant in botany; B. A. Leopard, from scholar to assistant in animal biology; Esther Hendrickson, from scholar to assistant in German.

Leaves of Absence.

W. P. Kirkwood, professor of journalism, from September, 1920, to 1921, sabbatical leave.

A considerable number of trips outside the State were authorized; including President Burton, to New York City, meeting of the Carnegie Foundation; Dean Jones, Chicago, and Dean Appleby to St. Louis, American Mining congress.

The question of an increase in fees was discussed in the previous issue of the Weekly.

The Regents also went on record as intending to submit, in their next biennial report, a statement of the causes which led them to raise the fees, and a willingness to reduce them, and refund the present increase, provided the Legislature will make an appropriation for the aforesaid purpose.

Regents Snyder, Burton and Sommers were appointed a committee to consider the relation of Dr. John G. Rowntree to the University.

The request of the Bureau of Education for the establishment of a research station at

(Continued on page 33)

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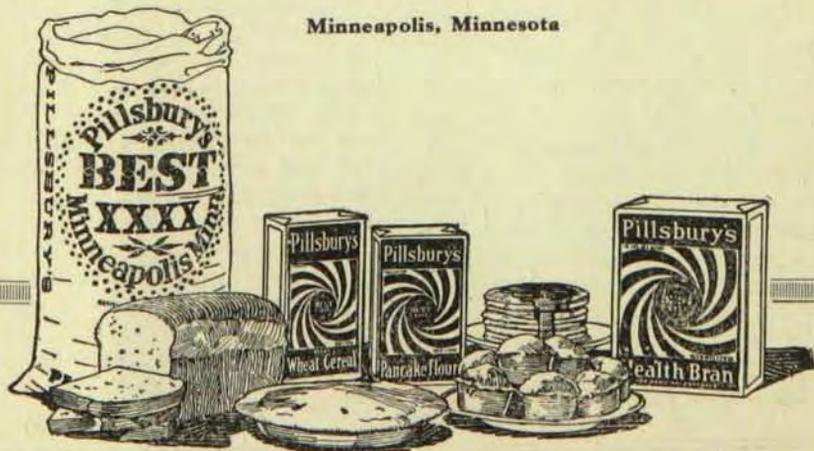
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“REMINISCENCES”

By *CYRUS NORTHROP.*

COMING TO MINNESOTA.

Sometime in the spring of 1883, Judge Greenleaf Clark of St. Paul, Minnesota, a regent of the University of Minnesota, called at my house in New Haven, Conn. He said he wished to get my opinion as to the fitness of several gentlemen who had been under consideration as candidates for the presidency of the University of Minnesota. He named six or seven gentlemen, all of whom I knew very well and concerning each one of whom I promptly gave my candid opinion. Some of the candidates I approved; and in addition I named a gentleman whose name had not been presented and whom I very cordially recommended. After a very pleasant interview, Judge Clarke took his leave, remarking as he did so, that I would hear from him again. It never occurred to me as a possibility that I was being considered by the regents and that Judge Clarke's visit to me was for the purpose of taking the measurement of my ability and general fitness.

I heard nothing further from Judge Clarke and nothing more respecting the University of Minnesota for nearly a year. Early in the spring of 1884 four gentlemen came to my house one afternoon and introduced themselves as regents of the University of Minnesota. They were Ex-governor John S. Pillsbury, Hon. John B. Gilfillan, Governor L. W. Hubbard and Superintendent David L. Kiehle. I had no thought of what their errand might be as I met them.

Governor Pillsbury opened the interview after introductions had been made by saying—“We are a delegation from the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota. We have come to offer you and request you to accept the presidency of the University.” I was very greatly surprised and I replied at once, “I do not think I am the man you need.” Gov. Pillsbury smiled his tolerant smile, which meant that I was mistaken and the regents knew better than I did what they wanted. In the course of the conversation which followed, it appeared that the regents had been consulting various members of the Yale faculty in reference to my fitness for the presidency and had been seeking information respecting me, ever since Judge Clarke called on me the preceding year—of all which I had remained blissfully ignorant, no one whom they consulted having ever said a word to me on the subject, so that the formal offer of the presidency was the first intimation I had that I was being considered for the place. My first interview with the regents lasted an hour or more. In that interview I declined the offer of the presidency. I had just completed a new house on Prospect Hill; I had never had any thought of becoming a college executive; I doubted very much my ability to fill the office of president acceptably; I was quite comfortable where I was; Minnesota was a long way from New Haven, and I was born and

had lived all my life in Connecticut; and I was almost fifty years of age, an age which in many professions and for many people is supposed to be the dead line—beyond which usefulness is diminished and new enterprises are impossible. These are some of the considerations which influenced me in making my decision at once to decline the presidency of the University of Minnesota.

Second Interview With Governor Pillsbury.

As the regents left me Governor Pillsbury said that he would like to see me the next day. I had no objection to another interview if he desired it; but I emphasized then and there my purpose not to accept the position offered, and I did my best to destroy any false hopes he might have that I would change my mind. The next day at 3 o'clock in the afternoon Governor Pillsbury and Judge Greenleaf Clarke called upon me, and remained in conference with me till 7 p. m. Judge Clarke had come to New Haven with the other regents but had remained at the hotel while they called on me, being as he said "a little ashamed to appear after his former interview with me the purpose of which did not at the time appear." It is not necessary to record here the arguments which were employed by Governor Pillsbury in the protracted interview of four hours. It is enough to say that at the close of the interview my purpose not to accept the offered presidency was as firm as ever. But Governor Pillsbury now changed his tactics. Instead of urging me to accept, he requested me to go out to Minnesota, see the University and its environment, and make myself master of the situation so as to judge more wisely what it was best for me to do. He said the University would pay my expenses if I would go to Minneapolis. I was not ready to grant this request, for I thought it was absurd for me to take a journey to Minnesota and return at the expense of the University, when I had not the slightest inclination to accept the presidency. However, the matter was left in abeyance. Governor Pillsbury was going to New Hampshire and would return the following Monday, at which time I promised to give him an answer to the request to visit Minneapolis. When Monday came and Governor Pillsbury also came I told him I was willing to make the trip to Minneapolis if the University would pay my expenses, but that my consenting to do so did not mean and should not be thought to mean any change in my feelings in reference to the original invitation—as I had not the slightest expectation that my visit would result in any such change. Governor Pillsbury accepted my offer to go to Minnesota with evident pleasure, and with a look which my later acquaintance with him enabled me better to interpret—a look which indicated that he had gained a point and was by no means hopeless that he would finally win.

I was not entirely unacquainted with Minnesota. In the summer of 1881, I had gone to Chicago to conduct the entrance examination for Yale college. I had taken my family with me and after my duties in connection with the examination were finished, we left Chicago July 5th, and going aboard the steamer Peerless started for Duluth which we reached in due time. From Duluth we came to White Bear lake where we remained several days. I visited Minneapolis; saw, from the roof of one of the mills, the main building of the University which stirred within me no feeling whatever, for it was not anything that I expected ever to approach or to have an interest in. I went to the great wheat fields of

North Dakota—to Casselton beyond Fargo. Later we went to Red Wing and remained there three weeks. And then we went home. It had been an interesting trip. We had seen many new things. We had found much to admire. But there had come to us no desire whatever to live—live all our life in Minnesota; and we went back to New Haven, with no expectation of seeing Minnesota again, and quite content to live and die in New Haven.

Visits Minnesota.

On the tenth of March, 1884, I started for Minnesota according to my agreement with Governor Pillsbury. All the way to Chicago the heavens were clouded and the days were dark. When on the morning of March 12th I awoke in Minnesota, and looked out of my Pullman car window on a Chicago and Milwaukee train, the sun was shining, the sky was blue, and it looked warm and comfortable outside the car. When the train reached St. Paul, I left the car and without any overcoat began to walk up and down the platform. After a while I began to realize it was cold. Afterward I learned that the temperature was twelve below zero, which was something I had never had experience of before.

When the train reached Minneapolis, I was met by Governor Pillsbury and was carried in his sleigh to his home, where I was most cordially welcomed by Mrs. Pillsbury and the four children. It was Sunday morning. We went to the morning service in the First Congregational church where Rev. John L. Scudder, one of my Yale boys, was pastor. Again in the evening we attended service in the same church, a wooden structure standing on ground now occupied by the Holmes school. The evening service was a missionary meeting and I remember among the participants in the service, Mrs. Hall, wife of Professor Hall of the University and Deacon Charles H. Pratt.

Visits Chapel.

Tuesday morning Governor Pillsbury took me to the service in chapel at the University. The service was held in the fourth story of the old Main building. I declined an invitation to sit with the faculty on the platform because I did not wish to be presented in any way as the possible coming president,—and for the same reason I declined an invitation to speak. I sat on the left side of the room, and I remember that Professor N. H. Winchell sat next to me. Supposing him to be a member of the faculty my curiosity was excited as to why he did not sit with the faculty. Dr. Folwell conducted the exercises. He spoke warmly of the obligations of the University to Professor Sanford for the service she had rendered in taking the work in English after the death of Professor Marston. After the services in chapel were ended, I visited several class rooms. I remember particularly the Greek class room and Professor Jabez Brooks. And then we returned to Governor Pillsbury's house. In reply to a question of Governor Pillsbury, I told him the University looked a little dun and dreary. In the afternoon I went to St. Paul and spent the night with Stanford Newell. George C. Ripley and another Yale man were there. We four sat up till 2 o'clock in the morning talking about Yale and Minnesota. I learned a good deal that evening about the way the finances of the University could be cared for, in which the Omnibus bill in the Legislature was a prominent feature, its excellence consisting in the fact that there was in it something that every legislator specially wanted,

and therefore everybody voted for the bill. We had a delightful evening. As I write I am sobered by the remembrance that Newell and Ripley have both passed on, and probably I, the oldest of the company, am the only survivor.

Reception at Governor Pillsbury's.

I returned to Governor Pillsbury's Wednesday afternoon and learned on my arrival that there was to be a reception at the former Governor's house that night, people having been invited to meet me. The Governor with infinite pains had hunted up every Yale graduate in the vicinity and had invited all of them with goodly number of the prominent people of Minneapolis and St. Paul. The reception was a delightful affair. The people came in great numbers. They were most cordial. Some of them impressed me to such a degree that I never forgot them. One of these was Judge Martin B. Koon. I was wearing at the time spectacles of slightly colored glass. But no glass could darken the brightness of the occasion. And when at the close of the evening, the long procession of guests passed me and every body said "we hope you'll come" I could not but feel gratified, and for the first time I realized consciously that one might be very happy and yet live in Minnesota. I have not been specially careful all my life to secure and preserve "clippings" pertaining to my life work. I did not keep any record of my visit to Minnesota. But only a few days ago, a friend placed in my hands a clipping from *The Journal* of March 14, 1884—containing the following account of the reception at Governor Pillsbury's and a description of myself. I may be pardoned I hope for quoting it as of interest after the lapse of thirty years, and if the picture of myself should seem too flattering, I may yet hope that thirty years of life in Minnesota have not so transformed me that the picture can not now be recognized as in any degree a likeness of what I then seemed and what I was.

"Ex-Governor Pillsbury and wife Wednesday issued invitations to about eighty gentlemen of Minneapolis and St. Paul and their wives to meet Professor Cyrus Northrop at their residence on the East Side. The members of our University faculty were out in full force, as were also the judges of the supreme and district courts, the clergy of the two cities, state officials, representatives of the legal fraternity, the press, etc. About thirty were graduates of Yale.

"Professor Northrop is a splendid-looking man of medium height with full chest, broad shoulders, strong intellectual head and luminous eyes shining behind a pair of scholarly looking spectacles. His manners are polished, but at the same time frank and hearty. There is no palaver about him. He looks and talks straight at you. He created a most favorable impression and expressions of regret were universally heard that the professor had as yet given no positive sign of encouragement that he will come here to stay. It is felt that in him our University would not only have a scholar at its head, but a man of great executive ability and magnetic force, who would press the institution to the front. One of the Yale graduates informed a *Journal* representative that Professor Northrop is also a powerful orator."

The next morning the regents held a special meeting and voted to increase the offer of salary made to me by twenty-five hundred dollars. Up to this time they had offered no more than I was receiving at Yale. I was informed of the

action of the regents and I stated to them that I would give this offer a fair consideration and would give them an answer soon after my return to New Haven. Then I went back to my home, thinking all the way of the offer received, of the great change it would mean if I accepted and most of all considering the possibilities of the future for the University—which though well planned, did not seem to have much prospect of early or rapid growth. When I reached home, another very serious impediment to my removal to the west appeared in the fact that I had just now completed a new house, and had expended on it all my funds, and I had no means for moving my family and household goods to Minneapolis. I stated the case frankly to Governor Pillsbury. In due time his answer came pledging a sum for moving expenses far beyond the actual expense—that impediment was removed and I was left free to say whether I would leave Yale and go to Minnesota or not. What led to my final decision was my faith in the future of Minnesota and the University. The regents said I “seemed like a Western man.” I knew that I was not unduly inflated over my Eastern birth and education. Perhaps I might make a success of the work—I decided to take the chances and at once sent to Governor Pillsbury a letter in which I accepted the offer of the presidency of the University.

Has No Regrets.

After nearly twenty-seven years of service as president of the University and after more than thirty years of residence in Minnesota, I am heartily glad that I accepted finally the offer of the presidency of the University, and I am able to say that my brightest dreams of the future have been more than realized.

That is how I came to Minnesota. With my family I reached Minneapolis the twenty-third of August, 1884. The old home of Richard Chute on the East Side in what is now called Florence Court had been secured for us as a residence and after two days at the Nicollet hotel, we took up our abode in the house selected for us, and our household goods having arrived, we were fairly comfortably settled before the end of the week. And our life in Minnesota had really begun.

First Year at the University.

I supposed that I should of course be installed in office somewhat formally at the beginning of the college year in September, and I spent a considerable part of a hot August in preparing my inaugural address. My home in New Haven was all torn up in preparation for our removal to the West, and my inaugural was written amid boxes of goods and crated furniture and the general disorder incident to moving. This ultimately proved to have been wholly unnecessary, as on my arrival in Minnesota I found that no arrangements had been made for any formal inauguration and Governor Pillsbury suggested that it be postponed till commencement at the end of the year. To this I at once consented. My address when finally given needed only a change of a few sentences in consequence of the delay, and I was glad that a year's experience in Minnesota had not made it necessary to change in any essential respect the ideas which I had formulated before coming to my new field of labor.

The University began work early in September. I was seriously disappointed by the attendance at the opening. I had been accustomed at Yale to

have all the students in attendance at the opening of the college year. I found that in Minnesota the case was quite different. The last catalog of the University of Minnesota had carried on its rolls two hundred eighty-eight students. But on the first day of my administration there were registered less than one hundred, and the outlook was far from promising. What had become of the students? It appeared on inquiry that students were admitted practically at any time when they chose to apply for entrance to the University and as a consequence they entered at almost any time during the first half or three-quarters of the year. A considerable portion of the students were specials—irregular students, not candidates for degrees, admitted with imperfect preparation, to get what good they could by taking a part or the whole of the regular curriculum, a class of students of which I had had no experience, but whose presence in the University seemed to be justified by the scarcity of regular students, by the poverty of the people who could not send their sons and daughters to remote colleges, who could not afford to support their children during a four years' course even in their own State University, but whose children seemed to be entitled to receive whatever benefit they could get by such partial attendance at the University as the family resources might warrant. It was these "special" students mostly who entered the University at irregular times, though not all the candidates for degrees by any means were careful to register before the work of the year began. It was a long and slow process that first year by which the roll of students was swelled by the entrance of new students, till at the end of the year the total was three hundred, but not more than one hundred of them were of college grade.

Minnesota High School System.

Minnesota had an excellent high school law for which the state's gratitude is due to Dr. William Watts Folwell, my predecessor in office; and at the time I began my work, the fruits of this law were beginning to ripen, with the result that larger numbers of students were in training for advanced study in some college if they chose to go further with their work. When the University first opened as a teaching college there were no adequate preparatory schools in the state and the "University" was obliged to establish a preparatory department and fit its own students for college work. This preparatory department extended through three years at least. As time went on and the high schools of the state began to get in their work with good results, the University dropped first one of its preparatory classes and then another, till only one sub-freshman class remained when I became president. To encourage the high schools and avoid any feeling on their part that the University was unduly trespassing on their territory by its preparatory department, the University had adopted a rule that no student should be admitted to the preparatory department of the University who could obtain in a school in the town where he lived preparation for college—that is, the same studies as were pursued in the preparatory department of the University. This rule was a wise one and its adoption by the University was both generous and just. But I very soon discovered that in some respects and in some places, it had outlived its usefulness. Minneapolis at that time with a population of more than fifty thousand had only one high school which was graduating very few

students, most of its students leaving before senior year, and very few, if any, of the graduates were coming to the University, and if any did come they were usually "specials." It did not seem to me that the high school was doing anything to help the University; that an adequate number of boys and girls of Minneapolis were taking higher education; or that so long as the youth of the city were practically barred from the University by the intervening and uninterested nonpartisan high school, there was likely to be any improvement in the situation. I decided therefore that the rule excluding the youth of Minneapolis from the preparatory department of the University should be annulled and it was annulled. Soon after I met the superintendent of schools of Minneapolis, a very good friend, who asked me in language a little more vigorous, though not profane, than I now attribute to him, whether the new arrangement was going to disembowel the high school. I replied that it all depended on the high school itself. If the high school could not hold its students till the course was completed, and if therefore, it did not and could not fit students for the University, I proposed to have the University get hold of the youth at an earlier age, fit them for the University, and having fitted them for the University, hold them as students in the University after the preparatory course was completed. And the result proved the wisdom of this course. A much larger number than in the preceding year entered the sub-freshman class, largely from Minneapolis. And when their year of sub-freshman work was completed, a larger number of the class than in years previous, entered the freshman class and the work of getting hold of the boys and girls of Minneapolis had been successfully begun, a work which has since gone on with increasing vigor and success as is shown by the many hundreds of graduates of the University whose home when they were undergraduates was in Minneapolis. What has been said of Minneapolis, may be said substantially of St. Paul, though at the time I knew less about the St. Paul high school, and my action was not occasioned by the conditions existing there.

Installation.

In these days when a new man is to be installed as president of a college, it is customary to send invitations to many other colleges to send their presidents and delegates to attend the installation exercises. As these invitations are usually accepted and the visiting delegates appear in their official robes of many colors, the environment of the inauguration is often quite splendid and hardly less interesting than the addresses of welcome and of congratulation. In preparation for my inauguration there were no such extensive arrangements. Governor Pillsbury invited whom he chose to invite, including I believe all the colleges of Minnesota, the State officials, judges and prominent citizens. But so far as I knew there were no invitations sent to people outside of the state. The inauguration of my successor in October, 1911, at which many representatives from colleges outside the state were present and took part in the exercises, showed very clearly that Minnesota had made marked progress in the art of inducting a president into office.

My inauguration as president of the University finally took place in the coliseum, June 11, 1885. A large audience was present. My predecessor, Dr. Folwell, made the opening address, which was mainly retrospective, he had been

made professor of political economy, and the closing paragraph of his address was as follows: "I can not let the opportunity pass of expressing my thanks to your honorable body for having thought me worthy to remain among the body of your teachers, in a department of work the most congenial possible, under the guidance of a chief who knows and loves good scholarship, and who believes that the scholars of the land ought to care for the public welfare, and can contribute to the forces and influence which ensure the public prosperity."

Dr. Jabez Brooks, professor of Greek, spoke as the representative of the faculty. In the course of his address, he said: "And now, sir, while we thus congratulate you on the public assumption of your office, we also felicitate ourselves that you are our President. Although we had implicit confidence in the board that elected you and from what we had heard of you there was not the least ground for misgivings in regard to you, yet it was natural that as a faculty we should await your coming with some curiosity. You came, we saw, you conquered. You began to preside over us in faculty meetings; we found in you courtesy of manner and frankness of speech; clearness of insight with patience in discussion, respect for the opinions of every member of the faculty, and impartiality in all your decisions. You have made it easy for us to consult you in regard to the wants of our several departments, and have conferred with us freely on all matters connected with the development of the University. You have infused a spirit of earnest piety into the simple services of the chapel. So that while not quite a year ago you came to us as a stranger, such has been your manner towards us you have knit us to you as if a friend of many years. These are not mere compliments nor in any degree declarations that make part of a ceremony, but the honest—yet deserved—utterances of independent men."

James Gray, an undergraduate, spoke in behalf of the students. He gave a very hearty welcome to the new president and said: "We fully expected that the man whom the regents should choose to succeed our honored retiring president would command our respect both by the breadth of his character and the dignity of his position, but it is a tribute dearer than the taste of honor which we truly pay in saying that in a single year you have won not only the heads but the hearts of the students."

General H. H. Sibley, president of the board of regents, who presided, then made an address, and formally inducted the new president into office, with assurances of "the cordial aid and co-operation of the board of regents in efforts to advance the interests of the University."

And then I delivered my inaugural address which had waited a whole academic year for a hearing.

The morning after the delivery of my inaugural address the St. Paul Pioneer Press contained the following editorial which I quote for the purpose of showing how my address was received—that is, how the West regarded the ideas of a new man from the East. The editorial was entitled

"The New University."

"The thousands of people of Minnesota who know the new president of their university only by name will have that best of opportunities to study his character, to familiarize themselves with his standard of the work to be done here, and to

form a conception of the future of the institution over which he presides as they read the altogether admirable inaugural address presented in yesterday's Pioneer Press. It is known that President Northrop went quietly yet energetically to work in the business which he found awaiting him. It is known that in his first year of practical service, he established himself in the kindest personal relations with all his associates, and secured a regard founded on high appreciation on the part of all who met him personally. His public appearances and public utterances have strengthened and confirmed the opinion that the state was signally favored when he consented to take in hand the direction of her first educational institution. But he has properly reserved for that state occasion on which he finally and formally assumed the full dignities of his office, an expression of those broader views of the functions of a university which are to distinguish his administration and thereby impress their seal upon the educational policy of the state. President Northrop as a man, as an associate, as an executive officer, has had his introduction to the people. As the leader of our educational life, the governor of the institution to which all look for a great future, and the arbitrator between conflicting policies now agitating the educational world, he made his appearance first in the magnificent address which marked his installation on Wednesday to the first place in the educational system of the Northwest.

"We have no space for detailed comment upon an argument every word of which has been weighed and pondered, and every word of which is fraught with meaning. It is not possible to pick out from such a sustained and weighty delivery, conveying all the intense earnestness and hope and determination of character behind it, a few generalizations as texts. But it is in the spirit of the whole, in its treatment of current questions and current controversies, in its clear and broad perception of what the university needs and what the university must be and do to fill the place allotted it in the public hope, that we find the measure of the man, who has set the best of his life to this work and the promise of its fulfillment. Briefly then, the public should notice a few points on which doubt is set at rest, and the direction of the future determined. The one consistent object of the university will be a steady raising of its standard, governed and limited of necessity by the work of preparatory schools. It is these latter that have been and must yet for some time continue to be the weak point in our system. There can be no university without students, no students without preparation, no preparation save that which is given by the high schools and academies of this and other states. Improvement in the work of these is the only limitation which may be set against the advancement and elevation of university work. But as to that work itself, President Northrop has clear and wise views. He is a conservative. He can afford to be a conservative in a field where precedent wisdom has secured so abundant a measure of liberality. He does not join in the thoughtless clamor against the ancient order of study that has been raised elsewhere by a few who either have not or have not remembered the work of culture done by instruction in languages and mathematics, and joined in by the great multitude who seek to cover and excuse their ignorance by objurgation. His cardinal principle that the mind is not to be treated as a reservoir, that education which simply fills and fits a man with the accumulated knowledge of those who went before him, is a failure, is sound. It is a new reading of the old adage that knowledge is power, which

comprises his idea of education. And to the conferring of that power, all means and methods are adequate and fitting. Sooner or later we will come to know amidst all the hubbub, that it is the method and not the matter of instruction which concerns us most. It is sadly true, that by the method pursued in most of our colleges, a boy might almost as well spend two or three years in solitary confinement as in the study of Latin and Greek, as far as mental growth is concerned. When they are rightly taught they will never lose their ancient supremacy as effective discipline.

"Again in the treatment of the question of eclecticism in the makeup of an individual course of study, President Northrop has hit upon the wise mean, which sensation-loving factions of the day are prone to disregard.

"Here as everywhere liberty is obedience to wise law. No college fledgling is fitted to sav just what he will study and what lay aside. No young man with a profession already chosen can fail to be narrowed and crippled mentally by choosing only such studies as help directly in that profession. And at the same time it is despite of nature to condemn the peculiarities and singularities of mind, as infinite as the variations of face and form, by trying to bind down countless individualities to one prescribed Procrustean regime.

" 'The University ought,' says President Northrop, 'to throw some light upon the future path of its scholars; but it also ought to keep the culture of its scholars as broad as possible to the very last moment of their student life.'

"These are but one or two characteristic points selected from many to show the spirit that is to guide the new university. It is a spirit of breadth and charity; a spirit that will reject nothing because it is new, yet despise nothing because it is old; a spirit that has gleaned wisdom from a study of experience by the light of innate strength of intellect and innate executive and directive force of the first order. It is for this reason that the people of Minnesota may confidently look forward to what we have called the new university; not as coming by any sudden changes or revolution, but as a steady growth under the direction of a man whose life is in and of his work. His head is to be moved or unsettled by no vagaries; but whatever is wise and expedient by the test will be incorporated into the work and practice of the university. And that there will be heart behind it as well shows grandly through these few impressive sentences that touch the heights of consecration: 'We can not, as we cultivate the minds of the young, be indifferent to the moral purposes which shall control them and shall determine the uses to which increased mental power and knowledge will be put. This university is not and it can not be sectarian. It is not and it can not be partisan. But it is, it can be, and shall be faithful to the truth.'"

Early Experiences.

The president had no secretary or typewriter during the first thirteen years of his service. There were no telephones. Professors did not have to travel very far to see the president inasmuch as nearly all of them worked in the same building and had to pass his door on the way to their own place of labor; and they could always go in and see the president whenever they chose to do so. His office was never shut or guarded during office hours. If the professor found the president free from other callers, he could tarry if he chose after his business was finished

and be human for a while and talk about something besides shop. If other callers came in, that was notice to him that it was time to take leave. I never experienced any trouble in closing an interview whenever it was necessary to receive a new caller. Interviews were conducted without haste or pressure. The institution was not so large then as it is now and the number of things to be attended to each day was smaller; and there was a kind of comfortable peace in the interviews with new people, when there was nothing so pressing for immediate attention as to make a prolonged interview an annoyance.

There was very little red tape in the administration. I took the liberty of settling matters of small importance without troubling the faculty. If any business was brought to me which needed only that I should say yes or no, I said yes or no and the matter was ended without consuming the valuable time of the faculty. I do not think I trespassed very much on the domain of the faculty. They certainly never complained. I was Moderator of the Congregational National council in Worcester, Mass., in 1889, and at the close of the meetings a resolution of appreciation and thanks to the Moderator was introduced and Rev. Dr. Quint made a complimentary speech in which he said that "the Moderator had violated or cut athwart all the rules for parliamentary proceedings in the interest of expediting business, but he had done it in such a way as to show that he knew what the rules were." And so if I in any way disregarded the rules of the faculty, I hope it was yet clear to the faculty that I knew what the rules were. The president had the right to veto the action of the faculty till the matter could be considered by the regents. I suppose the faculty could veto the action of the president. But neither they nor I ever resorted to the veto.

No Pet Hobbies.

I had not come West with any new system of education or with any pet plans for revolutionizing the University. I took it for granted that what had been done had been well done, as well at least as was possible with the limited resources that had been at the disposal of the regents. My first object was to ascertain the facts respecting the University's equipment, the ability of its faculty and the attitude of the state towards the institution. I had no desire to change things merely for the sake of changing them. I was a stranger in a strange land and I felt keenly the necessity of acting with caution. I found the faculty small in numbers, but faithful and earnest and for the most part well fitted for their work. I found the equipment of the University pathetically limited—there being practically no laboratories except the chemical, no equipment worth mentioning in any of the sciences, no observatory, no library except a small collection of books in a part of the old Main building, and such a lack of funds that it was hard to purchase new books and there was not money enough to bind the current magazines, so that for some years the periodicals were tied in bundles and stored away in the library where they would be most out of the way.

I did not find the attitude of the State towards the University as friendly as I had hoped and as I had expected. Many people seemed to regard the University as an unprofitable burden, as was quite natural perhaps when few of

them had children in the institution, and the great body of people were apparently receiving no return for the money expended. A legislature some time before my arrival had indeed made an appropriation of one hundred eighty thousand dollars for buildings, but this was to be paid to the University in installments, annually, of thirty thousand dollars, and was supposed therefore to be all that the University could hope to receive for the next six years, and it was even said by a high official that the State of Minnesota would in his judgment be highly displeased if the University did not with this appropriation build all the buildings it would ever want. As if the prospect were not sufficiently discouraging, the State Capitol had burned down, and the necessity of erecting a new capitol made it impossible for the state to pay to the University the appropriation of thirty thousand dollars for several years, and made any application to the legislature for increased appropriations for current expenses seem almost or quite hopeless. Such in brief was the condition of the University in 1885.

The Old Coliseum.

The University had completed a large drill hall in the spring of 1884 and had also erected a farm house and barn at the farm. The drill hall was popularly called the coliseum. It was built of wood, was of enormous size, was inaugurated by a Thomas concert, was subsequently used for commencements and such other public functions as it could accommodate. But it could not be warmed and was of little use to the University except for a limited amount of drill for the cadet corps. It was not wisely planned and it was of little use; and when some years later it burned about ten o'clock in the evening, resulting in a glorious bonfire, however much the conflagration was to be regretted, no one so far as I ever knew was especially sorry that the coliseum had disappeared for all time.

No attempt was made by the regents to secure from the legislature of 1885 any increased appropriations, it being generally admitted that the condition of the state did not warrant the legislature in granting such appropriations. We were therefore compelled to face the fact that for the next two years at least we should be compelled to carry on the work of the University in essentially the same way in which it had been carried on and without increased equipment or enlarged faculty. We needed patience and we had it.

An After Dinner Speech.

My first experience of after dinner speaking in Minneapolis was at the opening of the West Hotel. This hotel had been built by a gentleman who lived in Cincinnati and had been given to his nephew, Colonel John L. West, who was to manage the hotel. The erection of such a building at the cost, as was said, of a million and a half dollars was highly appreciated by the people of Minneapolis and a movement was started to give the hotel a "benefit." It was determined to have a banquet in the hotel, the charge for tickets to be twenty-five dollars, and a large silver vase to be presented to the hotel. These arrangements were carried out with enthusiasm. I went to the banquet as the guest of Governor Pillsbury and sat by him at the head table. The large dining room was crowded to its utmost capacity and the guests overflowed into the adjoining rooms and hall. I have never attended any other banquet where so much cham-

pagne was consumed and where almost every one seemed to be drinking as much as he could. Governor Pillsbury did not drink any wine, neither did I. But not a few of those present were noticeably affected by what they drank. I made an address when I was called on and I had no reason to be dissatisfied with the attention given me while I was speaking. But I had serious doubts as to the ability of most of the guests to remember the next morning anything I said. I have never seen another banquet in Minneapolis at all like this one. It is rare now to find intoxicating liquors on the table at public banquets. Of course there are still banquets at which wines are provided and drunk. But these are not the great banquets at which are gathered the men who direct the business enterprises of the city. To a large extent the banquets of the students of the university, of the fraternities, of the alumni of Eastern colleges, and of the business men of Minneapolis, no longer are supplied with wines. This is a great change and a great improvement. Men speak at banquets now with clear memory. Excessive drinking no longer appears in unblushing self approval, but it hides itself as do most vices. I have spoken of the banquet at the West hotel mainly for the purpose of marking the progress towards temperance which has been made in Minneapolis in the last quarter of a century and which no longer makes it appear singular when a guest at a banquet where wine is provided turns down his glasses before the wine is poured.

A Cold Winter.

The winter of 1885 was peculiarly severe. The mercury on the first day of January was more than forty below zero, and there were several stretches of days and in one instance at least of nearly three weeks when the mercury ranged from fifteen to thirty-five below zero at night, and did not rise far above zero in the day. It seemed to be a part of my official duty as ex-officio State Examiner of schools to visit the high schools of the state and during this terribly cold winter I visited a considerable number of these schools in various parts of the state. Very few places in Minnesota at that time were able to provide for the traveler the comfortable quarters and entertainment that can now be found in almost all parts of Minnesota. Exposure to cold and to various inconveniences and discomforts which could not then be avoided brought upon me a physical trouble under which I stood up and continued my work until after my inauguration and the commencement exercises of the class of 1885; but which prostrated me after these exercises and confined me in bed with a painful illness for fifty-one days. I have never had any recurrence of the trouble.

Life at the University Simple.

Life in the University in the early years was very simple and unostentatious. The president and the registrar shared an office between them. The president had a pine table in one corner of the room at which he conducted correspondence, received calls from students, professors and visitors and transacted the business of the University. In another corner of the room the registrar had a counter behind which he faced the new students, tabulated their intellectual attainments, received the small fee which they were required to pay on entrance, and answered questions of people of all kinds who wanted to get information either scholastic or general. The library was in a room on the opposite side of

the hall. The ladies' parlor was on the same floor as were two or three recitation rooms. Most of the recitation rooms were in the upper stories of the building and practically the whole work of the institution except in chemistry was done in this building. The faculty meetings were held in the president's office and according to custom when I came to the University were always opened with prayer. The faculty meetings were rarely tedious. They were often times refreshing. There were so many things coming up that gave occasion for wit and humor and merriment that we always had a good time.

Eschews Politics.

In the fall of 1884 occurred the memorable presidential campaign of Cleveland and Blaine. Soon after I came to Minnesota I received an invitation from the Republican State committee to make a speech in support of Mr. Blaine. To this I replied that I had accepted the presidency of the State University, an institution that ought to be entirely divorced from party politics, and that in fairness to the people of the state I must conduct the University in an impartial manner and therefore I could not accept the invitation to speak for Mr. Blaine. To this policy of not mixing in the political contests of the state I strictly adhered so long as I continued to be president of the University. As I was not entitled to vote at the election in 1884 because I had not been a resident of the state long enough at the time of the election to be entitled to vote, I did not vote for either Blaine or Cleveland. I attended no political meetings though I had the pleasure of hearing in the congregational club a very vigorous and interesting debate in which Rev. Dr. Dana of Plymouth church in St. Paul supported Mr. Blaine and the Rev. J. H. Morley, now president of Windom college in Montevideo, supported Mr. Cleveland. The only strictly political partisan meeting that I attended during my official connection with the University so far as I can remember was for the purpose of hearing Hon. William J. Bryan speak and my interest in him was that of a rhetorician and not of a politician.

A Religious Controversy.

Early in the fall of 1884, the Minnesota Congregational club invited me to give an address or to read a paper before it on any subject I chose. I accepted the invitation and subsequently read before the club a paper on "A Silent Revolution in Religious Thought in the Last Twenty Years." After the adjournment of the club, a professor in the University said to me that what I had said was all true, but he was surprised that I had the courage to say what I had said. I did not suppose that I had shown any special courage. I could have read the same paper anywhere in New England without exciting any controversy whatever. A clergyman who was a member of the club and an occasional correspondent to the *Advance*, a Chicago religious newspaper, wrote a letter to his paper, not intending to make trouble but simply as a matter of news, stating that I had said that the churches in the last twenty years had been moving towards universalism, or words to that effect. What I actually said and my words had been carefully chosen was that there had been a movement in the churches in the direction of modified universalism—a statement that was unquestionably true. As soon as the letter was published in the *Advance*, the *Interior*, a Presbyterian newspaper in Chicago, began a severe attack upon me. The *Advance*,

a Congregational newspaper, did its best to defend me; but its editor not knowing precisely what I had said or what was the drift of my paper, was at a disadvantage; and at last he wrote me begging me to tell him what I had said, as clergymen from all parts of Illinois were writing to him in great distress over my reported statements. I at once sent him the manuscript of my address and he printed it in the Advance. That ended the trouble. I had not been arguing for or against any particular creed. I had been simply stating facts. The Interior fired a last shot complaining that I did not express the slightest regret that things were as I stated. To which I replied privately that St. John stated the facts respecting the treachery of Judas Iscariot and did not say a word of disapproval of the conduct of Judas, but that did not by any means prove that John approved of Judas's betrayal of his Master.

Christian But Not Denominational.

This incident and some others of less importance made me see clearly that the denominational atmosphere in the West was quite different from the denominational atmosphere of New England. It seemed to me that I was being very closely watched by the Orthodox and the Liberals, by Protestants and Catholics, by the various denominations, by Jew and Gentile, by men of all religions and of no religion. I intended to stand for Christianity and so announced in my inaugural address. But I did not mean by Christianity any narrow bigoted sectarian Christianity. I meant love to God and love to man—the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of men—I meant love, peace, joy. There was that first year so far as I knew only one Catholic student in the University. In later years there were hundreds of them. When I retired from office the Irish Standard, a Catholic paper, said: "President Northrop is a broad, liberal man in his views and is fully developed in every direction. He understands the citizens of the various nationalities and creeds in Minnesota as if he were born among them and he has invariably given a square deal to them all." It was my aim to develop in student character a sweetness born of an appreciation of God's love, and not to turn students from one denomination to another. A letter received by me on my eightieth birthday from a Catholic woman who, as a student had been very dear to me, said that I had taught students to believe in the God in whom their mothers had taught them to believe.

In May, 1886, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church met in the Westminster Presbyterian church in Minneapolis. Following the usual Minneapolis custom of hospitality I sent to the Assembly a cordial invitation to visit the University. When my letter was presented Rev. Dr. Sample, the pastor of Westminster, with the kindest intentions urged the acceptance of the invitation and expressed particular pleasure that the University was now "under the control of evangelical religion." Unfortunately the Assembly in assigning clergymen to the various pulpits of the city for the preceding Sunday, had failed to appoint any one for the Church of the Redeemer, the leading Universalist church, of which Rev. Dr. Tuttle was pastor. Dr. Tuttle had invited the Assembly to send a clergyman to occupy his pulpit. "I was glad," said Dr. Tuttle, "to have the General Assembly come here, and was glad to see and hear them. I only intended in all kindness of feeling to show a courtesy towards our

guests just as all citizens have doubtless felt moved to do. Of course I did not expect the man who occupied my pulpit to indorse my church or my sentiments." The failure of the Assembly's committee to assign any preacher for the liberal churches of the city, including the Church of the Redeemer, was naturally regarded by the liberals and by many others as discourteous and a good deal of feeling was excited in the city. It was in the midst of this excitement that Dr. Sample made his plea for a visit to the University and expressed his pleasure that the University was now under the control of evangelical religion. Dr. Tuttle was in the church and heard Dr. Sample. He was a good deal disturbed by the claim of orthodox control of the University; and he prepared and sent to the Minneapolis *Tribune* the following letter which the *Tribune* of May 20, 1886, printed:

"To the Editor of the Tribune:

"At the close of the meeting of the Presbyterian Assembly at Westminster church in this city on Monday morning, Rev. Dr. Sample, chairman of the committee of arrangements, in referring to a request made to the body to visit our State University, very highly and very justly eulogized the learning and culture of the honored president of this popular institution, and then urged compliance with the invitation on the ground, especially and chiefly, as it appeared, that 'the institution is now under the control of evangelical religion.' As to what the well known pastor of Westminster church and the distinguished body he represents mean by evangelical religion we have recently had the most ample and most unhappy proof. Does then the chairman of the committee on arrangements for this assembly, mean to assert in this public way, that our State University has at last set up for itself the standard of extreme orthodoxy? That the students who attend there, the families who send their sons and daughters and the people who support it, yea, and the state to whom it belongs, are to be persecuted and cast from the list of Christians if they happen not to be able in all respects to accept this standard? Some of us, a considerable number of us it is to be presumed, are anxious to know how President Northrop will receive this seemingly authoritative interpretation of his official position at the head of a seat of learning, which surely cannot afford to incur the taint of this peculiar kind of sectarianism. We have mistaken the spirit and character and office of President Northrop, whose praise is in everybody's mouth, if he is content to rest in silence under the mischievous results of this intended compliment. What the board of regents may have to say is also a question of prime interest."

"J. H. TUTTLE."

Dr. Sample was interviewed by a reporter and said: "My words were misunderstood and misrepresented. I used the phrase 'evangelical religion' wholly as applying to the religion of the president as an individual. I said the institution was conducted in the interest of Christian faith. I used the phrase 'Christian faith' purposely. I had no thought of conveying the idea that there was anything sectarian in the conduct of the State University."

Then of course the reporter called on Dr. Tuttle, who said, "I was present and heard precisely what Dr. Sample said. There were witnesses enough and there can be no question about it. I see nothing to take exception to in Dr.

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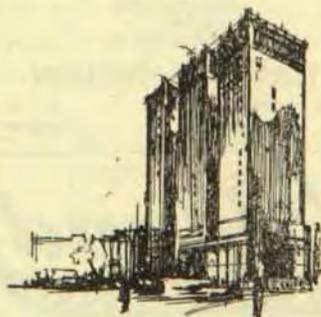


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Sample's corrected statement. I am a Christian and a believer in the Christian faith. The University is a state institution and it is not right that any distinction of creed be made there. The president has no right if there is an infidel in the institution to make any distinction whatever between him and a student of orthodox convictions."

And then, of course, the reporter came to the president of the University to find out what he had to say. He reported me in the following language: "President Northrop in an interview said: 'To the question raised by Rev. Dr. Tuttle in his communication I have time to reply only briefly, but very directly. The State University has not at last set up for itself the standard of extreme orthodoxy. The students who attend there, and the families who send their sons and daughters, and the people who support it and the state to whom it belongs, are not to be persecuted if they happen not to be able in all respects to accept this standard. While I sincerely believe and hope that a Christian spirit attends the work at the University, it is never a spirit of sectarianism or dogmatism—it is simply love to God and love to man. I have the very kindest feelings for Rev. Dr. Tuttle as well as for Rev. Dr. Sample and I know of no reason why either of them should be in the least disturbed by the state of things in the University,'"

And then the next day I received from Dr. Tuttle the following letter:

Minneapolis, May 26, 1886.

"President Northrop:

"I was sorry to notice in that public way, Dr. Sample's remarks concerning the University. I had felt nothing and heard nothing of your course but praise. The criticism was aimed at him not at you. The announcement made in the presence of that assembly, made under the peculiar circumstances, that the University was now under the control of evangelical religion, which religion had been interpreted by the speaker or by the body he represented, and in a very painful way, to signify a discrimination against Universalists, astounded me and hurt me. Your reply was reported and satisfactory. I should be as sorry as yourself to see the University divorced from or opposed to Christianity. Any uneasiness or suffering I may have caused you, I exceedingly regret and beg pardon for. Dr. Sample surely used the words I quoted, but if he did not mean what I honestly felt compelled to suppose he meant, it is doubtless my duty to accept his explanation.

"Yours truly,

(Signed) J. H. TUTTLE."

Dear Doctor Tuttle. He served his church as pastor many years, during which I came to know him intimately and he was among my best loved friends. He frequently closed his public prayers with the expression "For our Savior's sake." I was a little curious to learn what he thought of Christ, and one afternoon when he called on me and we talked over a variety of subjects, I asked him the question. "Well," he replied, "I do not think he was God and I think he was more than man, and that he was divinely sent, and I do not know any way by which we can be saved but by him." Whether that is liberal or orthodox I do not undertake to say; but the man who gave that definition was one of the

sweetest and most charitable, in the sense of loving, of all the men whom I have had the good fortune to know.

To Indicate Existing Conditions.

I have given at some length this account of an incident not of itself of great importance, to illustrate the condition of the denominational atmosphere in Minnesota when I first came to the state. I had experience of two or three other exhibitions of denominational suspicion and jealousy of which I shall make no special mention. They all served to show that it is not an easy task to run a State University so that it shall not be Godless and the same time not be thought by some people to be sectarian. I am glad to say that as time went on the denominational atmosphere seemed to me to change. The relations of the churches of different denominations are today peculiarly friendly; the clergymen of the different denominations are friends—often intimate friends. I, though not a clergyman, have been most cordially welcomed in pulpits of churches of almost every denomination—I find no essential difference in the welcome accorded me in Westminster church and that in the Church of the Redeemer—and I am exceedingly grateful to the churches of all the various creeds for the sympathy and good will which they have invariably shown since the days of probation of the first few years of my official life were ended. That I have succeeded in removing from the University the oft repeated stigma of a godless institution and have not made it so sectarian that Protestant or Catholic, Jew or Gentile, has made any objection so far as I know, is to me a cause of much satisfaction. I did indeed once receive a letter asking whether students were required to attend religious exercises. There was a time when the two lower classes were required to attend the daily service of prayer. I had foreseen that the requirement might at some time with changed population and conditions, make trouble and I had therefore abolished the requirement by simply omitting the appointment of monitors to take note of absentees. I was therefore able to answer my correspondent by saying that no student was required to attend any religious service; but that the Constitution of the state of Minnesota guaranteed to every one the right to worship God, and those of us in the University who chose to do so were accustomed to meet daily for worship.

State Press Considerate.

Almost without exception the press of the state has been careful not to make trouble for me over matters pertaining to creeds. The Minneapolis Journal of March 25, 1886, in an editorial entitled "Touching the University" and dealing with the Sample-Tuttle incident, closed with the following statement: "The University maintains a stronger hold upon the sympathy and support of the people at large because of the fact that a Christian spirit pervades it. When denominational jealousy raises its ugly head within the walls of the University the people will stamp on it and crush it out. There is no room for sectarian influence in the University of Minnesota, but there is the largest opportunity for the exercise of that Christian example and influence which proceeds from such men as constitute its faculty."

N. B.—President Northrop's Reminiscences will be continued in No. 13, to be issued just before Christmas.

(Continued from page 11)

the University was approved. The regents called attention to the fact that the University should not be involved in any political controversy thru the discussions of this Bureau.

C. J. Rockwood was appointed special attorney to institute legal proceedings to perfect the title of the State to the University campus.

The registration of the entering class in medicine in the fall of 1920 was ordered limited to ninety, and that for succeeding years to eighty applicants.

A special course in stationary engineering was authorized for disabled soldiers.

Dr. Rowntree was named delegate to represent the University at the U. S. Pharmacopoeial convention to be held in Washington, D. C., May eleventh, 1920.

The regents appropriated \$1500 to secure President Suzallo for a course of lectures to school superintendents to be offered by the college of education in the spring of 1920.

The arrangement previously announced for an exchange of professors with the University of Manitoba was rescinded owing to lack of funds.

The degree Bachelor of Laws was conferred on Metellus Thompson, Jr., and the degree of Bachelor of Medicine upon Albert C. Feaman and H. S. French. The degree of Bachelor of Science in Medicine was voted to Frances W. King and Clifford E. Sisler. Robert Bretzke and Minnie T. Graham were given degrees of Bachelors of Science as of 1919.

The building of an addition to the education building was postponed until later in the year. The plans and bids submitted for an addition to Shevlin Hall were approved.

The Board of Control notified the regents that they might arrange for the construction of new buildings to be erected at the University or any of the agricultural schools, at a cost of not more than \$2500.

A considerable number of items of lesser importance were transacted.

Professor John T. Stewart was granted a leave of absence for 1919-1920 on half salary with the understanding that his relation with the University will cease at the expiration of that period.

The board of regents expressed itself as willing to allow a laboratory testing mill, under the direction of the State Department of Agriculture, to be erected on the University

agricultural campus. Detailed arrangements were referred to Regents Snyder, Butler and John Williams.

The Dean of the Department of Agriculture was asked to secure a curtailment of the work of the experiment station in order to keep within the present budgets.

A contract for the Anoka sand experiment field was ordered executed.

Grounds and Buildings.

The Committee on Grounds and Buildings met November twelfth with C. H. Johnston, the state architect. It was voted to approve the present plan of employing a member of the department of architecture as consulting architect for the University. Architect Johnston, Professor Forsyth and Comptroller Hayes were appointed a committee to draft a definite working plan for the work of the consulting architect. It was also voted to employ a landscape engineer to make an accurate topographical survey of the campus in collaboration with the consulting architect and other officials of the University and the chairman of the Alumni committee on buildings and grounds, and to prepare a revised plan for the mall and the development of the campus.

The President was also asked to communicate with the Federal Government and explain that the University would have \$150,000 available the coming year for the erection of a mines experiment building but that the high cost of construction will not permit of the erection of a suitable building, and to ask whether it would not be possible to postpone the erection of this building to a later date.

President and Mrs. M. L. Burton left Sunday night, November 16th, for New York where President Burton attended the meeting of the trustees of the Carnegie foundation for the advancement of teaching on November 19th, and on the same day a meeting of the advisory committee of University and college presidents to discuss military training. He spoke to the Rochester Teachers' association in New York on Thursday, November 20th, and attended the International Y. M. C. A. meeting in Detroit, Michigan, the following day. As the guest of President H. B. Hutchins, of the University of Michigan, he saw the Minnesota-Michigan football game at Ann Arbor on Saturday. He returned to Minneapolis, Monday, the 24th.



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Closes Season in a Blaze of Glory

MINNESOTA, 34; Michigan, 7

Minnesota turned the trick last Saturday and administered a crushing defeat to Michigan on Ferry Field. It was not only a victory for Minnesota, it was a complete rout for the Wolverines—their only score was of a "flukey" character and only once during the game did the Michigan team make a first down. Every effort to gain was smothered by the Gopher ends or broken up by some lineman who got through and spilled the play before it was started. Three attempts to advance the ball usually resulted in a net loss instead of a gain. It was only by grace of Sparks' wonderful kicking ability that the score was not larger than it was. Michigan's only score was fairly won, beyond doubt, but it was a decided fluke.

The ball, on kickoff went over Minnesota's goal, an on-side kick, and a Michigan man fell on it for a touchdown. It was a gift of Minnesota to Michigan. Minnesota could and should have made it a touchback.

Minnesota's scores were all earned by the hardest and fiercest kind of football fighting. On the first kickoff Minnesota took the ball, and in a series of eight plays carried it ninety yards for a touchdown—the last gain was a 45-yard run by Captain Lampi.

Minnesota used three kinds of plays for the major portion of her gains—end runs, a threatened end run with a sudden cut-in through the line, and straight line-smashing. Oss and Lampi starred in the runs,—Ruben in line smashing and Arntson "helped some" in both departments of the game. The guards and tackles opened holes through the Michigan line almost at will and the ends had a (to Michigan) very irritating habit of stopping everything that came their way and of getting away for occasional trips with the ball. Williams, at center, played a steady game throughout.

The second score did not come quite so easily, but with only one exchange of kicks it was a second procession over the Michigan goal line. The gains, for the most part were not sensational but very satisfactory.

The Second Quarter

The second quarter Michigan was able to stave off further scoring by Minnesota—in this she was helped by an unfortunate fumble by Ruben just as he went over the Michigan goal—Michigan recovered the ball on her own one-

yard line, and Sparks, standing behind his own goal-line, punted the ball over the Minnesota goal line for a touchback.

Brilliant Work

This was a wonderful piece of work and will live in the memories of the Michigan rooters for generations to come. Sparks is surely "some" punter.

The Third Quarter

Early in this quarter Michigan succeeded in making one first down. Froemke got away for a 12-yard run. It was in this quarter, also, that Michigan got her touchdown as told above.

Minnesota's third touchdown came in this quarter—it followed a series of sensational gains, interspersed with short, fierce plunges through the line.

The Fourth Quarter

The fourth touchdown came as a result of the same sort of playing as characterized the third Minnesota score. Relentless and resistless machine-like precision of team work—an offense that was irresistible, a defense that was impenetrable.

The Final Score

But it was the final score that will live longest in the memories of Minnesota men. Sparks kicked off to Arntson, who made a splendid return to Minnesota's 33-yard line. Then Oss was turned loose and made sixty-seven yards around Michigan's left end for a touchdown. Oss ran much more than 67 yards—he covered fully ninety yards in his diagonal run around Michigan's end. The run was a wonderful exhibition of individual work made possible by team play.

Soul-Satisfying Score

Minnesota's score against Michigan was the largest run against that team this season—even Illinois had to be satisfied with less. It also puts Minnesota among the best in the west this year:

Conference Standing

| | | | |
|-----------|---|---|------|
| Illinois | 6 | 1 | .857 |
| Ohio | 3 | 1 | .750 |
| Chicago | 4 | 2 | .667 |
| Minnesota | 3 | 2 | .600 |
| Wisconsin | 3 | 2 | .600 |
| Iowa | 2 | 2 | .500 |



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| | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|------|
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| Northwestern | 1 | 4 | .200 |
| Indiana | 0 | 2 | .000 |
| Purdue | 0 | 3 | .000 |

It is certain that, playing as the team did last Saturday, Minnesota would have given the best team in the country a battle upon even terms.

Illinois won from the much-touted Ohio team (with its redoubtable Harley) by substantially the same score that she won from Minnesota. Minnesota won from Wisconsin by a score of 19 to 6 and Wisconsin's victory over Chicago last Saturday was 10 to 3.

Take it all in all, Minnesota rooters feel fairly well satisfied with the season, in spite of a tie with Nebraska and the loss of the Iowa and Illinois games.

Next week we shall print a plat of the Minnesota-Michigan game which will show, better than words can, the completeness of Minnesota's victory.

Statistics

| Minnesota | Position | Michigan |
|--------------------|----------|---------------|
| Hanke | L.E. | Dunne |
| Hawkinson | L.T. | Goetz (Capt.) |
| Butler | L.G. | R. Johnson |
| Williams | C. | Vick |
| Tierney | R.G. | Wilson |
| T. Johnson..... | R.T. | Peach |
| Gruye | R.E. | Henderson |
| Lampi (Capt.)..... | Q.B. | Knode |
| Oss | L.H.B. | Weston |
| Arntson | R.H.B. | Sparks |
| Ruben | F.B. | Cruse |

Substitutes—Minnesota, Roos for Hawkinson, Arntson for Lampi; Haertel for Arntson; Cantieney for Hanke. Michigan, Loucks for R. Johnson; Cress for Loucks; Cysz for Cress; Culver for Vick; G. Dunn for Peach; Froemke for Weston; Weston for Knode.

Score by periods:

| | | | | |
|-----------------|----|---|---|-------|
| Minnesota | 14 | 0 | 6 | 14—34 |
| Michigan | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0—7 |

Minnesota 32 first downs, Michigan, one first down.

Touchdowns—Minnesota: Lampi, Ruben, Oss (3); Michigan, Cruse. Goals from touchdown: Minnesota, Lampi (4) out of 5; Michigan, Sparks. Officials: Referee, J. C. Masker, of Northwestern; Umpire, Major Mumma, of West Point; Field Judge, Nichols, of Oberlin; Head Linesman, F. E. Gardner, of Cornell.

OUR SYMPATHY GOES OUT TO THEM

Readers of the Weekly will sympathize sincerely with Mrs. J. E. Oren (Mable McDonald) and her sister, May McDonald, over the death of their father, Frank McDonald, a week ago today. His death came under peculiarly sad circumstances.

Mr. McDonald, who had won a name for himself as one of the leading penologists of the country, took his own life while in a state of nervous collapse.

Few men had more friends or more loyal friends than Frank McDonald, and deservedly so. His helping hand was always out to aid the unfortunates under his charge. He has left a record of which his family and friends may well be proud and for which they feel a profound sense of satisfaction despite their deep sorrow.

OF GENERAL INTEREST

President Vincent is to be at the University for Charter Convocation, February 11th, 1920.

Rev. Charles W. Gordon (the well-known Ralph Connor of Sky Pilot fame) of Winnipeg, Canada, will be the convocation speaker at the University Armory on Thursday, December 11th. Dr. Gordon is of Canadian birth and a graduate of the University of Toronto.

Dean Guy Stanton Ford, of the graduate school, spoke before the Minnesota chapter of the Cosmopolitan club, Saturday evening, November 22nd, on "The outlook for cosmopolitanism." Special music was offered by the Chinese members of the club.

At its next meeting on Thursday, December 4th, the new Commerce club of the University will have as its chief speaker, Theodore Wold, former governor of the Minneapolis Federal reserve banks. He will talk on "The business man and his banker." Mr. Wold is at present vice president of the Northwestern National bank. It is an excellent opportunity for the members of the club to get an "inside line" on some of the practical aspects of banking.

Before the war, how long it has been since we have used such words, a little group of faculty members and students had organized a society known as "The Tavern." The war came on and most of the student members and some of the faculty members entered the great conflict as active participants. Now that the war is over most of them have come back

¹⁶ Margaret McElroy is teaching science and history at Zumbrota.



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and the organization has been revived. At a recent meeting George Norton Northop gave a very interesting talk of his experiences.

An Oriental Tea was held at Shevlin Hall Wednesday afternoon, November 19th. The oriental flavor was supplied chiefly by Mrs. John F. Downey in gorgeous Chinese costume, by the tea, and by Mrs. Katherine Willard Eddy's talk on Chinese men and women. Mrs. Eddy is the National Y. W. C. A. secretary, and as a recent traveler around the world, is well fitted to know whereof she speaks. At a mass-meeting held in the Little Theatre on Thursday morning, Mrs. Eddy spoke on "The New Women of the East."

Dr. Richard Burton—"Dicky" Burton—spoke on J. M. Barrie and his work at the Little Theatre last Tuesday afternoon, November 18th. The lecture came in appropriate coincidence with the play, "What every woman knows" given by the Masquers' dramatic club Nov. 21st and 22nd. "The playwright is probably the shyest famous man alive," said Dr. Burton. "At one time when invited to see the presentation of his play, 'Dear Brutus,' Barrie was too shy to come, but in a letter to the cast he explains his shyness and shows his genius."

Single tickets, at reduced prices, are now on sale at the University music department and at the Cable Piano company, Minneapolis, for the remaining three concerts of the University

concert course. The next offering appears at the armory on Dec. 3rd—the Flonzaley string quartette, which is quoted as "the best string quartette in the world, according to recognized critics." Not coming under the head of "recognized critics" we do not pretend to dispute the statement—altho' we may in modesty agree that the world is a large place and full of ignoramuses who need to be converted. Come, judge and be conquered! Madame Schumann-Heink, who "was selected as the world's greatest contralto," assured her audience at the last concert that "four, five, six doors—I do not know how many or what doors—will be open next time. So do not be cross, but come."

"Survey of country stores in ten thousand Minnesota towns" is the title of a pamphlet issued by the general extension division of the University and prepared by Professor Robert C. Line of the department of business organization in collaboration with E. B. Moon of the Orange Judd Farmer. The occasion for issuing this pamphlet was information which has been brought out during the past seven years in connection with the merchants' short course. Country merchants have distinct problems entirely different from those of the retail city store and this pamphlet is devoted to a discussion of some of these problems and to furnishing suggestions and information that will be helpful to the proprietors of such stores.

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The success of alumni work for the University is gauged largely by the support which the alumni give the Weekly.

The Alumni Weekly makes available for each alumnus the result of the united endeavor of all alumni to keep in touch with each other and with the University. Its primary purpose is to serve the University. To this end it presents facts, sometimes with interpretive comment to make them more readily understood, upon which the alumni may base their judgment. Editorial statements are predicated upon the fullest knowledge of facts and a sympathetic and yet discriminating interpretation of such facts as bearing upon the welfare of the University. Frank constructive criticism and news items are always welcome. Every additional subscriber tends to improve the service rendered by the Weekly to the alumni and to the University.

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MINNESOTA



ALUMNI WEEKLY



Raising Fees

A Minnesota Ace

The Minnesota-Michigan Game

Answer Dean Coffman

Vol. XIX No. 10

DECEMBER 1, 1919



PUBLISHED BY
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MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY



TODD W. LEWIS

In response to many inquiries, we introduce to readers of the Weekly Mr. Todd W. Lewis who recently contributed \$1,000 to the General Alumni Association to be used in improving the Minnesota Alumni Weekly.

Mr. Lewis is a member of Charles E. Lewis & Company of this city. The firm deals in grain, stocks, provisions and bonds. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and received his grade and high school education in the public schools. Afterward Mr. Lewis attended Case

School of Applied Science and later studied telegraphy for a few months.

At the age of nineteen he came to Minneapolis and engaged in business with his uncle, Charles E. Lewis. Starting at the bottom he has worked his way up to become a member of the firm. Mr. Lewis' family consists of his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Lewis, and a sister, their home is at 2317 Bryant Avenue South.

ITS EFFECT UPON THE "6-PERCENTERS"

In the statement made by the Regents to Dr. Rees, as reported in the Weekly recently, it was argued that the increased fees would keep no one away since people, generally, were able to pay the increase without serious inconvenience.

The WEEKLY wants to take issue with this argument.

There is a large class of people, represented fairly by the "6-percenters"—women who have been left with enough money to support themselves decently and educate their children under conditions which prevailed before the war sent prices airplaning. There are thousands of professional men, clerks, bookkeepers, men living on salaries which have not been advanced as have wages during the period of soaring prices. It is from this class that a very large number of students have come in years past.

A very slight increase in fees is a serious matter to these people—in many cases it will mean the necessity of giving up college courses for their children.

Does the University, do the people of the State, want to exclude these young people, coming from good homes and giving promise of making the most of their college training, from the privileges of University training?

We cannot believe they do.

Sixty dollars is not much—if you have the sixty—but sixty dollars spells exclusion if you do not have it and cannot raise it without taking it out of your life by sacrifices—not of luxuries but of the vital necessities of life.

There exists in this country today a vast middle class that has suffered much more than the day laborer through high prices brought on by the war. For the most part the laboring man's wages have advanced with the increased cost of living—in many lines the increase has outrun the increased cost—we are glad of it; but, what of those who are not in position to pass on to others some of the increased cost of living—the "6-percenters" and others living under similar conditions.

It is from these families that some of the finest and most useful men and women of the University alumni have come.

The University is supported by taxation of all the people of the State for the benefit of all the people. If artificial barriers are raised—such as fees that are no longer merely nominal—there will inevitably be excluded a large number of students who would otherwise make the best use of the privileges offered by the University.

In the degree to which such barriers operate to exclude such students, by that same degree is the true function of the University defeated. There can be little question that raising fees, as proposed, will result in excluding a very large percentage of students from families of fixed incomes, as set forth in the foregoing statement.

Even though this number may be comparatively small, is this exclusion justified?

We hope that some way out of the difficulty may be found other than raising fees.

DEAN JONES' DEFINITION

Dean Fred S. Jones, formerly of the Minnesota staff, now of Yale, defines "freedom of speech" as "The liberty of saying what you think without thinking what you say." Nuf sed.

FROM DR. FOLWELL'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

We are quoting from Dr. Folwell's inaugural address, delivered fifty years ago this month, some things which have a bearing upon the question of increasing fees.

"There remains, then, but one resource. The State, the Commonwealth, the sovereign people in their organized political capacity must found the University.

"I do not care to insist that the state is bound to endow the University for the same reason we use to justify the interference in primary education, viz.: that university education is absolutely essential to the existence and preservation of free institutions. I am content merely to urge that university education is essential to the well-being, rather than to the being of the state; this granted, our case is made. . . .

"Such are some of the services the University can render the State, and are so many reasons why she is bound to interfere in its behalf.

"An institution which undertakes such offices **MUST BE RICH**. And here we have an additional claim upon the public . . . There is, as I have said, but one resource. The state must endow the University, and if the state will have the University in its full proportions, let her first count the cost and *take the million for her unit*. . . . The students of the State university, beneficiaries, should be regarded as *engaged in the public service*. . . . The other thing is to remind all concerned that this magnificent land grant was made not merely for the *technical* instruction of industrial classes, but for their liberal culture. . . . There can be no University worthy the name, without the interest, and co-operation of the *people* of this state. It will be vain that they vote millions of money that will be needed to fully organize and furnish an American university, if they withhold their constant watchfulness and unflinching devotion . . . The University, then, is not merely from the people, but for the people. True it will put bread into no man's mouth directly, nor money in his palm. Neither the rains nor the sunshine do that, but they warm and nourish the springing grass and ripen the harvest. So higher education, generous culture, scholarship, literature, inform, inspire, and elevate communities.

ALMOST HUMAN

They came swinging along four abreast, arms hooked in that disjointed attachment peculiar to student locomotion in groups. "Went and called on my prof the other day," one was saying, "and Gee whiz!—the old dub was almost human." A shout went up from the other three. "Well—you know how it is—crowded classes and all that; you never get to really know a man. It was the first time I'd ever tried to get next—" his protest faded as they passed on.

"Almost human!" And that the unconscious "prof" must miss this maximum of college praise!

It is largely with the idea of uncovering this amazing "human" potentiality in the genus, "prof," that a few departments of the University have inaugurated what is inadequately termed the "mentor system." Inadequate, because of the popular misunderstanding of the word, mentor, which to the average student stands for supervision of scholarship. But it is with no such purpose that the college of engineering and architecture has instituted the mentor system. In fact, with the definite intention of eliminating the stress on scholarship oversight, this department no longer supplies its professors and instructors with students' marks, except upon definite request.

The avowed purpose of the mentor system in the college of engineering is to develop individual power, to advance departmental standards and to promote the human relationship between the professor, as counselor, and the student, as counseled. Naturally, among the four classes it is of the greatest value to the freshman. At the opening of the college year, the freshman class is divided into groups of ten or fifteen (according to its size) and a member of the faculty is appointed as mentor, or special adviser of each group. To him the freshman may go for counsel on any topic disturbing his soul, whether it be the color of his neckties or of his notification slips. The ideal relation between mentor and student should enable the latter to get the largest possible benefit out of his college life and help the former to keep in live, human touch with the University world. Service and cooperation—these are the slogans of the "system"—which is no system at all, if it accomplishes its intrinsic meaning, which is the development of a human relationship between student and instructor—something which will cause the boy to exclaim, "Gee Whiz—he is almost hu-

man," and the man to think—"That's a nice kid! Goethe had the right notion when he makes one of his characters protest against the idea that you can't properly study a thing until the life has been crushed out of it"

A MINNESOTA ACE

Captain Martinus Stenseth, graduate of the Northwest School of Agriculture, 1916, recently returned from over seas for a month's furlough, arriving in Minneapolis November 14. He proceeded immediately to his home at Twin Valley where he will remain during the



period of his stay. Captain Stenseth is credited officially with having downed six enemy planes. In addition he has to his credit five unofficial planes. Before entering the Northwest School he graduated from Twin Valley high school and also attended Armour institute. After his graduation he was physical training director at the Northwest School. Captain Stenseth will return to the service but his future plans in connection therewith are indefinite at this time.

"How to make and analyze an annual report for country grain elevators" is the name of a pamphlet which has been used as a special bulletin (No. 42) by the general extension division. The bulletin fills fourteen pages and was prepared by Frank Robotka of the division of research in agricultural economics. Mr. Robotka is field agent in market business practice in the U. S. department of agriculture.

THE HONEST TRUTH

There is a graduate of the University, a clergyman, who for the purposes of this sketch shall be nameless, who has a son six years old. The boy was obsessed with the excitement attendant upon the Willard-Dempsey fight of last summer. He read everything he could get hold of that related to the fight. Finally, on the afternoon of the great day, he stood outside his father's house waiting for the afternoon papers to bring him the story of the final outcome.

The paper was late and the boy finally wandered down the street to a drug store to buy a paper and get the news.

Half an hour later he came wandering back and remarked to his father:

"Well, I got that ice-cream soda all right."

"Young man," said his father, sternly, "did you bet on the fight?"

"No, Dad," responded the youngster, "I just had a little business arrangement with another kid down here."

Query: "How did he get that way?"

Real Letters of a Real Freshman

THE FIFTH LETTER

My dears:

I can't bear to think how long it has been since I wrote last—I who vowed not a week should go by without at least writing three letters. I have been absolutely submerged with Things. (The light has just gone out for some reason so the rest of this will be done in deep gloom.) I am feeling gloomy over some of my French marks anyway—it is absolutely the worst language . . . why I ever wanted to take it is beyond me! It seems just now as tho I should have to drop something, but they tell me that the first few weeks always gives one that feeling so maybe by the time this reaches you I will have reached the crisis and passed it for better or for worse—no, not for worse, it couldn't be! Got F, which is French for F-I-u-n-k in the last quiz.

Had a narrow squeak the other day in the economics class. The first of the quarter we were told we should have to write a theme on one of twenty-five subjects in a list that was given us—all about equally dry and technical like "The History of the Iron Mines of the United States" and "Growth of Our Foreign Trade"—perfectly good subjects, no doubt, but can you imagine me writing intelligently on either of them? No, neither can I. I promptly forgot all about it—the theme wasn't due until the ninth week of the quarter—so it came as rather a shock the other morning when cards were given out and we were told to write the name of the subject we had chosen on them. I glanced wildly over the list again trying the find *something* I knew *anything* about when suddenly my eye lighted on the one and only subject I could possibly have written on—"Storage and Marketing Apples in the Northwest." Having lived on a fruit

ranch for what seems like about twenty years (heavens, how I hated it!) I felt that I knew apples from the first bud to the last worm. So, I am saved for the present.

Bought some shoes yesterday. The first pair the salesman brought out were only \$18—\$18 for school shoes! I felt like telling him if I ever saw \$18 all at once again I'd run amuck. Didn't pay that for them but it did leave me flat. Could you, she stammered haltingly—send me just a *little* check? I'll promise *never* to ask again,—anyway until next month.

Yours in an agony of suspense—

A CO-OPERATIVE COURSE IN ELECTRIC ENGINEERING.

(From Science)

A co-operative course in electrical engineering, in which the General Electric Company combines with the institute has been established at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Students undertaking this work will have before them a course of five years in length. The first two are identical with the regular course in electrical engineering, and the last three will be divided between instruction in theory at the institute and instruction in practice at the West Lynn works of the General Electric Company. The regular four-year course will have certain omissions and abridgements, to make time for the work at Lynn, while the fifth year will be virtually post-graduate work with emphasis on problems of administration, project, design and research. The institute instructing staff has been strengthened by the addition to its electrical faculty of Professor Timble, who will be alternately at the institute and at the works with the students.

For the present class there will be eleven terms ahead, four terms a year. The first ten terms are to be spent in alternate study at the institute and at the works. The institute terms are of eleven weeks each, followed by two weeks' vacation, while the terms at the works in Lynn are of thirteen weeks each. One group of students will begin at the institute and the other at Lynn and at the end of the term they will change places. The eleventh term, which is that just preceding commencement, will be spent by both groups at the institute. This, which is outside of the two preliminary years, will fill the time, and at the conclusion of the

whole there will be an optional additional term of thirteen weeks at Lynn.

The successful completion of the course will lead to a degree of master of science, to be conferred at the graduation exercises of Technology, and the degree of bachelor of science will be conferred at the same time as of the preceding year.

This undertaking, which affords to the students the practise of the most important and largest kind of commercial work, is undertaken by the General Electric in order that it may have a supply of properly trained young men for its managers and superintendents.

Communication—Answer Dean Coffman

An open letter to Dean Coffman:

Having read your answer to the question of teachers unionizing in the United States, we wish here to state our side, and in so doing, for matter of convenience, we will follow the order of your letter of November 7th.

First, we would like to point out that such a national organization as you and other educators hope to see realized, if carried to its logical conclusion, will result in a pure form of syndicalism, that extremely dangerous idea we are today combatting so vigorously in the I. W. W. and similar "red" elements. Consider the power your type of organization would have over the thought and action of the entire nation. It would be the dictator of the whole country and if, as might easily be the case, the government of the organization were to fall into the hands of an unscrupulous man or number of men, it would not only be the dictator but might easily become the mailed fist within the nation. You will not deny that organized labor has done more than any one group toward the economic and social betterment of the greatest number of human beings, nor will you deny that our present free school system is due to the insistent demands of enfranchised labor. In support of this last statement we wish to refer you to volume V of "Documentary History of the American Industrial Society", edited by Professor Commons of the University of Wisconsin. We quote from Professor Commons:—"Free schools supported by taxes were the first demand of enfranchised labor. . . . In New England, the principle of free schools for all was in theory accomplished. . . . but even in New England the free schools were much less

efficient than the private ones. . . . Hitherto our historical knowledge of the free school movement has ascribed that movement to the great humanitarian leaders with Horace Mann at their head. . . . The vitality of the movement for tax supported schools was derived, not from the humanitarian leaders, but from the growing class of wage earners." (We wish to add that Volume V includes the documentary evidence on which these conclusions were based).

Again, we ask you to consider the British Labor Party. Does it not stand on the high plane that it does today in large measure because of the alliance of the intellectuals and professionals and even members of the clergy? Would it have been possible for it to have evolved its splendid war program or its equally fine reconstruction program had it not had the intellectual support of those other classes which many educators in this country consider separate and apart from the great mass of other workers of the nation?

We were warned by our interested friends before we went into the labor union that labor was selfish, that it worked for its own interests solely. We were not a little surprised to find, on attending their meetings, that wages and strikes were two of the least often mentioned topics, while problems of social and public welfare such as Mother's Pensions, Education, Public Hygiene and many others occupied almost all of their time. We agreed with John Dewey that these men and women were public servants, as much so as we ourselves. A study of organized labor both in the past and the present shows that it is working for the big, broad changes that will affect, not so much

themselves, for they may not live to see the day, but which will bring happiness and opportunity to their children and their children's children. That is one of the reasons they are willing to give so much support to the cause of education. It is also for this reason that the teachers have joined the labor movement; they wish to learn from experience not from carefully phrased text books, how men are seeking and finding the great American ideal.

In your statement on collective bargaining, you infer that teachers will "use coercive measures even to the point of striking." Everyone at all familiar with the situation knows that the American Federation of Teachers has a strictly NON-STRIKE charter. We would also like to state here that we do not hold to the principle of the "closed shop."

We agree with you that salaries should be based on qualifications and training. When our organization is a little older, we hope to consider this problem seriously and to treat it in a wholly just and unbiased way. You say that "the tragedy of the school situation in the United States is the lack of adequate training in hundreds of thousands of teachers, and the growing insistence that the untrained and the inefficient shall be as well paid as the trained and efficient." That may be one phase of it but it seems to us that a deeper reason for the evil lies in the statement of a recent survey of our national education in which it was said that "our schools were stagnant and that the teachers lacked the ability to think along social and economic lines." To us that is the root of the trouble and by allying ourselves with labor we are going to learn how to think and act along these newer and bigger lines with the satisfaction of knowing that we, as American citizens, are free to think and to speak without further fear of inquisition on the part of school boards and superintendents. You infer that teachers have lost their freedom by joining with labor, but we will tell you that never have we felt so free. At one of the conferences of the M. E. A. this year a member whom, from his years and his bearing, we took to be a superintendent was heard to remark, "I don't suppose we can stem the tide of teachers unionizing in the big city, but in the small town *we can keep them down.*" How free do you consider these teachers and how much freer would they be under the newer association which you wish to see formed?

The dominant note in American thought may be rights, rights of employer and rights

of employe, and in talking so incessantly of our rights we have no doubt minimized our duties. It seems to us that labor has recognized the falseness of all this and has come to see that it is rather the ideal of fair play that we need now most of all to develop in BOTH parties. Labor being interested in public education, wishes to see emphasized the moral duties and responsibilities incumbent upon ALL men holding citizenship in a free country. How often have we heard it reiterated in their assemblies that they, for the good of the country, need our co-operation?

The teaching profession has waited over fifty years for an amelioration of conditions both economic and social to be brought about by those who have had it within their power to produce that change. Through inability to act, that power has automatically surrendered its rights to further control. The Labor Party, which has done so much in the past to bring about a betterment in the general working and living conditions for so many hundreds of thousands, it seems to us is peculiarly fitted to have a voice in the management of the schools. If the educational program as adopted at the Atlantic City Convention of the American Federation of Labor is indicative of the thought of that Labor Body, and, if that program is allowed realization, shall we not see rising before us the dawn of a greater, a freer and a more just civilization in the United States.

MARIE CORNWELL,
Member Bulletin Committee.

AN ENGLISH-SPEAKING "COMMUNE VINCULUM."

The WEEKLY has received, through the courtesy of President Burton, a copy of an illustrated brochure upon "The Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth." This was the school which Shakespeare attended at Stratford-upon-Avon. Its story is closely linked with five centuries of English history and letters. Near it is Sulgrave manor, the old homestead of the George Washington family. A body of trustees, English and American, have recently purchased and taken control of this latter building, a fact of special interest as one of the modern signs of Anglo-Saxon unity. With the hope of further cementing international relationship, the school is to be developed along the idea of promoting opportunity "for the youth of America and

Great Britain to mingle together and to grow up in complete understanding of each others' thoughts, ideals, and character. The foundation by Cecil Rhodes of thirty-two scholarships at Oxford for American students suggests the hope that private benefactors of the Alumni Association of the American universities may endow entrance and leaving scholarships at King Edward VI School, which would respectively offer American boys the opportunity of an educational career at Shakespeare's School, and would enable English boys of the School to complete their education at American universities. It would be appropriate and desirable that each scholarship should bear the name of an American university.

The relations which would be thus formed at school and university could not fail to harmonize the mutual interests of the two peoples and deepen their mutual affections to their common good. . . . In times past many American boys and young men have entered at German schools and universities. It is now in the interests of the peaceful development of the world's future that American boys and young men should come in greater numbers than before to England, and that English students on their part should pay reciprocal visits to America." Judging from the extremely inviting piece of book-making issued in description of the school, it is an interesting place harboring interesting potentialities.

OF GENERAL INTEREST

Can anyone give information concerning the whereabouts of Eleanor Barnhart Campbell (H. E. '15)? Please notify the Weekly.

Professor C. A. Savage, '89, of the department of Greek is ill with pneumonia. Professor Hutchinson is caring for his classes in the absence of Dr. Savage.

The Y. W. C. A. drive to send Miss Alice Anderson to China as the University's representative who wholly successful. The necessary \$1700 was raised. Miss Anderson left for the Orient, from Vancouver, on Thanksgiving day.

The administrative committee of the University Senate has under consideration a proposition to substitute some form of comprehensive tests for the usual examinations in particular subjects, for admission to the University.

Definite steps are being taken for the formation of an all-engineering athletic association. At a mass meeting of all the engineering students, held Thursday, November 20th, plans for a schedule of inter-class and intra-mural events were discussed.

On December 11th, Dr. Charles W. Gordon, known universally as Ralph Conner, the writer, will be the Thursday convocation speaker. On December 18th the final Thursday convocation of the term will be held, heralded as the Christmas Carols' convocation.

The College of Pharmacy of the University shows the largest percentage of women in its enrollment of any college or university in the

country, according to statistics of the New York college of pharmacy. There are thirty-one women students of pharmacy at the "U", in a total registration of 115.

The State junior livestock judging contest held at the Agricultural department November 19th, was won by W. Bredy of Morris, J. Davis of Redwood Falls and J. Winkley of Fari-bault. They will be given a free trip to the International Livestock exposition at Chicago. Eleven other boys won honors. Nineteen counties sent 38 boys to take part in the contest.

A public discussion was held at the University Law auditorium on Wednesday evening, November 26th, on The Minneapolis Street Railway Franchise, with Charles F. Keyes, president of the General Alumni Association, supporting the negative, and W. O. Clure, formerly an instructor in the University, the affirmative.

From January 26-30, 1920, the general extension division of the University of Minnesota will conduct the annual merchants' short course. The program will be one in which the practical will predominate. Yet there will be work in the fundamental principles upon which business must be based, if it is to be successful.

The medical library has received the minutes of discussion at a conference on pediatrics held in London March 6, 1919, under the direction of the local government board. We note that Dr. W. R. Ramsey, associate pro-

fessor of pediatrics of this University, represented America and spoke on the position of pediatrics in the United States of America and in Canada.

An article on "The sun's influence on the diurnal variation of the atmospheric potential gradient," by W. F. G. Swann has been reprinted in pamphlet form from the Monthly Weather Review of July 1919, through the Weather Bureau of the U. S. department of agriculture. As a confessedly ignorant and proportionately impressed, we can only say it looks most awfully learned.

"What Every Woman Knows" put on by the University dramatic club as the first offering of the season, was a huge success, judging from the reports. Local reviews gave it that highest eulogy in the lexicon of college praise: "almost professional." Each and every part was duly patted on the back, with an extra cordial quota for Hazel Hoag, who played "Maggie" and for George Lamb in the role of the conceited Shand.

The Y. M. C. A. membership drive ended last week with the most gratifying results. Several hundred men signed up, but even more satisfactory than the substantial talk of figures was the evidence of fine spirit prevailing among the signers. They seemed to realize that service as well as membership was wanted of them. It indicates the promise of a firm working foundation, the establishment of which was the root-purpose of the campaign.

Five years ago Minnesota held fifth place among the states in the production of homemade bread. It is now ranked as first by the U. S. department of agriculture. This is largely due to the interest aroused through the creation of bread-making clubs, in which some 15,000 Minnesota girls and boys have been enrolled. Bread-making will be continued as a club project in 1920. The work includes local and county contests as well as the annual state fair contest.

Extensive plans are being made for the first vocational conference of the college year, to be held on Thursday afternoon, December 4th, at Shevlin Hall. It is intended primarily for sophomore, junior, and senior girls of every college and department of the University. At a dinner on the same evening, President Burton will speak. Among those to speak in the afternoon are George W. Dowrie, dean of the school of business, Professor A. E. Jenks or

Miss Clark, of the Americanization department, and Miss Smith, of the bureau of occupational guidance.

A short course for public school nurses and volunteers in social service work is to be held under the combined auspices of the University's general extension division, the public school nurses, and the Minneapolis council of social agencies. The course runs from December 2nd to April 13th and will be given in the dining-room of the girls' vocational high school on Tuesday evenings, from 7:30 to 9:30. It is undertaken to meet the request of the public school nurses of the city for a short course which would outline the objects and methods of social service. As a more thorough-going course than its predecessor in the same line, it will offer more University credit.

"Resolved, that congress should enact the Cummins plan for railway management," is the subject chosen for debate by the Inter-Collegiate league on Friday, December 12. Minnesota's affirmative team represented by B. A. Gilkinson, Max Shapiro, and Fred Osanna, will oppose Iowa, the negative, here; while the negative team, composed of C. I. Weikert, R. R. Gibson, and David Lundeen, will go to Urbana to argue against Illinois' affirmative. Charles F. Lindsley, of the public speaking department, who is coaching the Minnesota men, vouches for two good debating teams this year. Weikert, Lundeen and Osanna have already won recognition on the Minnesota varsity debating teams; Shapiro showed his mettle in last year's freshman-sophomore debate. Gilkinson hails from Carleton with first prizes from several state oratorical contests, and Gibson comes from Ohio state university with a good bit of public speaking background. Certainly, the team deserves the support of an enthusiastic audience on December 12th. The forum plan of open discussion by the audience is under consideration for a possible try-out this year.

Canon Cabanel spoke before a student audience at the Little Theatre Friday afternoon, November 28, on the subject of American aid for French orphans. Father Cabanel, who is chaplain of the famous Blue Devils, represents the French High Commission, and has been sent to convey an expression of France's gratitude for the help America gave to French children during the war. He spent over three years in the trenches with the poilu. It is told

that at one time, while he was conducting the funeral services of a French soldier, he stayed on, alone, to complete the service during the shelling of the cemetery by the boches. A shell exploded, temporarily burying him, and he was reported dead. The Blue Devils erected a monument to him with the inscription "To our Father Cabanel, who died for France and God." Later, when it was learned that he was living, the latter part of the inscription was erased and the monument still stands with the words: "To our Father Cabanel." He wears the decoration of the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre, indicating seven citations, besides the fourragere of the Medaille Militaire, which is equivalent to the British Victoria Cross, and symbolizes the apex of heroism.

"A 1921 Gopher with Reasons" is the slogan chosen for the coming University annual. It ought to appeal to the logical and the illogical alike. If you are looking for reasons, ostensibly they will be supplied; if you are of the perverse species (supposedly feminine) regarding "reasons" as boring, your curiosity will at least be scratched. A very charming and breathless young Gopherite hurried over from her hole the other day to assure the alumni office that every alumnus and alumna ought to have a 1921 Gopher. "It will be the best Gopher ever put out," she promised. Of course, we have heard that before of Gophers—still—there is always room for demonstration. "It is going to contain sketches describing all the activities going on at the University this year." Special spot-light on foot-ball, home-coming, and similar outstanding events. It is practically the only resume of the college year put into a nut-shell. And if any creature knows about nut-shells a Gopher ought to. The Gopher staff will carry on an intensive subscription drive during December 3rd, 4th and 5th. The teams have been picked, 100% of irresistibility, we understand. Rachel Beard, '21, is in charge of the campaign. Open up your fatherly heart, alumnus, and incidentally your purse strings. Have a 1921 Gopher!

"Quite the best center that ever stepped around a gridiron in California in a blue moon." Who is he? He is Lieutenant B. A. Rosenthal, Med. '17, who played on the Minnesota varsity in 1912-1913 and captained the team in 1914. During 1915-1916 he assisted Dr. Williams in coaching the varsity. The following year, while attending the U. S. Naval

Academy at Annapolis, he was picked by the most famous of all football coaches, "Gil" Doble, as assistant coach of the Middies. When he left the "school for future admirals" he received the hardest-won honor a football player can ever hope to have—personal commendation from a coach. During his years at Minnesota, Rosenthal was known as "the giant guard," winning a place each year on the All-Western, and becoming famous as one of the best centers in America. On the naval register he is entered as Rosenthal, Boles A., lieutenant medical corps, U. S. navy. Through his friendship with Bart Macomber, the Olympic Club coach, of California, whom he met on the battle-field during an Illinois-Minnesota game a couple of years ago, he was persuaded to don the moleskins once more, this making the twelfth year that he has fought for either his alma mater, his coacher, or has played on some team like the Olympic. Coach "Nibs" Price, of Berkeley, thinks Rosenthal one of the best players he has ever seen. His address is U. S. S. "Comfort", San Francisco, Calif.

SPECIAL CONVOCATIONS—OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

It is the plan of the University to have each year three special convocations on days to be known as "State Day," "Charter Day," and "Cap and Gown Day." On State Day we shall endeavor partially to recognize our obligations to the State of Minnesota. This year "State Day" will be December 4th and His Excellency Governor J. A. A. Burnquist will deliver the address. Charter Day will come on Wednesday, February 11, 1920, when President George E. Vincent will be the speaker of the day. At that time we shall aim to recognize the traditions of the University and to think of its larger duties in this new day. In the month of May we shall hold our usual Cap and Gown Day convocation, when the scholastic honors of the year will be announced and when we shall consider with some care our academic standards and university ideals. It is hoped that these three special convocations will prove to be notable occasions this year and become a valuable feature of the developing of traditions of this University.

A St. Paul Clinic of seven doctors has recently been organized among whom are W. C. Carroll, '10-'12, J. N. Dunn, '14-'16, and R. Leavenworth, '14-'16.

WEDDINGS

Charles Gustaf Anderson, '17 L., and Ella Boyle, were married November 10th. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson will be at home in Hibbing after December first.

BIRTHS.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Alton, May 13th, a daughter, Betty Lou. Mr. Alton is a graduate of the '07 engineering class. He is engaged in the electrical contracting business in Spokane, Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester H. Knapp, '12 E., on May 17th, 1919, a daughter, Elizabeth Truma. Mrs. Knapp was Truma Brockway, Ed. '12. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp are living in Houghton, Michigan, where Mr. Knapp is associated with the Houghton County Electric company as superintendent.

DEATHS.

Walter Sheridan, a student in the college of agriculture, committed suicide last week. He was an orphan. He enlisted from the school of agriculture in 1917 and was sent to France a year later. At that time he was corporal.

Mr. Sheridan was discharged in June, 1919, and enrolled in the college of agriculture this fall. No cause is known for the deed.

PERSONAL.

'89 Eng.—Word has been recently received of the safe arrival of Colonel C. S. Coe in Belgrade, Serbia, where he has been appointed to serve as adviser to the new Serb government. As mentioned in a previous number of the Weekly, Coe was made a colonel of reserves by a special act of congress, in recognition of exceptional service during the war. Colonel Coe has been further honored by the order of the Legion of Honor from France and the Distinguished Service Order from Great Britain.

'99.—Reverend and Mrs. Perry Oliver Hanson, with their children, sailed from Shanghai on the S. S. Colombia, November 8th. They will reach San Francisco December 4th. Their home address will be 418 East St., Iola, Kansas.

'17 Eng.—R. F. Luxford, who is with the Forest Products Laboratory of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Madison, Wisconsin, writes of the recent Wisconsin-Minnesota football game: "The recent football victory of Minnesota over Wisconsin at Madison is still fresh in the memory of the few Minnesota men whose homes are now at Madison. Minnesota gave us a wonderful exhibition of football, and personally I never saw the Minnesota shift worked to better advantage. For a week previous to the game the University

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PERSONALS

'19.—Ellen Collieran is teaching English, psychology and algebra in the high school at Mar-marth, N. D., this year. Her home is in this city.

'19.—Esther Colwell is assistant to the General Secretary of the Bureau of Welfare of Sioux City, Ia. Miss Colwell is very happy in her work.

'19 Ag.—Bernice Fullerton is teaching domestic science at the Summit School for Girls in St. Paul. Ruth Stephens, '16, is teaching mathematics for the second year, and Mary Louise Diether, '06, is head of the Latin department, in the same school.

'19 H. E.—Juliette Gilbertson has charge of the home economics department of the Mantorville high school, Minnesota.

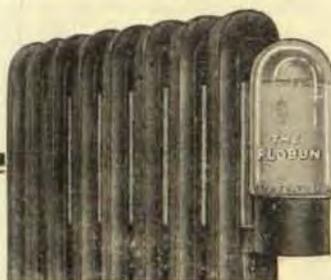
'19.—Esther Hemke is teaching English and public speaking at Painesville, Minn.

'19 Med.—Dr. H. H. Holm has become associated with Dr. Freed of Cokato, Minn.

'19 Med.—Dr. C. L. Lick has been appointed police surgeon for St. Paul.

Ex '20. Lieutenant Franklin B. Hanley has returned to the University to complete his University course. Mr. Hanley was stationed at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., in connection with the S. A. T. C. and was afterward transferred to Governor's Island, N. Y.

'17 Ag.—Mrs. L. H. Roddis (Winifred Stiles) will spend the winter at her mother's home, 1272 Raymond avenue. Her husband, Lieutenant Commander Roddis (Med. '13) left a couple of weeks ago for San Francisco where he is stationed the battleship Vermont of the Pacific fleet.



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The success of alumni work for the University is gauged largely by the support which the alumni give the Weekly.

The Alumni Weekly makes available for each alumnus the result of the united endeavor of all alumni to keep in touch with each other and with the University. Its primary purpose is to serve the University. To this end it presents facts, sometimes with interpretative comment to make them more readily understood, upon which the alumni may base their judgment. Editorial statements are predicated upon the fullest knowledge of facts and a sympathetic and yet discriminating interpretation of such facts as bearing upon the welfare of the University. Frank constructive criticism and news items are always welcome. Every additional subscriber tends to improve the service rendered by the Weekly to the alumni and to the University.

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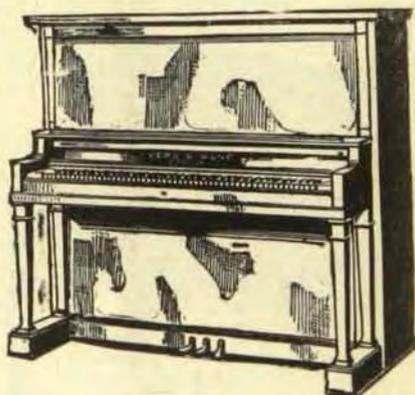
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MINNESOTA

ALUMNI WEEKLY



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*Read in unison at State Day Celebration by
Students and Faculty of the University.*

Vol. XIX No. 11

DECEMBER 8, 1919



PUBLISHED BY
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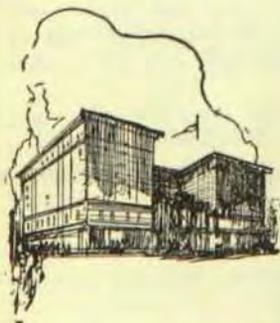
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MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

FOR ELECTION-AT-LARGE — CANDIDATES

The various colleges have nominated candidates for election-at-large as follows:

Science, Literature and the Arts: David P. Jones, '83; Laura Gould Wilkins, '04; William W. Hodson, '13.

Engineering and Architecture: Oliver H. Stephenson, '07; Vernon S. Beck, '10.

Agricultural: Ray P. Speer, '14.

Law: Albert R. Moore, '91; and Orren E. Safford, '10.

Medical School: J. Frank Corbett, '96; and Fred R. Huxley, '00, Academic, '06.

Of the ten candidates named above, five are to be elected to serve for a period of two years from February 18th, 1920. Ballots will be prepared and sent out in January. Nominations may be made upon petition of thirty active members of the Association. Petitions must be filed before January 10th to be legal.

CELEBRATING STATE DAY AT THE UNIVERSITY

For the first time in the history of the University, the institution celebrated "State Day" in a formal manner. Governor J. A. A. Burnquist, Law '05, was the speaker. The Armory was packed. At the opening of his address Governor Burnquist paid a deserved tribute to the first president of the University, William Watts Folwell, who was inaugurated fifty years ago this month. He quoted from Dr. Folwell's inaugural address a number of things indicating how clearly the first president of the University had foreseen the modern trend of education and how comprehensive were his ideas of what such a university should be. ¶ ¶

The Governor stated that there had been invested in the University something over twenty million dollars but insisted that the investment was a good business proposition and that it returned, in dollars and cents, to the people of the state far more than it had cost. He then laid emphasis upon the fact that the students of the University owe the state a debt of gratitude, which they can never repay, for the opportunity which the state has given them to secure training.

Continuing, he said that the obligation im-

posed upon the student by accepting what the state offers in the way of training, could only be discharged by loyalty to the institution, loyalty to the state and loyalty to the Government. He emphasized the fact that this obligation does not cease when the student graduates but it follows him thru life.

Later in the course of the address, Governor Burnquist paid deserved tribute to President Northrop and quoted from his inaugural address to indicate President Northrop's ideas concerning religious training. The speaker made a plea for law and order, for a consideration of the rights of property as well as the right of the worker to organize and commended very heartily the work of the University in the line of Americanization.

He outlined, very briefly, his ideas concerning a new department, which he said the University should have, to train men for public service. He endorsed the League of Nations, with reservations, and called special attention to the latest annual report of President Burton in which he states further his ideas concerning the functions of a true university.

The occasion was a memorable one. Dr. Folwell, the first president of the University, could not be present on account of illness, but President Northrop sat upon the platform. With him there were Mr. Meyers, the mayor of Minneapolis, and Regents Snyder, Williams and McConnell. Led by President Burton, the audience arose and read in unison the pledge which is printed on the front cover of this issue of the Weekly.

GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS HEARING

Last Tuesday the regents' committee on buildings and grounds held an all-day session, to hear anyone who desired to appear and be heard, regarding any University matters affecting the future building program of the University or the development of the campus. A large number appeared and the committee was unable to adjourn until five o'clock. No action was taken by the committee but a report is to be made at the regents' meeting which is to occur this week. Among the new buildings urged by the respective departments were an auditorium, a library, a dormitory for women, a law building, a pharmacy building, a plant industry building for the agricultural

department, a new building for the Minnesota Union, or the removal of the cafeteria from the present building, a practice building for the department of music, a building for the campus club and an engineering building which has already been determined upon as one of the first to be built. A group, representing both faculty and students, appeared to argue for the early construction of an auditorium.

REVIVAL OF NEW YORK LUNCHEONS

The men of the New York Alumni association opened their activities for the season with a "get-together" luncheon at Stewart's Wednesday noon, November nineteenth. Eleven responded to the informal call and all enjoyed the meeting so thoroughly that it was voted to make it a weekly affair. Future meetings will be held at the Garrett Restaurant, top floor, 90 West Street, every Wednesday at 12:30. Notices giving full particulars will be sent to all Minnesota men in business in New York at their last known addresses. If any fail to receive the notice, because they have recently come to New York or have changed addresses, let them take this announcement for an invitation and come as soon and as often as they can. Visiting alumni are especially invited to drop in and renew old acquaintances in new surroundings; it is a fine chance to see some of those fellows you would like to see, but don't seem to find time for in a hurried trip. Judging by the enthusiasm of those present at the first meeting and the response of some who were unable to make

the first meeting, this is going to be a big year for the New York Alumni, so come on in and don't miss the fun!

Those present were: R. O. Covell, Eng. '16; A. G. Chapman, Eng. '11; Philip Edelman, Eng. '16; A. R. Fairchild, Eng. '07 (Ex. '04); D. K. Gannett, Eng. '17; Max Lowenthal, '09; D. P. Loye, Eng. '17; E. C. Melby, Eng. '17; F. R. Pingry, '04; H. H. Wheeler, Eng. '17; C. N. Young, Eng. '12.

EARN THEIR OWN WAY.

Dean E. E. Nicholson has placed a report in the hands of President Burton, in which he sets forth the results of a recent investigation into the question of self-supporting students.

6,073 students responded by filling out the cards as requested; of this number 1,088 men and 265 women are entirely self-supporting 1,775 men and 310 women are partially self-supporting and 1380 women and 634 men are being supported by their parents. 731 did not send in cards. The figures do not include the agricultural students. It is very probable that the percentage of self-supporting students in that college would be considerable higher.

One hundred eleven married men and sixty married women are registered in the University this year; of this number eighty-seven are in the graduate school.

COMMUNICATIONS

We have received a number of communications concerning fees which are being held over until the next issue of the Weekly.

The Functions of a University

(From the Annual Report of President Burton.)

The various problems which have just been discussed are relatively of minor significance when compared to the one, comprehensive, insistent question which asks, "What are the functions of a university?" It is customary to answer that a university has two duties, (1) it must teach its students, and (2) the Faculty, by research and investigation, must make actual contributions to the world's knowledge.

But the war has set the world a-thinking. The traditional answers will not do, or at least

they must be given specific and vital content. Universities today face a curious and paradoxical situation. On the one hand, the nation as never before is looking to its universities for help and guidance. Education and scientific training were splendidly vindicated during the war. The world has an entirely new attitude of confidence in education because millions of men have seen with their very eyes what education does for a man. University men have shown rare abilities in meeting new situations and solving new problems. In a very real sense, when the war came, the college man and the university professor were *there*. Their real strength came

into full play. Their splendid potentialities were speedily developed into actualities. It is recognized now as never before that the future of the world depends upon education. The people understand now that education and democracy are inseparable. On the other hand, this very appreciation of the university has stimulated many people to scrutinize very critically our institutions of higher learning. Citizens are now genuinely concerned about what is being taught, and are deeply interested in all of the conditions which surround our youth. Some say, when they read the somewhat distorted reports of some of the extreme statements of the more radical thinkers, that the universities are hotbeds of radicalism. Others denounce the universities as strongholds of conservatism when they read that some professor has been dismissed because his attitude and point of view are inimical to the principles upon which the American government is established. No doubt, taking the educational world as a whole, facts actually substantiating these contentions can be found. Speaking in general, however, it must not be forgotten that we have just come through the most trying times that universities have met in half a century, and probably the most overwhelming cataclysm the human race has ever known, and that through it all the predominating note issuing from our seats of learning has been one of sanity, progress, and unquestionable loyalty to the firmly established principles of democracy and true Americanism. Any one who really knows the universities knows that this statement is grounded in fact. The rank and file of American scholars are first and foremost American citizens. They believe that social progress is to be achieved by the regularly constituted methods and channels for the expression of public opinion. Therefore, in spite of these criticisms and the apparent paradox in public opinion which confronts us, we can not escape the conviction that unparalleled opportunities and responsibilities in this new day rest upon our universities. It is to be assumed that our institutions of higher learning will undergo no transforming metamorphosis. They have embodied too much wisdom and truth in the past to be overthrown now. Nevertheless, new emphasis must emerge and new points of view must prevail. Universities must provide, I believe, for performing the following duties:

1. First of all, we simply must insist upon a genuine new emphasis upon accuracy and

thoriness in scholarship. After all is said and done, our universities can probably do no single thing which would be of more value to society than to train a generation of Americans who instinctively work and think with accuracy. One of our outstanding vices in America is superficiality. Whether we are building a railroad, writing a book, painting a picture, or training our youth, we are not willing to insist upon doing the job thoroly. We have one indisputable test of the products of American scholarship. Presumably from each state in the Union we have sent our best students as Rhodes Scholars to Oxford. The sympathetic and altogether eminently fair and judicious estimate of our achievements in education as personified by these men is not flattering. The tutors at Oxford have stated, upon request, their judgment of these men. Among their published statements occur the following criticisms of American Rhodes scholars: "Our American scholars seem inclined to drift from one subject to another taking a bird's eye view of each, and resting content with that." "They seem to me to lack accuracy and (as a rule) the power of hard grind." "They have been taught nothing very precisely." "They seem very deficient in scholarship in a wide sense." "They seldom or never settle down to a long spell of thoro work." These are serious indictments but who stands ready to deny them? Many extenuating circumstances may be cited but in the last analysis, we must recognize that American youth must acquire in some way a genuine, unqualified appreciation of thoro-going, accurate work. The last five years in American colleges have been marked by an intellectual seriousness and earnestness which some of the earlier critics would have thought impossible. Our duty now in this new day of world-wide relationships is to focus this intellectual interest upon the absolute necessity of eliminating all careless work and of insisting upon the cultivation of a fine quality of accuracy and thoriness. The ideal is an old one, but its partial realization would mark a new era in American education.

2. Again, in this new day, by some method or organization, we must stimulate and awaken our youth by actual contact with teachers of high quality. By some wholly natural process our young men and women must be aroused to a full use of their powers and potentialities. They must be brought face to face with the vital issues of life. They must be stirred to new depths. In fact, mul-

titudes of college men, returning from the war, will be far more mature than former generations of students. They have thought about some of the ultimate values of life. Colleges must meet this new condition or they will fail utterly in performing their primary tasks. If only we could have less machinery, less externality, less counting of units and hours, fewer rules, regulations, and statutes and more vital contact of man with man, more serious concern for the students' sense of values, more emphasis upon the things of the spirit! In the long run the higher education will be judged by its ability to produce human beings who have been brought into contact with the finest spirits of all the ages, who have actually known as teachers men who have compelled them to face the meaning of life as a whole, and to consider courageously the paths which they are to follow. To be sure, it is at this juncture that we find one difference between a college and a university but our undergraduates deserve just this service and will demand it. In a word, we must help them in the process of becoming virile, wholesome, human beings, thoroly alive and all aglow with a passion for service.

3. Furthermore, the student of the new day must be brought as fully and completely as possible into a sympathetic understanding and appreciation of the destructive movements and regnant ideas of our time. The methods by which this may be done need not be discussed here, but the citizen of the future should acquire such a knowledge of the past and such a comprehension of the present as to be able wisely and constructively to lend his support and influence to the great causes of his day. For example, as a part of the stupendous process by which the world is to achieve democracy, we shall be absorbed for a decade, if not a generation, by the complicated problems arising out of our new international relationships—problems with which international law and jurisprudence seek to deal. Or again, the entire life of a democracy depends upon the soundness and steadiness of its industrial life. The situation in America to-day is critical. No educated man of the next few years can escape this question. He simply must understand the labor movement and be in a position to interpret the various proposals for establishing an industrial democracy. Mr. Albert Mausbridge in discussing universities and labor in the *Atlantic Monthly* for August, 1919, (page 281) says that "no community can afford to let the powerful

forces of education and labor develop otherwise than in conscious coöperation." Undoubtedly, the way out in America lies in the direction of mutual understanding and good-will on the part of all the elements concerned. The university man of the future must be prepared to assume his place in this great movement. Upon the actual joining of forces between the intelligent, discriminating citizens and the conservative leaders of labor lies the best hope of solving our present problems. No university of to-day can fail to recognize its function in equipping its graduates to coöperate with the great movements of the day. It can not be done in the class room alone. The very atmosphere of the place should be saturated with an understanding of the world. Public forums should discuss the issues of the hour. In ordinary daily association students should thresh out their points of view. Members of the Faculty, as many of them do, should mingle with the students and, upon a perfectly normal basis, exchange opinions and judgments.

4. Finally, university men must be marked by sheer, unqualified integrity. It doubtless seems strange to some to record such a statement here. It carries no implication that universities have been or are lacking in straightforward thoro-going honesty. Nevertheless, our universities to-day have no more serious task to perform than to train a group of citizens who will be characterized by the utmost sincerity and genuineness and at the same time who will be recognized as such by the people. At the very heart of our national and world situation is the demand for confidence, and mutual good-will. The world to-day trusts America more than any other nation. What America is to the world, the university must be to America. It must stand as never before for disinterested, unprejudiced, unbiased search for the truth. It must train men and women whose very self-respect depends upon their unbending devotion to truth and justice.

One of the pathetic by-products of this war is the utter repudiation of the German system of education. The world now sees that it was the schools and universities of Germany that made this terrible war possible. Mankind now recognizes the menace of a false educational policy. American universities must counteract any possible misinterpretation of their influence.

Moreover, the unescapable lesson of the war is that mankind will never tolerate any nation which seeks to erase the line of distinction be-

tween right and wrong. The duplicity, trickery, intrigue, and mendacity of Germany, combined with her deliberate effort to eliminate all ethical considerations from international relationships, explain fully the world's unqualified moral condemnation of a once honored and prosperous people. In fact, Germany's defeat is due in the last analysis to her lack of uprightness. The victory of the Allies makes clear that the only true efficiency is the efficiency of integrity.

Therefore, our universities, in training citizens for citizenship in America and the world, must be saturated and permeated with lofty, ethical standards. Plain, untarnished honesty and integrity must be exalted. They must become a part of the soul of every graduate. He must be so equipped that in the years to come he will instinctively and incessantly oppose all forms of trickery and corruption and will support every decent cause making for the benefit of all the people.

Conclusion.

Surely, the record of the year is a good one and augurs well for further progress. The duties which must be performed are fascinating. They are a vital part of the constructive work of the world.

I can not conclude without expressing very emphatically my sincere appreciation of the manner in which the members of the Board of Regents accept their duties and give without stint of their valuable time and abilities for directing the affairs of the University. They contribute constantly to the constructive solution of complicated problems. Few citizens realize the debt of gratitude which is due to these men who day after day give of their best for the people of Minnesota.

Likewise, I must record in no formal way my gratitude to the members of the Faculty and staff, and especially the members of the Administrative Committee of the University Senate, for the whole-hearted way in which they have coöperated with the administration. The past year has placed heavier burdens upon our organization than it was expected to carry, but it has stood the test remarkably. Not once during the entire year, marked by rapid and transforming changes in organization, have I been conscious of strain in our very happy and cordial relationships.

Very respectfully submitted,

M. L. BURTON, *President.*

September 15, 1919.

OF GENERAL INTEREST

First classes in boxing were held in the armory Friday, Nov. 28, with an enrollment of 100 men. Mr. Harry Goldie, in charge of the classes, expects about fifty more registrants. The class will be divided into two parts, meeting on Mondays and Fridays, the 7th and 8th hours.

Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholastic fraternity, announces the following additions to its membership: Rosa Fligelman, Wahpeton, N. N.; Elizabeth Forssell, St. Paul; Louise Thorson, Minneapolis; Kenneth Hinks, Minneapolis; Amos Deinard, Minneapolis; Samuel Maslon, Minneapolis; and Charlotte Zimmerscheid, Minneapolis.

Mr. Rossiter Howard, Educational Director of the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, will speak at the Little Theater, University campus, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 11, at 4:30. His subject will be "Sources of Pleasure in Applied Art." Mr. Howard has an established reputation both as a delightful speaker and an authority on art.

The annual football dinner dance will be given on Friday evening, Dec. 12, in the Minnesota Union, in honor of Dr. H. L. Williams and the Gopher team. The football captain for 1920 will be chosen before the evening is over. Following speeches by Coach Williams and Captain Lampi, the captain-elect will talk on next year's prospects.

Attention is called to the Red Cross campaign for the sale of Christmas seals. The campaign is to extend from December first to the tenth and Minnesota's allotment is \$250,000 worth of these seals. It ought to be easy to make such a sale and it is hoped that readers of the Weekly will do their share.

"The Medical Six O'clock Club" is the name of the new organization recently started with the avowed purpose of furthering college spirit in the College of Medicine. All students and faculty of the medical college are eligible for membership. The plan is to invite some prominent man to speak at the dinner, which is to be followed by a "mixer" in the form of an informal reception staging various "stunts." The first dinner will be given the first of next quarter.

The Weekly has received a copy of an address made by Frank W. Murphy, Law '93, of Wheaton, Minnesota. The title of the address is "Americans, do your Duty." Mr.

Murphy is president of the America First Association of Minnesota. The address sets forth the principles of the Association of which he is head. The address is such as those who know Mr. Murphy would expect. It is packed with good sense and sound patriotism.

Despite a snowfall of thirty-six inches, the seniors in the forestry division of the Agricultural college have been making good headway in their timber survey and drawing maps of the forest areas in the Cloquet experiment station, "Although this large experiment station with a total area of 2640 acres was in the center of the district swept last fall by the great Moose Lake fire, it escaped any appreciable damage," says Professor J. M. Allison of the Forestry division, who has charge of the work. The senior class remains in the Cloquet district to continue its work until the beginning of the winter quarter.

Unsuspected "victims," in the shape of husbands, were unearthed at a recent party given in their honor by the Minnesota Dames at the Minnesota Union. It seems that most of the lesser halves had been lingering in the shadowy background and the revelation, in the number who showed up cheerfully wearing the matrimonial halter, come as something of a shock. Statistics of the dean of student affairs produce 111 married men and 68 married women in the "U"—a majority of whom are in the graduate school.

It is doubtless pretty well known to alumni of the city that the present organization known as The Studio Players combines the Alumni Association of the Minneapolis School of Dramatic Art and the Studio Players. They have joined forces for the season 1919-20 and plan to present five evenings of modern European plays, most of which have never yet been seen in America, and none in Minneapolis. The first performance is on Tuesday evening, December 9th, when translations of two Spanish plays, "A Woman's Town," and "The Cradle Song," will be presented. In January, plays from the Scandinavian of August Strindberg's "Facing Death," and of Bjornsterne Bjornson's "A Gauntlet," will be given. Giuseppe Giacosa's comedy in four acts, "As the Leaves," will be given in February, and in March "The Sea Gull," by Anton Tchekoff, or "The Three Sisters," by the same Russian author. The April selection has yet to be announced. The plays will be produced under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Holt,

'05, and Miss Beulah Brown and will be given in the Studio Hall, 60 Eleventh St. Season tickets for the five performances are \$3.00; they may be had from members of the Studio Players or at Studio Hall.

Some are born unbeautiful, some acquire humped noses, bushy eyebrows and carrot hair, and some have ugliness thrust upon them. Of these, the last are by far the most fortunate. It isn't bad to be homely if you can only be famously homely, if your ugliness breaks into print instead of into pimples, if observers point to you and say "That's Bob Guile, or that's Milton Kodas, recently pledged to the Ugly Duckling Society—the new honorary academic fraternity just organized on the campus." The Ugly Duckling has found his metier at last. He has taken the bull by the horns and advertised his ugliness. He knows that the only way to save his face is to flaunt it. Wherefore, he has cunningly supplied it with a stage and a publicity agent. At the first meeting of the Ugly Duckling society Warren Tingdale was chosen president, George Lamb, business manager, and Robert Ahern, corresponding secretary. Membership will be limited to thirty. An extensive program is being planned for the year, including several dances by way of novelty, and a circus in the spring.

OSS SURE OF PLACE

Arnold Oss seems to be the only man on the Minnesota team who is sure of a place on all-western elevens. Oss is clearly entitled to such distinction. He ought to be a strong contender for a place on the all-American team.

Eckersall's first all-western team includes—Meyers, Wisconsin; Higgins, Chicago; McCaw, Indiana; Depler, Illinois; Applegran, Illinois; Slater, Iowa; Belding, Iowa; Stinchcomb, Ohio State; Harley, Ohio State (C); Oss, Minnesota; Lehman, Iowa.

Colonel T. H. Burton, commandant of the R. O. T. C. last year, is now attending the officers' school of the line at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, a school made up of officers ranging from the rank of colonel to that of major general. Its purpose is the determination of permanent army ranking, with the ultimate selection of those proving their ability to hold their positions. The military discipline of a West Point Academy is maintained.

PERSONALS

'88.—Mrs. Ima Winchell Stacy's address is now No. 19 West 96th St., New York City. Mrs. Charlotte S. Winchell is at present visiting her there.

'90 Med.—At the first joint meeting of the Hennepin and Ramsey County Medical societies, held at the Town and Country club on November 17, Dr. Charles Lyman Greene, of St. Paul, presented a paper on "The So-Called Soldier's Heart in Civilian Life."

'93 Law '00.—Henry A. Scandrett has been appointed Valuation Counsel and Commerce Counsel of the Union Pacific Railroad System with offices at 155 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Ag. '07.—E. Edward Stene visited the University recently. Professor Stene is at the head of the extension work of the Rhode Island College, Kingston, R. I.

'99 Med.—Dr. J. Fowler Avery has returned from service in the U. S. Army and has resumed his practice at Suite 1020, Donaldson Building.

Ag. '00.—James A. Wilson, of A. and M. College of Oklahoma, visited the University recently with Professor A. E. Stene. They were agreed that while east was east and west was west, of all the country Minnesota's best.

'02 Ag. '03.—Bert Russell has become associated with Prindle, Wright and Small, a firm of patent attorneys with offices in the Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, New York.

'02.—Effie E. Watts returned late in August from Gatun, C. Z., where for the past year and a half she has been teaching. She has resumed her work in the Minneapolis public schools.

Eng. '03.—Frank C. Hughes is engaged in engineering business in Chicago. His temporary address in North Shore hotel, Evanston, Ill., where he will probably be for some months. Mr. Hughes can always be reached through his mother who lives at 2101 West Franklin avenue.

'03 Gr.—Henry J. Ramsey resigned his position as pomologist with the Bureau of Markets, U. S. department of Agriculture on May 31st. Since June 1st he has been associated with the California Fruit Growers' Exchange as manager of its field department. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey (Emilly Janney '04) are living at 1656 North Los Robles avenue, Pasadena, California.

'03.—Mrs. Bert Russel (Alice Dyer) is spending the winter at Malvern, Jamaica, British West Indies.

'04 Eng.—H. Cole Estep has been made manager of the European division of the Penton Publishing Company, an organization recently created to internationalize the Penton publications, which are well known as the Iron Trade Review, Daily Iron Trade and Metal Market Report, the Foundry, the Marine Review, and Power Boating. Mr. Estep's experience has included many years of close contact both with the commercial and technical branches of the American iron, steel and marine industries. He has been recently editorial director of the Penton Publishing Company

and will hereafter devote his sole attention to foreign development, making his residence in London where the company's offices have been opened at Dorland House, 16 Regent St., S. W. 1.

'04.—A. R. Gibbons, who is now with the publicity department of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, 538 So. Dearborn St., will change his address in February to No. 6 E. 44th St., New York City, in the same business connection.

'05 Eng.—C. B. Gibson is sales engineer with the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He has charge of the division handling the chemical and metallurgical industries.

'05.—Eleanor Quigley is principal of the high school at Renville, Minn.

'06.—Howard Libby is the second University man, within our knowledge, to come back from overseas in a French uniform. Libby had much the same experience as "Jim" Baker, mentioned in a recent number of the Weekly. Refused enlistment in the U. S. army, he went with the ambulance corp, then to the truck artillery school, and came home with his commission as a lieutenant in the French army.

'06 Law.—Gorge C. Van Dusen received his discharge from the army on May 30th. His present address is P. O. Box 1701, Washington, D. C.

'06.—Lucile Way, who has been doing some distinctive work in play and pageant writing, is at present assisting in the English department at St. Olaf college and also working on the Northfield News.

'07.—Herbert R. Dewart is practicing law in Portland, Oregon, with offices in the Chamber of Commerce Building.

'07.—Gertrude L. Gee has resumed her work in the department of English of the Lewis and Clark High School, Spokane, Washington. Her address is S 806, Lincoln Place.

'07.—Alice Quigley is principal of the high school at Litchfield, Minnesota, this year.

'07.—R. H. Rawson of Portland, Oregon, writes that he has recently seen Fred W. Payne, a former student of the University now living at Berkeley, California, and A. T. Lagerstrom, '05, of Marshfield, Oregon.

'07 M. '00 Eng.—K. P. Swenson, who for the past few years has been in the Orient, writes that he is sailing for America soon. His temporary address will be care of the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.

'08 Law.—W. C. Smiley was recently discharged from the army as major in the General Staff, U. S. A.—a rather unusual detail for a temporary officer, as most of the general staff are regulars. He served throughout the war in the military intelligence division, going abroad when the American First Army was formed and remaining until after the armistice as military observer. He saw all of the operations of the first and second armistice and most of the S. O. S.

'07 Mines.—Charles Steele is connected with the Electric Steel Foundry Company of Portland, Oregon.

'09.—J. B. Mitchell, with his wife (Marguerite Engle, Ex. '00) and three children, is in San Francisco, where as valuation engineer Mr. Mitchell is one of the representatives of the G. N. R. R. before the Interstate commerce commission.

'10.—Lucille R. Collins has charge of the employment and personnel work for the Minneapolis branch of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, which includes stores in Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota. As Minneapolis woman manager, she conducts all the educational work, holds training classes in which she teaches the line to salesmen and shows them how to present it, interviews applicants for places and directs employment. Before accepting this appointment, Miss Collins was with the United States employment service in charge of the department for trained and professional women, and previous to that she was for several years with the Minneapolis Journal in the editorial department.

'10.—Cora Dorsey of Minneapolis is substituting in English for a couple of months at Hutchinson, Minn.

'10 Mines.—Benjamin G. Harmon is metallurgical engineer at the Watervliet arsenal. He has charge of the metallurgical department including the laboratory, testing, heat treating, foundry, forging and welding sections. Watervliet arsenal is now employing about 3000 men and is making cannon from 70 mm. to 16 inch in calibre. The arsenal has been designed as the central plant for the cannon industry in order to co-ordinate methods of manufacture and to collect and preserve the data and knowledge of gun making for future use in case of need. Several private gun plants taken over by the government have been assigned to the jurisdiction of Watervliet arsenal and will be kept fully equipped as an insurance measure against future war.

'10 Mines.—Ernest Jones is connected with the Standifer Construction Corporation of Vancouver, Washington.

'10.—Catherine Quigley is teaching history at Crosby, Minn.

'11.—Rhoda Jane Dickinson is pastor of the Congregational church at Glasgow, Montana.

'11 Ed.—Ruth E. Peterson has changed her address from 2217 Fulton St., to 2442 Piedmont avenue, Berkeley, California. She is taking a post-graduate course at the University of California.

'12.—Carolyn L. Everts, has resigned her position in the James John high school at Portland, Oregon, and with her family has moved to Seattle, No. 720 West Blaine St.

'12 Gr. '14.—Rita D. MacMullen is with the Northwestern division of the American Red Cross as field representative and survey worker, with offices at the White Building, Seattle.

'12 For.—William Underwood is now assistant state leader of county agents for the state of South Dakota, with headquarters at Brookings, S. D.

'13.—Dr. O. N. Meland, who during the war held a commission of Major in the U. S. Medical Corps, has resumed his practice with Dr. T. Bratrud at Warren, Minnesota.

'13.—Barbara Thompson and Juliana Thompson (1915) after serving with Evacuation Hospital No. 7 in France and Germany from June, 1918, to May, 1919, have been appointed to supervise positions in the Research hospital of Kansas City, Mo.

'13.—Nurse Vera Waters, after completing a course in teaching and administration in schools of nursing at Teachers college, Columbia university, New York, has accepted a position as assistant superintendent and instructor at the Research hospital, Kansas City, Mo.

'14-'16 Med.—Dr. E. T. W. Boquist, who recently returned from overseas service with the medical department of the U. S. Navy, has announced the opening of his office at 1904 Central avenue, Martisen building, for the practice of medicine and surgery.

'14 H. E.—Gudrun Carlson is head of the home economics department in the South Dakota state college.

'14 Eng.—Elmer W. Johnson, and Thomas A. Askew, Jr., Eng '16, reached home in July, after fourteen months in the A. E. F., the last four of which were spent in attendance at the University of Paris, popularly known as the "Sorbonne."

'14 Med.—Dr. Z. P. King is practicing at Tolley, N. D.

'14 Eng.—John S. Peoples is connected with the Milwaukee branch of the International Harvester Company as chief inspector of gas engines. He has recently been honorably discharged from the Army, having served during the period of the war first as lieutenant and later captain in the Ordnance Department, Engineering Bureau, Machine Gun Section, on work in connection with the Browning machine gun. Mr. and Mrs. Peoples (who was Laura Colgrove, '12) and their two children are living at 1123, 28th Street, Milwaukee.

'14.—Jo Evelyn Quigley is teaching Latin in the Willmar high school this year. Elsie Hansen (H. E. '16) has charge of the home economics department in the same school, and Georgia Barker, '17, is teaching mathematics and history.

'14 Ed.—Robert E. Scott, superintendent of the Norwood-Young America high schools has had issued a report on teachers salaries in thirty high schools of Minnesota employing from fifteen to twenty teachers. It is gotten out with the intention of demonstrating conclusively the unequal standardization of salaries. Mr. Scott declares that he is very much in favor of the resolution of superintendent Hoffmann of Waseca regarding legislative regulation of salaries.

'15.—Julla Bartholet is teaching biology in the high school at Moorhead. This is her third year in that position.

'15 Nurse.—Ruth Anderson who served with the A. E. F. in Siberia was invalided home on account of a serious heart condition and has had to give up work for the present.

'15 Nurse.—E. Jane Bandin and Agnes Fleming ('15 Nurse) who served with Base No. 26 at Allerey and with Base 1 at Commercery from June, 1918, to August, 1919, have accepted supervising positions at the University hospital.

'13, Law '15.—Ray A. Brown and Lawrence Jaques announce that they have organized the firm of Brown and Jaques for the general practice of law at 535 Metropolitan Bank Building, Minneapolis.

'15 H. E.—Alice Burnham has charge of the home economics in Duval County, Florida, with headquarters at Jacksonville.

'15.—Hildegard Erstad, who has been on a six months' leave of absence due to illness, has again taken up her work with Armour and Company in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Ruth Hill, '17, is also in Albuquerque, teaching mathematics in the high school. This is her third year in the work. Both Miss Erstad's and Miss Hill's address is No. 608 South Arno.

'15 Med.—Dr. J. P. Greaves is practicing at Sherwood, N. D.

'15 Nurse.—Florence Hulett, who served with Base Hospital 26 at Allerey, France, from June, 1918, to April, 1919, has recently married Max C. Holen of Santa Ana, California.

'15 Nurse.—Alma Johnson, who served with Base Hospital No. 26 during the war, has recently married Arthur E. Lovdahl of Crosby, Minn.

'15 Mines.—W. Victor Butler, who has been in West Africa for three years under contract as mining engineer for the Forminiere C. K. Prospection Company of Bruxelles, Belgium, is expected to arrive at his home in Minneapolis some time during the holidays. Mr. Butler has discovered diamonds near Senguli, West Africa, also sufficient gold to warrant him in the construction and operation of a gold mine at Senguli, of which he is superintendent and manager.

'15 Chem.—Leslie R. Olsen has returned to his home in New Ulm, Minnesota, after having served as a second lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps, first at Camp Upton Base Hospital and later at Whipple Barracks, Arizona.

'15 Eng.—Lieutenant Rucher Skagerberg of the engineering department of the Army Aviation, McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, spent November 7-19 in Minneapolis to attend the Y. M. C. meeting of the 1st M. E. church held at the Leamington hotel. He took in the Illini-Minnesota game, and is now deer hunting in northern Minnesota.

'16 Med.—Dr. Frank J. Anderson just returned from service in France. He enlisted in April, 1917, and has served in foreign waters with the U. S. navy since October, 1917.

'16 Ag.—George Briggs has changed his work from county agent of Burnett county, Wisconsin, to that of field man of field crops at Madison. His address is 412 S. Orchard St.

'16 Ag.—F. E. Cobb is still connected with the U. S. Field Station at Mandan, North Dakota, successfully establishing demonstration tree plantings in the Great Plains area of the Northwestern states.

'16 Ag.—Clarence A. Bornkamp is with the Twin City Milk Producers' association.

'16 Nurse.—Mary Brodsway and Mary Cornish, ('13 Nurse) two University nurses who served with Base Hospital No. 26, are awaiting calls to the Panama Canal Zone under the Federal public health service.

'16.—Miriam Compton's present address is Watson, Sask., Canada.

'16 Ag.—F. A. Cornela has resigned from his position as county agent of Hennepin county and is now assistant manager of the Twin City Milk Producers association.

'16.—Elsie Edlund has charge of general science at Central high, Minneapolis.

'16.—Esther Harris is teaching mathematics and physics in the high school at Battle Mountain, Nevada.

'16.—Helen Hickok is located at Breckenridge, Minnesota, in the Home Economics department.

'16 Nurse.—Myrtle Holly, Ph. B., who spent 10 months in France with Base Hospital No. 26, has accepted a supervising position in the department of pediatrics in the University hospital.

'14 Nurse.—Bera Lemstrom, who spent ten months at Allerey, France, with Base Hospital No. 26, has accepted a position as night supervisor at the Garfield Park hospital, Chicago.

'16.—Edith Ludwig is principal of the high school at Brook Park, Minnesota.

'16.—Marie E. Madsen is teaching physics and chemistry in Hutchinson, Minnesota.

'16 Ag.—Ira Montgomery is county agricultural agent of Hennepin county with an office at the Minneapolis court house.

'16.—Myra Moulton, since returning from overseas where she served with Base 26 from June, 1918, to April, 1919, has accepted a position in the operating room at Fairview hospital in this city.

'16.—Hazel O'Neill is teaching at the Denfeld high school in Duluth this year.

'16.—Anastasia Posel is principal of the high school at Mantorville, Minn.

'16 Dent.—Dr. H. J. Schopf, who was recently discharged from the army, has resumed his duties in charge of the dental work with the State of Minnesota, and is now with the Home School for Girls at Sauk Center, Minnesota, "the only institution of its kind in this whole universe," he says,—"a shining light in the state."

'16 Ag.—G. A. Strobel is at Stephen, Minnesota, this year. He served in France with the 54th Pioneer Infantry.

'16 Dent.—Dr. Frank E. Tibesar is practicing at 3047 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis.

Ruth Wilson, 1916, and Fred G. Tryon, 1914, were married in Stillwater, August 16th. Mr. and Mrs. Tryon are now living at 3600 Ordway St., Washington, D. C. Mr. Tryon's work is with the division of Mineral resources, U. S. Geological survey.

'16 Law.—Henry G. Young was discharged from the army on July 2nd. He went to Willmar, Minn., in October to resume his law work. He visited the campus while in Minneapolis as a delegate from the 7th district to the National convention of the American Legion.

'17.—Emma Bolt is teaching civics and history in the Hutchinson high school.

'17 Med.—Dr. George M. Constans' resignation from the U. S. navy was accepted October 23, 1919. He holds the commission of Lieutenant, M. C., U. S. N.

'17.—Laureame M. Royer is preceptress and teacher of English and history at the Backus school for girls, 580 Holly avenue, St. Paul.

'17 Law.—Harry W. Davis, formerly connected with the Federal Land Bank of Saint Paul, is now practicing law with offices at 415 Commerce Bldg., St. Paul.

'17 Nurse.—Margaret Dunn, who served with the A. E. F. and was attached to the base hospital at G. H. Q. Chaumont, has recently been married to Lester J. Klock of Windom, Minn.

'17.—Lieutenant C. T. Frederickson, S. C., U. S. N., has been detached from the U. S. S. Henderson and is on recruiting duty up and down the New England Coast.—"a fine trip," he writes, "from the entertainment standpoint." At present he has the accounts of twelve destroyers at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., which takes most of his time. He may be reached care of U. S. S. Tucker, Philadelphia, Pa.

'17.—Maybell E. Harker is teaching physics again this year at Duluth central high school. She was in Minneapolis a short time ago for the M. E. A., the Alumni banquet, and the Illinois football game.

'17.—Nurse Fuku Hayashi, who spent nearly two years in nursing practice in Vancouver, B. C., has returned to Kyoto, Japan, to engage in infant welfare work.

'17 Ag.—J. C. Hening writes that he has started a Smith-Hughes agricultural department at Canby, Minnesota.

'17.—Willis E. Johnson has gone from Aberdeen to Brookings, South Dakota, where he is president of the State College.

'17 Nurse.—Esther Jorstad, formerly resident nurse at Sanford Hall, who was attached to Base Hospital 105 at Kerknow near Brest, has returned home.

'17.—William W. Klhma has taken over Dr. C. W. Tinker's practice at Stewart, Minn.

'17.—Carl Klaffke is superintendent of schools he is associated with Dr. J. F. Smersh in the at Ryder, North Dakota.

'17 Med.—Dr. G. A. Larson has changed his address from Minnesota, Minn., to Owatonna, where practice of medicine.

'17 Med.—Dr. George Lynch is practicing at Rochester, Minn.

'17 Med.—Dr. H. L. Sargeant is practicing at Dalton, Minn.

'17 Dent.—Dr. M. A. Miller is associated with Dr. E. E. Burritt, 309-11 State Bank Bldg., La Crosse, Wisconsin.

'17 Nurse.—Mary Redpath who was attached to the Base Hospital at Beaume, France, during the war has recently been married to H. J. Dunden of La Crosse, Wis.

'17.—Nathalie Smith is instructor of science in the high school at Moorhead, Minn.

'17 Nurse.—Ann Watland after serving with the A. E. F. in France and Belgium from September, 1918, to June, 1919, has been sent to Palo Alto, California, in the Federal public health service.

'17 Law.—Lyle E. Zumwinkle and Minnette Cummings were married on Friday, November 14, 1919, at Minneapolis. They will be at home in Pelican Rapids, Minn., after December 15th.

'18 Nurse.—Marjorie Adams has been appointed county public health nurse in Ottertail county.

'18.—Alma P. Abrahamson is principal of the high school at Clyde Park, Montana.

'18.—Corda Baumhoefner is teacher of mathematics in the Sauk Rapids, Minn., high school.

'18 Nurse.—Bessie Chaffee who took one semester's work in the course, "Teaching in schools of nursing" at Teachers college, New York, was appointed instructor in the army school for nurses at Camp Custer, Mich., and later was transferred to Camp McPherson, Ga., where she is still serving in that capacity. Miss Chaffee leaves January 1, to take the position of assistant superintendent of nurses at the Iowa State University hospital, Iowa City, Iowa.

'18.—Florence Cook is teaching chemistry and physics in the high school at Valley City, N. D. She expects to study during the summer at the University of California.

'18.—Alice E. Dally is teaching biology and general science in the Hutchinson High School. This is her second year in Hutchinson.

'18 Ag.—Dorothy Dodge is teaching home economics at St. Francis, Minn.

'18.—Frances Ek is teaching algebra and geometry at North St. Paul high school this year.

'18 Ag.—Mabel E. Emmons is teacher of home economics at Sauk Rapids, Minn.

'18 H. E.—Marie Falk is teaching science at Aberdeen, South Dakota.

'18.—Mrs. Lyle Grant (Gladys Goodnough) is in the Morris Agricultural School teaching domestic art.

'18.—Elma Harlo is teaching mathematics and science at Breckenridge, Minn.

'18.—Hilda Hellriegel is principal of the high school at Glenham, South Dakota. This is her second year in the work.

'18 H. Ec.—Gertrude Hoffman is teaching home economics in the Senior High School at Mitchell, South Dakota.

'18.—Ruth Jacobs is teaching English and mathematics at Bellingham, Minn.

'18 H. E.—Clara Ladner was married on September 18, to Thomas A. Donlin, of Excelsior, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Donlin are living at 708 East Second Avenue, Mitchell, Minn.

'18 Ag.—Mark A. McCarty is at present under appointment with the U. S. department of Agriculture as assistant pathologist. During the past year he has directed the Minnesota work in barberry eradication for the federal department. His address is University Farm, St. Paul.

'18 Nurse.—Katherine Price, who was attached to the Base Hospital, Baune, France, during the war, is now engaged in nursing practice in Oakland, California.

'18.—Catherine Rockey is spending a few weeks in Washington. She will be in New York before Christmas and plans to remain for the winter there. Her present address is 1754 Kilbourne St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

'18.—Augusta Rood was recently married to Joel Heckner of Minneapolis.

'18 Nurse.—Mabel Semling was recently married to Charles L. Ostergren of St. Paul, Minn.

'18.—Alleen Sullivan has been doing active club work this winter in the Fargo (N. D.) Drama Club of which she is president. At present she is chairman of the business district of the city of Fargo in the Red Cross Christmas seal drive.

'18.—Mrs. Lillian A. Turner who has had charge of the department of publicity and research for the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes since the entrance of the United States into the war, is to be retained in that position. Her address is 127 E. 23d St., New York City.

'19 Dent.—Dr. Albert F. Anderson is practicing his profession at 955 Payne avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

'19.—Veta Harris is in charge of the English Department of the High School at Northwood, N. D. Miss Harris recently spent a week-end with Alleen Sullivan, '18, in Fargo, N. D.

'19 Ed.—Paul E. Lutz is principal of schools at Bellingham, Minn.

'19.—Ottile M. Schurr is teaching mathematics and history in the high school at Brnesville, Minnesota, this year.

'19 Dent.—Dr. R. Ray Reed, with his wife (Clara Dunlap, '19) were so lucky as to attend the Michigan game at Ann Arbor, where Dr. Reed happened to be at the time, taking the Michigan State Board of Dentistry examinations, in preparation for his practice at the Jones Clinic, Bay City, Michigan. He writes very enthusiastically of the game: "Such an inspiring scene as we witnessed could never be put into words. The fighting spirit of the team and the loyalty of the few Minnesota rooters was executed in true Minnesota style."

'19.—Dorothy Sharp is assisting her father in his office at the Clay County Courthouse. Mr. Sharp is judge of probate.

Esther Alen, formerly of the graduate school, is teaching Spanish at Bismarck, N. D.

'19.—Esther Vig, Katherine Murphy and Edith Cotton are teaching in the Tower-Soudan school at Tower, Minn.

'19 Med.—Dr. Henry A. Barner, who was formerly Henry A. Johnson (having legally changed his name), is visiting his mother and brother of Detroit, Mich. He has been visiting Dr. F. Behmler and Dr. M. Bergheim, two of his classmates, who are internes at the Providence Hospital in Detroit. He writes very enthusiastically of the Michigan-Minnesota game, which he saw at Ann Arbor and says that many spectators declared Minnesota showed up better than had any previous conference team playing there. Dr. Barner goes to Rochester, Minn., to enter upon a fellowship in the Mayo Foundation.

'19.—Nurse Ragnhild Bjeldanes received a Red Cross scholarship for the course in public health nursing and started the course September, 1919.

'19.—Nurse Alma Haupt, who has recently returned from affiliated work at Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, has been appointed supervising nurse in the teaching district under the visiting nurse association of Minneapolis.

'19.—Lucy Dillon, Noreen Martin, and L. Alice McKay, University graduates of the class of 1919, are teaching this year in the high school at Jackson, Minn.

'19.—Nurse Hortense Hilbert, who took a special affiliated course in pediatrics at Johns Hopkins hospital, has recently been appointed infant welfare nurse in the Wells Memorial district under the infant welfare society of this city.

'19.—Nurse Dorothy Kurtzman, after successfully completing the course in public health nursing, has been appointed to the position of director of field work in public health nursing at the University.

'19.—Charles E. Olson is teaching in the Accounting department of the new School of Business at the University this year.

'19.—Annette Reynaud is in charge of the Elmwood Branch Library in East Orange, where she says "Minnesota has followed her." Several inquirers have asked her about William Stearns Davis and his books and Miss Reynaud has responded with a minute description of the color of his hair and eyes—much to their amazement, and she confesses that he is professor of "her" University. This summer Miss Reynaud saw Miss Kissock, of the Physical Education department, Alice Gall, '19, and the Deinards, '19, at the shore. She says "Foolsap and The Weekly keep me well in touch with the University. I hope many of the class of '19 will have personal notes in the next few numbers." Miss Reynaud's home address is 29 Ivanhoe Terrace, Orange, N. J.

'19.—Five electrical engineers of the class of '19 are with the Electric Machinery company of Minneapolis. Harold S. Langland is on the testing floor of this company; Oscar C. Lee is in the designing department; Richard H. Olson is one of the company's erecting engineers; Alfred C. Petrich is sales engineer, connected with the company's district office at Cleveland; and Arthur P. Peterson is secretary to the general manager.

PERSONALS

Clark Marshall, a student of the University a couple of years ago and a member of the Masquers' dramatic club, played at the Strand recently in the Pathe feature, "The World Aflame," starring Frank Keenan in a capital-labor vehicle. Clark Marshall had the part of Keenan's son.

Colonel George E. Leach, commander of the 151st field artillery, was recently elected chairman of the Minneapolis chapter of the American Red Cross.

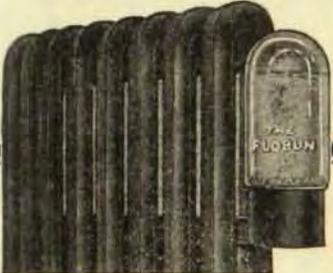
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The success of alumni work for the University is gauged largely by the support which the alumni give the Weekly.

The Alumni Weekly makes available for each alumnus the result of the united endeavor of all alumni to keep in touch with each other and with the University. Its primary purpose is to serve the University. To this end it presents facts, sometimes with interpretative comment to make them more readily understood, upon which the alumni may base their judgment. Editorial statements are predicated upon the fullest knowledge of facts and a sympathetic and yet discriminating interpretation of such facts as bearing upon the welfare of the University. Frank constructive criticism and news items are always welcome. Every additional subscriber tends to improve the service rendered by the Weekly to the alumni and to the University.

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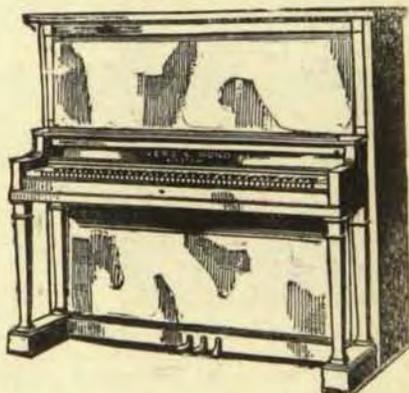
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MINNESOTA

ALUMNI WEEKLY



The Fee Question
Board of Directors' Meeting
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Vol. XIX No. 12

DECEMBER 15, 1919



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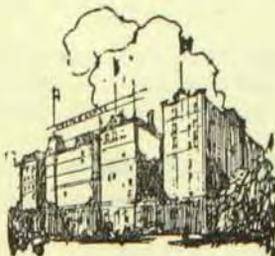
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MRS. FOLWELL MUCH IMPROVED

Mrs. Folwell, who has been ill for some weeks is now well on the way back to a normal state of health. She was threatened with pneumonia and for a time was very dangerously ill. The alumni will rejoice to know that she is now pronounced out of danger.

CONGRATULATIONS, PRINCETON

The Princeton alumni have been backing a campaign to raise \$15,000,000 for the better endowment of that institution. The immediate incentive to such activity was the need of money for increased salaries and for the development of the institutions along lines definitely projected. Last Sunday the daily papers announced that Princeton had been left \$15,000,000 by the will of the late Mr. Frick, multi-millionaire. Thus has the campaign been fully successful before it was fairly begun. By the same will, Harvard was given \$5,000,000, which will go a long way to help out the campaign of the Harvard alumni for \$15,000,000.

MARIA L. SANFORD'S BIRTHDAY

Three years ago, the nineteenth of this month, the University held a convocation in honor of Professor Emeritus Maria L. Sanford, "the best-known and best beloved woman in the state of Minnesota," in celebration of her eightieth birthday. The students and faculty made glad use of the opportunity to make public acknowledgment of their debt to Miss Sanford, to offer some spoken return of gratitude for the years of her faithful service to Minnesota. Eloquence, talent and humor mounted with the momentum only a college gathering can produce, into a paean of appreciation. Skimming over the published evidence of graduate genius this occasion uncovered, one is struck with the prevalence of four recurringly descriptive words: dauntless, untiring, loyal, inspiring. Are they not a characterizing host in themselves—those four words—with the lamp of a life of eighty-three years to read them by? This year the alumni have no public medium of appreciation, but they wish to extend to Professor Sanford, through the columns of the "Weekly," their affectionate congratulations upon

this, the approaching event of her eighty-third birthday, which occurs on December 19th.

Perhaps we can do no better than to shake the dust of three years from Professor Firkin's clever rhymed tribute to "Maria," which in point of characterization certainly has no competitor:

"Let the years heap up their snowballs;
They are gossamers and blowballs;
Charon mourns his stinted obols,
Time bewails his unpaid score;
Hers were sixties hale as Goethe's,
Romping seventies whose fate is
On into the madcap eighties .

Fearless and uncurbed to pour.
Praise her not with smug obeisance,
Sleek and millinered complaisance!
Save your peppermints and raisins

For the dupe of sugared lies!
Praise her, travel-soiled and dusty,
Praise her, vehement and gusty,
Praise her, kinked and knurled and crusty,
Leonine and hale and lusty,
Praise her, oaken-ribbed and trusty,
Shout 'Maria' to the skies!"

MINNESOTA WINS BOTH DEBATES

One of the big events of the University year has passed into history with bare mention, even in University publications. The annual debates with Iowa and Illinois were both won last Thursday night. The team that met the Hawkeyes at the University, included B. A. Gilkinson, Max Shapiro and Fred Ossana. They upheld the affirmative of the question "Resolved that congress should enact the Cummins plan for railway management." Minnesota's other team, C. L. Weikert, R. R. Gibson and David Lundeen, met the Illini at Urbana and defended the negative of the same question so successfully that they won the decision of the judges—in both cases by a two to one vote.

The Iowa hoodoo has been broken completely. For years Minnesota teams bowed to the superior debating ability of the Iowans, but of recent years Minnesota has "come back" and now the score is in Minnesota's favor.

The men who represented Minnesota in these debates deserve well of the University. They work harder than any football

man and they are not bouyed up by the recognition that falls to the lot of the gridiron hero.

Minnesota is proud of these boys, and on behalf of the alumni, the Weekly wants to congratulate them and thank them for their faithful and efficient work, as demonstrated by their winning both debates.

A HISTORY OF FRANCE

It is seldom that a year goes by that is not marked by the issuing of a worth-while book bearing upon its title page the name of Professor William Stearns Davis, of the University department of history. As his previous books have proved, Mr. Davis is a charming writer—clear, logical and entertaining and in his new book, a History of France, he has provided what has long been needed, a single volume history of a nation for which the people of America feel a deep friendship and profound gratitude.

The history covers the whole period of France from the earliest days to the end of the Great War. The book was begun with the idea of furnishing a short history of France for the use of the members of the A. E. F., but the unexpected ending of the war caused the author to change his plans and put forth a more comprehensive volume for the general reader. Few nations have had their activities so closely bound up with other nations of Europe, and the task of the author to tell the story of the French people, its progress, misfortunes and victories, without going into the story of France's neighbors, has been no light one. That it has been done well, every reader of any of Mr. Davis' previous books may be sure.

The book is dedicated to Harry Deiman,

formerly pastor of the First Congregational church of this city, chaplain of the 354th U. S. Infantry, who was killed in action in France, September 29th, 1918.

Houghton, Mifflin Company; 642 pages; \$3.50; illustrated, with maps.

HOME COMING DAY AT NORTHWEST SCHOOL

An interesting event is scheduled for December 19 at the Northwest School of Agriculture, Crookston, when the returned soldiers, sailors and marines will hold their first reunion since leaving the service. Especial significance is attached to this event on account of the presence of Captain M. Stenseth, N. W. S. A. '16, Minnesota's highest ace, whose leave of absence has been extended enabling him to remain. Memorial services for the seven who lost their lives during the conflict will be held in the morning at which Rev. W. E. Dudley, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Winona, formerly of Crookston, will give the address.

Letters received from President Burton, Congressman Steenerson, Governor Burnquist, General Pershing, Secretary Daniels and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson will be read on this occasion, followed by the lowering of the school's service flag and its removal under escort of the Crookston post of the American Legion to its permanent location. It is expected that a large proportion of the school's fighting force will be present as well as a large number of alumni and former students.

An extensive program reminding the service men of their former school day activities has been planned for the afternoon and evening.

Special Meeting Board of Directors

Monday evening, December 8th, 1919, a special meeting of the Board of Directors was held at the office of the Association, 202 Library building. There were present Directors Keyes, Thompson, Burch, Bell, Lasby, Wallace, Jorgens, Rees, Nachtrieb, Washburn, Dorsey, Johnson.

The minutes of the Executive Committee for November 19th and December 8th were read and the recommendations therein contained were approved.

The secretary submitted, at the request of the

Executive committee, a revised estimate for the current year. This estimate showed that there would probably be a small margin but that there were two or three items, including provision for a reduction of the debt of the Association, that were not provided for in this estimate. The Board agreed that the margin ought to be increased by at least \$500 and voted to get behind the proposition to raise this amount by securing three hundred additional subscriptions—that is, twelve for each member of the Board.

The Board voted to accept the resignation of the secretary, effective June 30th, 1920, and authorized the president to appoint a committee to draw suitable resolutions.

The arrangements recommended by the executive committee and adopted by the Board included the following:

1. The secretary will continue to perform the duties of his office until June 30th, 1920.

2. He voluntarily foregoes the increase in salary voted him last June—that is for the next six months he is upon the same salary basis as last year.

3. The salary of the assistant secretary was increased \$25 a month, effective from December 1st.

The chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of five members, the chairman to be one of the members, to nominate a candidate for secretary to succeed the present secretary. This committee to be announced after the next meeting of the Board, January 6th, 1920, at which time there will be a full discussion of the problem of filling the secretaryship and a decision made as to the general principles involved in the selecting of a secretary.

The date of the annual meeting was fixed for February 14th, 1920—Dr. Folwell's eighty-seventh birthday.

Dr. Rees than brought up the question of increased fees, recently voted by the Board of Regents. He told of his appearing before the Board and the invitation that was given the alumni, through him, to bring the question up again at the December or January meeting. In the discussion that followed Dr. Rees' action was commended and it was made evident that the members of the board were decidedly favorable to keeping the fees down to a low level. The members of the Board agreed that they could see no way out of the present difficulty other than that adopted by the Regents, but it was felt that something ought to be done to prevent a recurrence of conditions that might necessitate similar action in the future.

The matter was finally left without action but with the understanding that a comprehensive resolution would be presented at the January meeting and, if approved, by the board of directors would be passed on to the annual meeting for consideration and adoption.

Meeting adjourned.

E. B. JOHNSON, *Secretary.*

MAJOR NORTHROP RESIGNS

George Norton Northrop, assistant professor of English, has resigned his professorship to take effect at the end of the current year. Major Northrop has been called to the presidency of the Brearley College for girls of New York city. It has been reported that he has been offered a professorship in Columbia University. After graduating from the University in 1901, he had four years at the University of Wisconsin, as graduate student and instructor and two years at Magdalen College, Oxford, England. Major Northrop attended Plattsburg the year before America entered the war and when war was declared he attended the first training camp at Ft. Snelling; later he entered the intelligence division of the army, rising to the rank of Major. He was with the A. E. F. in its advance into Germany.

A GOOD SUGGESTION

A recent graduate, whose name we omit by request, writes as follows:

"May I suggest, *without being quoted*, that the Alumni Weekly be made a clearing house for information about former students? For

example, any one interested in knowing the whereabouts and "whatabouts" of John Doe, '05, and others, could get that information by writing to the Weekly. These names would be printed with the request that the persons in question write a note about themselves, or that anyone knowing their whereabouts would inform the Weekly. This would be a means of getting the personal notes that you request, and might stimulate the members to keep in closer touch with the Association."

"I feel sure that at times we wonder what became of this or that classmate. Of course, we do get news each week about various former students, but we do not get the desired information about the ones in whom we are particularly interested at the particular time. This is merely a suggestion which may not be at all practical, but I trust you will consider it in the spirit in which it was given. Assuring you of my desire to co-operate to the fullest extent."

Mrs. Jane McKay Lister, formerly of the registrar's office, is now living at El Paso, Texas. Mr. Lister is an official in the mechanical division of the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad with headquarters at El Paso.

Light on the Fee Question

Light is thrown upon the ideas and purposes of the founders of the University by reference to the organic acts under which the University was brought into being and developed to its present status.

The act creating the Territorial University, approved February 13th, 1851, speaks thus regarding fees:

"Sec. 12. The admission fee to the University and the charges for tuition in the several departments thereof shall be regulated and prescribed by the board of regents; and as soon as, in their opinion, the income of the University fund will permit, tuition in all the departments, shall be without charge to all students in the same who are residents of the territory."

In 1858 an agricultural college was created (Act approved March 10, 1858) and located at Glencoe, Minn. In dealing with the question of tuition, this act says:

"Tuition in said institution shall be forever free to pupils of this state, and any number of pupils may be admitted who shall apply from any part of the State."

The act of 1860 (Approved February 14th, 1860) makes no mention of the question of fees though it goes into some detail as to specific things the board of regents may and shall do.

The act of 1864 (Approved March 4th, 1864) reorganizing the University and giving the special board of three regents power to settle the debts of the University, makes no mention of fees, directly though authority to charge fees might be considered implied in section 9 which reads:

"The regents are hereby authorized to open or cause to be opened, a school in said University building; provided, That no part of the funds of the University shall be expended for the support of the same."

Under the authority of this act several attempts to establish private schools, more or less successful were made. The regents, themselves, did not attempt to open any school until the legislature appropriated (in 1867) \$15,000 for the purpose.

The Legislature of 1866 passed an act reorganizing the agricultural college at Glencoe. This act, the writer has it from Governor Pillsbury, himself, was passed to facilitate the taking over of this college by the University when its debts should have been paid. This

act refers to the question of fees, as follows:

"and shall make such rules in regard to payment of tuition as they may deem most conducive to the interests of the institution, until appropriations for its support shall be sufficient without the payment of tuition."

Two years later, in 1868, the University was again reorganized, and an agricultural college established therein. The Glencoe institution was taken over and to satisfy the good people of Glencoe, certain lands were donated for the use of the Stevens Institute at that place.

Although the act goes into some detail as to the duties of the board of regents, not a word is said about fees or tuition. Nor, so far as we can determine, has the question of fees ever been considered by the legislature—certainly no specific authority to charge fees has ever been conferred upon the regents by the legislature.

This is not to be taken to mean that the regents have not had such authority, it simply indicates that it was taken for granted that fees should be held to the minimum or entirely eliminated.

In 1872, when the charter of the University was again amended, no mention of fees was made.

In 1889 the legislature passed an act to establish a uniform accounting system for certain state institutions, including the University. Section 5, which treats of "miscellaneous receipts" requires that the officers in charge turn them over to the state treasurer, and a subsequent section reappropriates these receipts to the use of the respective institutions.

This might be considered as official recognition of a practice which had grown up without specific legislative sanction.

Conclusions.

There can be but one inference drawn from this study of the question of fees as treated in the acts creating the University and providing for its government:

It was taken for granted, when not specifically so stated, that fees should not be charged other than as a temporary expedient in order to make it possible to offer instruction at an earlier date than would otherwise have been possible.

It was clearly the intention of the founders of the University that tuition should be free

in all departments without distinction, other than that of residence in the state.

A Condition Not a Theory.

The regents again face a situation such as they faced in 1916—they feel that the only way out of it is to increase fees. We do not question their good faith nor do we feel like putting ourselves in the attitude of objecting to what appears to be inevitable.

The point we are trying to make is this—

The temporary expedient of 1916 has become a fixed policy—fees were advanced and have not been again reduced. We fear that the present solution of an emergency problem will likewise fix another advance which will remain the standard until another emergency sends fees to a higher level. Such pyramiding is changing the whole policy of the state regarding free higher education without the matter being considered on its merits and as a matter of principle.

We feel that the matter should go to the legislature as one demanding the most careful study, and, if the legislature decides that

the people of the state no longer stand for free tuition, they can say so and settle the matter as a matter of principle and not merely a matter of temporary expediency or necessity.

We believe that the regents should also say to the legislature—

"We must never again be placed in the position were something unforeseen may compel us to advance fees in order to escape the penalties of the law. The State must provide some relief for such emergencies that will protect us and the institution under our charge."

The present arrangement is not fair to the regents and we cannot believe that the people of the State desire to have matters of such far-reaching importance settled in the makeshift fashion that circumstances have forced upon the regents at this time.

We believe that the regents would be justified in going to the individual members of the legislature, as Senator Elwell suggests, with a frank statement of the whole case, and the reasons for the emergency, and ask for suggestions as to what they should do.

Communications—Discussing the Fee Question

PROPOSES SLIDING SCALE

To the Minnesota Alumni Weekly:

It is with sincere regret that I note a still further increase in the fees at the University. This increase in fees has become a real burden upon many deserving students, whose only misfortune is that they are poor. It seems to me that by advancing these fees, the fundamental conception of the University is being changed from being an institution conducted primarily for the benefit of the State, to one conducted largely for the benefit of those individuals who happen to be in prosperous circumstances.

From my observation in the State Legislature, I am firmly convinced that the people of Minnesota will gladly and freely provide for every legitimate need of the University so long as the University remains true to its original ideal of being conducted for the benefit of all the people of the state regardless of wealth or social position, and to that end I feel it is a mistake to exact more than a nominal fee from our sons and daughters who are qualified to enter the institution.

As I understand it, an emergency exists at

this time which can only be met by materially increasing the fees. If that is the case, it seems to me that the Board of Regents should in justice to the University, frankly lay the matter before the next legislature with the recommendation that a special appropriation be made to reimburse those students who are now called upon to contribute to the support of the University by the payment of extra fees.

Furthermore, I believe that the Board of Regents should present to the next legislature the proposition of having the former nominal fees restored in order that the legislature might definitely commit itself to such a policy of conducting the University in the future. Contingencies like this where an enrollment larger than planned for by the Board of Regents at the time the budget is made up could be taken care of by having the legislature confer upon the Board of Regents, authority for issuing certificates of indebtedness until the next legislature to take care of any excess in enrollment of students not provided for in the regular budget. The total amount of such emergency certificate of indebtedness might be limited to the number of students enrolled

in excess of the number planned for on the same ratio of expense as provided for in the original budget.

If it is deemed best, unanimous vote of the Board of Regents might be required for the issuing of such certificates of indebtedness.

I sincerely hope that the Board of Regents can see its way clear to have this feature of the University finances clearly brought to the attention of the legislature in order that a definite policy may be established to insure equal opportunity to every boy and girl in the State.

Yours very truly,

W. F. KUNZE.

OFFERS A NEW IDEA

To the Editor of the Alumni Weekly:

The discussion which has been carried on in the Weekly for some time past has aroused my keenest interest. I am interested in anything that affects the welfare of the University and also feel a very decided sympathy for the regents who have to face and settle this question. I feel certain that their decision to raise fees is also only reached after carefully weighing every other possible way out of the difficulty and have hesitated to write anything for publication because I have not been able to arrive at any other conclusion that seemed to me satisfactory. However, there is a phase of the question which it seems to me the regents might well consider.

If this year were the first time in which the regents had found themselves in such a dilemma or if it promised to be the last, possibly we who are so deeply interested in the University would hardly be justified in making our feelings known to the regents at this time. But, it is not the first time the regents have found themselves in such a position nor is it likely to be the last time unless there is some radical departure from previous legislative practice in providing for the needs of the University.

Personally, I have been very much pleased to note that the legislature has established a precedent by making a blanket appropriation for buildings, so as to allow the regents to plan systematically for the future. I should like to see something similar done for support, that is, have appropriations made upon the basis of expected increases in enrollment with provision made for unexpected increases in enrollment.

In view of the present circumstances it seems to me that the regents would be justified

in sending a letter to members of the legislature of 1919, stating frankly the conditions, in which the increased enrollment and soaring prices have placed them, and ask for suggestions as to how to handle the situation.

I can see no other way out than that suggested by the regents, and probably no other solution would be suggested, but such action would result in the matter being brought forcibly to the attention of the members of the legislature and would pave the way for action when the legislature meets again in 1921.

No amount of effort that could be made by the University and its friends after the Legislature meets would be comparable in its effect to the result that might fairly be expected to come from such a presentation.

I submit this suggestion in the hope that it may result in some action that will obviate for all time the situation in which the regents now find themselves.

Very sincerely yours,

JAMES T. ELWELL.

ASKS EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

To the Alumni Weekly:

I have heard it reported that one of the reasons, perhaps the weightiest reason, for raising fees at the University was the unforeseen and surprising influx of students. The University was not ready for the crowd; so these ambitious youths must pay in coin of the realm for their unannounced decision to be better qualified to take their places in life. It is rather an unusual principle of education that because there are a host who demand its advantages, the price of opportunity must be raised. Every one knows that the reason for the great number of students this year is the unusual number of dollars to be found in the pockets of those who have not always been accustomed to the feeling of a full pocket-book. Yet does anyone believe that this plethoric condition is permanent? And when the flat shiny purse comes back, and it will, shall this great commonwealth deny to ambitious youth an opportunity to advance?

Minnesota has boasted of its free education; and surely its generous policy of the past has been one of the causes for its rapid expansion. Fees were placed low, so that there should be no barrier, to fence boys and girls away from their own University. The decision of the early administration has been approved by the happy results. My long experience in

high school warrants me in stating that even a slight increase in the cost of books or other necessities for education does keep children away from school. A statement appeared in last Sunday's paper, showing that *two-thirds* of the pupils at the University are earning their way in whole or in part. One knows that many will shrink from the difficult task, hard enough under most favorable conditions, of going to college and paying their own way, if the burden is increased. And these young men and women are just the ones who give back to the State the greatest return. Go over the list of alumni; find the fellows who worked their way through; then say which of them you would cut out. You hesitate.

An emergency is upon us. The only way to meet this sudden leap of expenses may be just what has been done by the Regents. But it must be the purpose of every man and woman, Regent or plain citizen, who believes that the aggregate prosperity, wisdom and happiness in the State is increased by an increase in the number of students at the University to labor that the next legislature shall generously support this crown of our educational system, and swing the doors wide open again to all who are willing to give four years of life for a future of greater service.

W. F. WEBSTER.

BELIEVES MINNESOTA WILLING AND ABLE

Minnesota Alumni Weekly:

We all realize that the Board of Regents are probably embarrassed, as are all other institutions, with the problem of making both ends meet. Yet it is with regret that we notice the effort to piece out the appropriations by raising students' fees.

Minnesota is not a poor state. She has, from the start, made rich provision for the education of her children. Every district, town, and city, not only makes ample provision for its schools, but receives additional help from state funds. Until the child has finished the high school, every opportunity has been given for a free education, even to the extent of furnishing free text-books. We urge it upon students to get as much education as possible, but when the most ambitious want to go on to higher education which the State has furnished as a completion to the system of free education, the poorer students are confronted with fees which discourage them.

Perhaps there has never been a time in our history when education was so important, when men should be trained so carefully to think and think wisely. It is not only intelligent leaders upon whom the country must depend, but upon an intelligent rank and file.

Our State has a large percentage of foreigners. We are encouraging their Americanization; they need leaders and teachers from their own racial groups. Out through the State, high schools are encouraging these foreign young people to prepare themselves for the larger usefulness. Many of them have not the support of their families in such an ambitious project as a University education, and must earn their own way. Board and clothes and books are hard enough to earn without adding large fees, and who knows which one of the discouraged ones might have been the great man of to-morrow.

It may not be avoidable this year, but surely Minnesota can offer to such of her children as want it, a free higher education as well as a free secondary one.

GRATIA COUNTRYMAN.

THE OPPORTUNITIES OF DEMOCRACY

"Democracy is a form of society in which every man has a chance and knows he has a chance."

I fear that the bunch in my day who used to wend their way on frosty mornings across the old stone arch bridge, reporting as paper carriers at the Tribune building at 4:30 in the morning, would have had mighty little chance educationally, if boosted fees had prevailed.

One of that group is today, proprietor of one of the largest publishing houses in the country, another is a judge on the district bench, a third is Professor of History in an Eastern College, a fourth is a vice-president of a large railway system.

Governor Berkeley of Virginia in 1671 voiced the sentiment of the "to the manor born" when he thanked God there were no free schools in his commonwealth to confuse the general run of humanity.

A reincarnation of Governor Berkeley would be unfortunate.

Let us hope that Minnesota will build wisely on the solid foundation which Dr. Folwell planned so well for the future of education in our state.

JOSEPH JORGENS.

CHILDREN BORN OF FOREIGN PARENTAGE.

To the Editor of the Alumni Weekly:

Will you permit me to say a few words in regard to the matter of increased fees and charges at the University, particularly in the Academic Department.

I have noticed with regret that the men in charge at the U. have seen fit to depart from the practice of the early days in the matter of charging fees. Permit me to speak particularly of how it affects Minnesota born children of foreign parentage. Because of circumstances beyond my control I am of that class. It was my good fortune, however, to be born in an early pioneer's log cabin. If you appreciate, as I am sure you do, the social and industrial conditions of pioneer days you will fully understand the reasons why I esteem myself fortunate in being born early in the life of the State. My parents were both glad and proud to send their children to the humble log school house. Money was scarce and hard to get in those days, but the pioneer believed in the sound free public school doctrines of the State's Organic and Enabling Acts, as well as of its constitution. (See Sec. 18, Organic Act, Par. 1, Sec. 5 Enabling Act in Article 8 State Constitution.)

At the annual school meetings they gladly voted sufficient funds to furnish schooling free of cost to all the children of the districts. Though a non-resident the Board of Education of the Alexandria High School, aided by the State, charged me no fees or tuition. The State of Minnesota furnished me free instruction at its University. (A nominal annual registration fee of \$5.00 only was charged.) I need not tell you how much I then appreciated the opportunity and what the State did for me and how I have ever since tried my best to, in part, at least pay my debt to the State. I was obliged to earn my own way and I know that if the High School or the State University had required of me large tuition fees, if it would not have been an insurmountable bar, it would at least have been a heavy burden and a harsh handicap.

More than twenty-five years have elapsed since I received my Art's degree at the University. During that time because of my good fortune to know and to be able to speak several languages, I have come in contact with a great number of foreign born parents and their children. From this actual contact with them I know that they must face and solve

many difficult problems. They must learn a new language and adjust themselves to new social and industrial conditions. They must and want, above all things, to Americanize themselves.

In almost every case the emigrants who have come to Minnesota have been without means. The emigrant's struggle to get a foothold is ever increasing. Their children in most cases are obliged not only to help their parents but must also fight for themselves. I need not tell you or go further into detail to show that a matter of \$45.00 or \$50.00 by way of fees or tuition at the University becomes a bar over which many of these boys and girls can never pass. To these the tuition bar has closed forever the door of greatest opportunity. The State has barred the pathway to higher attainments and better citizenship in the face of the ambitious self-supporting youth because he could not pay the required tuition at the University.

The State support of the University has been adequate in the past. The Legislature is becoming more and more liberal. The people of this State, including the foreign born are ready, willing and able to pay sufficient taxation to support it generously. The people did it when poor; why not permit them to do it now when they are rich?

I ask you in all fairness, can you tell me why the "Powers that Be," contrary to the policy and practice of the State's Founders and Pioneers and diverging from the glorious and admirable system of free public schools, of which the State and all its people are so proud, erect this un-American class barrier, the bar of arbitrary and unreasonable tuition fees at the State's Highest Institution of learning? Can it be that these gentlemen do not know that while the U. entrance door remains open to Minnesota born youth of means they have closed it to many a Minnesota youth who, because of no fault of his own, has not enough money to pay the required fees?

Respectfully,

A. T. LARSON, '94 Law '96.

AGAINST RAISE IN FEES

Port Clyde, Me.,

Editor of Alumni Weekly:

Pray do not let the Regents raise the entrance fees of our good old University. Surely there must be some way for us to avoid that—some way to make up the yearly or this year's deficit! Our state has stood for free

higher education for such a long time—it is little less than a crime to raise the fees until they become prohibitive to some students.

I have lived for several years in the east and I have seen too much of the results of high fees for college training. Many a studious young person hereabouts has been kept from a college education and a useful career thru just such fees. I wish I knew how many young people have told me in the past eight years, "Yes, I would love to go to college—

but how can I? I can't afford it." And even more have expressed surprise at my hard earned degree—which I secured largely thru my own efforts—earned the money. "But you know, it would take forever to do that here—fees are so high."

Can not we as alumni get busy and *do* something to maintain this tradition of our good Minnesota University?

Respectfully,

DORA MOULTON BALANO, ('07)

Regents' Meeting Minutes

The board of regents met at the office of President Burton last Wednesday. The following resignations were accepted: George Norton Northrop, associate professor of English. Katherine F. Ball, vocational adviser for women effective June, 1920, Major Jerre Baxter, effective at once, Raymond Anderson, effective January 1st.

The committee on Grounds and Buildings made a report and it was decided to proceed as soon as possible with the construction of the mines experiment station building which is to be followed by the storehouse, a dormitory for women and an electrical engineering building. The second year's building program is to include an administration building; if the government will agree to the change, the administration building will be built first and the mines experiment building will be postponed for a year.

The regents also took up the proposed contract with the Northern Pacific R. R. company but did not authorize the execution of the contract, the delay being due to the question as to whether it might not be possible to get rid of the tracks entirely.

The duties of the consulting architect and the employment of a landscape engineer were considered.

Additional appropriations were allowed to several departments to provide for the increase in the number of students: \$4350 for the rhetoric department, \$1200 for History, and \$1000 each to the German and Physics departments.

The President was authorized to take such action in regard to the offering instruction for a full fourth quarter, the coming summer, as might seem to him desirable. The question of the additional expense involved is very important. The regents also discussed the pos-

sibility of securing from the Legislature an appropriation, based upon a sliding scale, to provide for unexpected increases in enrollment.

The matter of establishing an old age retiring system for the University staff members appointed since November seventeenth, 1915, was referred to the president. The president was also asked to consider and report on the proposition of giving the registrar academic rank as a member of the faculty.

The question was raised as to advertising thyroxin, which has been developed at the Mayo Clinic and which is now being manufactured under a contract between its discoverer and the University of Minnesota. The regents voted that there should be no advertising of this product, involving the use of the name of the University, until a committee consisting of Drs. Kendall, Rowntree and Lyon should give its approval.

The regents approved of the principle of establishing a dental clinic with the out-patient department of the medical school but there are no funds available for its establishment at the present time.

The proposition of the state board of health to deposit its library in the public health and pathology building was approved.

Dr. Charles W. Gordon (Ralph Connor) spoke before a University convocation gathering on Thursday, December 11th, on "The Spiritual Gains of the War." On Friday afternoon he was heard at the Little Theatre on "Religion and Democracy," and in the evening at the Andrew Presbyterian Church on "An outpost Christian." As a civilian preacher and an army chaplain, he is well fitted to espouse the combined cause of the army and the church.

OF GENERAL INTEREST

A Christmas party was given in Shevlin Hall, Sunday afternoon, December 13. Miss Lucille Holliday led in the singing of Christmas carols and war camp community songs. Dr. C. P. Sigerfoos, of the Biology department, played Santa Claus with traditional spirit and impartiality.

La Cercle Francais, the French club of the University, has announced the election of twenty new members, out of forty applicants, to its organization. As the membership of the club is limited, those who passed the try-outs but could not be taken in at this time, will be included upon the occurrence of further vacancies at the end of the quarter.

Judge Johan Castberg spoke to members of the University Saturday morning in the Little Theatre on "Social and economic progress in Norway since 1905." Judge Castberg is a former member of the Norwegian cabinet, now a member of congress and president of its main division. He is in America as one of the delegates to the international labor conference.

Dr. William Watts Folwell read before the high school section of the Minnesota Educational Association on November 6 a paper entitled "The High Schools as the People's College." It was an argument and exhortation for the development of the high school to embrace the whole field of the secondary education. The paper will be printed in the annual report of the association.

The local post of the American Legion held its first entertainment of the year, in the form of a smoker, at the Minnesota Union on Tuesday evening, December 2. Dr. A. E. Jenks, of the sociology department, was the principal speaker. Although the smoker was under the direct auspices of the University post of the Legion, it was open to all men in the vicinity who had served in the war and who were entitled to become members of the American Legion. An opportunity was presented to all ex-service men to join the local post.

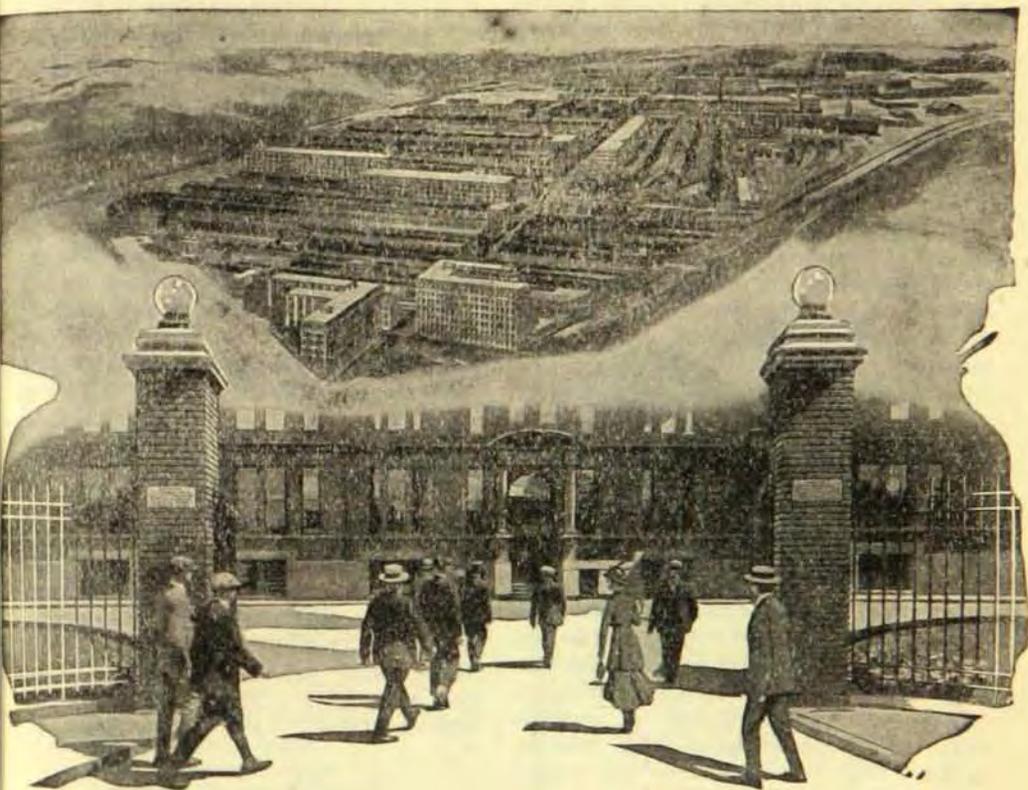
From December 29, 1919, to January 3, 1920, is farmers' and home-makers' week in the department of agriculture, University of Minnesota. There will be conferences, demonstrations, lectures, evening programs and person-

al interviews from Monday noon until Saturday noon of that week. For some years the farmers and home-makers of Minnesota have gathered by the hundred at University Farm to enjoy to the full this opportunity for inspiration, information, and fellowship. A bulletin of information may be obtained from the secretary, University Farm, St. Paul.

"Hamlet: An Historical and Comparative Study," is the title of the recent work of Elmer E. Stoll, Ph. D., professor of English in the University of Minnesota. It is published by the University of Minnesota as one of its research publications (Vol. VIII, No. 5, Sept. 1919, prices \$1.00). As a study, it is noticeably scholarly, yet not too scholarly for the interest of the average reader who may not be a Shakespeare student. As an interpretation, it is full of humorous quirks and flashes of distinctly original insight into the complicated processes of Hamlet's personality and the dramatic mechanism behind it.

Ralph L. Tennis, northwest manager of the associated press bureau, spoke Wednesday night at a meeting of Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalistic fraternity, to "U" embryonic journalists. He described accuracy and speed as the two essentials of journalism—a team that rarely hitches up in harmony—but when it does there's not much that beats it. Neither might one judge, from immediate observation, is it a team that drives about these parts often. Speed we have aplenty. But accuracy? Lord!—it's a quality laid away in the lavender of newspaper tradition these many moons, along with the one-horse shays of yesterday.

Norman J. Radder, assistant professor of journalism at the University, was elected national treasurer of Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalistic fraternity, on the occasion of its national convention at Champaign, Illinois, Friday and Saturday, December 5 and 6. Mr. Radder is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. His experience in journalism has been practical as well as theoretic—a comment on instructors which can be made all too seldom. He has been a reporter on the Kansas City Star and on the Madison Democrat, Madison, Wis., news editor of the business section of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, state editor of the Milwaukee Free Press,



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and Wisconsin correspondent for the American Lumberman; he has also been an active contributor to magazines and periodicals. Eugene Glasgow, '21, attended the convention as representative of the local chapter.

The first number of the fourth volume of the Law Review is out. Faculty members of the law school declare it one of the best numbers published so far. Two articles, especially, are of immediate interest—one "Amendments and reservations to the treaty," the only article in print fully collecting the authorities on the effect upon the treaty if any amendments or reservations are incorporated; the other, "Injunctions in the supreme court," which discusses the recent bank case in North Dakota and is written by Judge Andrew A. Bruce, formerly chief justice of the supreme court of North Dakota. The Law Review has now become an established literary factor, not only in the University law circles but in law circles widening considerably outside of Minnesota. And they continue to widen. It is evident that with some notable increases on the student editorial board this year, and with Professor Henry L. Fletcher continuing as editor-in-chief, Arthur Pulling as assistant editor, and Professor James Paige, business manager, this year's publication will be the best in its brief history.

AFFECTS MINNESOTA'S FOOTBALL COACHING

In 1916 the Big Ten conference passed a regulation prohibiting employment, upon the coaching staff, of any man who had played professional football. It seems that this regulation has been entirely overlooked and disregarded but it has recently been called to the attention of the members of the Big Ten and is to be enforced from now on. This action automatically removes from Minnesota's football staff Bert Baston, George Hauser and Merton Dunnigan who have assisted in training the 1919 football team.

It is generally agreed that the regulation is a desirable one and will tend to discourage men who have made brilliant records on college teams from taking up professional football after graduation. However, it does hit Minnesota's coaching staff pretty severely. Unless the ruling is rescinded, which at the present time does seem altogether likely, Minnesota will have to get along without the assistance of these men in the preparation of its 1920 team.

Patterson's Choice.

E. C. Patterson, sporting writer for "Collier's" Weekly, put Oss at the half-back position on his all-western star team. In commenting upon his selections Mr. Patterson states that he considers Oss only slightly behind Harley of Ohio and Harley, he says, is the greatest all-round player in America today. He says that with Harley and Oss at half-back it would be almost impossible for any team in the country to advance the ball against the team of which they were members. He also says that the strongest teams of the Big Ten during the past season could have defeated the best eastern elevens.

First Team

Second Team

| | | |
|----------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Weston, Wis..... | E..... | Carney, Ill. |
| Ingwersen, Ill..... | T..... | Higgins, Chi. |
| Pixley, Ohio..... | G..... | McGuire, Chi. |
| Carpenter, Wis..... | C..... | Williams, Minn. |
| Depler, Ill..... | G..... | Bunge, Wis. |
| Slater, Iowa..... | T..... | Johnson, Minn. |
| Belding, Iowa..... | E..... | Meyers, Wis. |
| Stinchcomb, Ohio.... | Q..... | A. Devine, Iowa |
| Harley, Ohio..... | H.B..... | Walquist, Ill. |
| Oss, Minn..... | H.B..... | G. Devine, Iowa |
| Willaman, Ohio..... | F.B..... | Crangle, Ill. |

STOUT NOT SO STOUT

Last Wednesday night, on the Armory floor, the University basketball team started its season auspiciously by defeating the team of the Stout Institute, by a score of 49 to 3. Oss was the bright star on the Minnesota team, scoring twenty points.

The Minnesota team included Oss, Arntson, Johnson, Lawler and Enke. Substitutes were used freely—McMillan, Goldberg, Forsell, Crosby, playing through practically all the second half.

Baskets were scored as follows: Oss, 10; Arntson, 6; Johnson, 4; McMillan, 2; Lawler, 1; Melby, 1. Goals from foul—Goldberg, 4; Arntson, 1; Hall, 1.

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TRYGVE JOHNSON, TACKLE, CAPTAIN

Four hundred students turned out for the football banquet that was held at the Minnesota Union last Friday night.

Fred B. Snyder, president of the board of regents, gave out the "M's" to 19 players. They are: Walter Haertel, Ernest Lampi, Arnold Oss, Trygve Johnson, Eddie Ruben, Neil Arntson, Verne Williams, Robert Butler, Jack Phillips, Hawkinson, Tony Tomasek, Tierney, Theron Gerow, Pete Regnier, Harlow Bierman, "Babe" Roos, Gruye, Charles Hanke and Charles Cantieney. Captain Bob Eilder of the cross country team, who finished eighth in the Big Ten meet at Columbus, also was awarded an "M."

Trygve Johnson, tackle, was elected captain by a unanimous vote. Johnson was a sub on the 1916 team. He enlisted when war began and played on the Cleveland Naval Reserve team which won from Glenn Warner's Pittsburgh team.

Dean Vance was toastmaster. Those who spoke were Dr. L. J. Cooke, Dr. Henry L. Williams, W. I. Nolan, Orren Safford, "Sig" Harris, Bert Baston, "Bill" Leary.

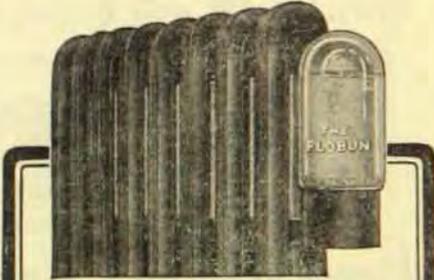
The "Little brown jug" stood at the head of the table in the place of honor.

WIN SECOND GAME

Saturday night the Minnesota quint won from St. Thomas by a score of 30 to 11. Arntson made some very sensational throws for baskets and had nine to his credit. Lawler was out of the game on account of injury and Minnesota was slow in getting started—the first half ended with a 6 to 6 tie.

'16 G '17.—Ralph Haefner is superintendent of schools at Morton, Minn.

'86.—Dr. Leo M. Crafts, Harvard M. D. '90, Boston City Hospital '91, read a notable paper on his "Original test for the pathologic great toe sign," before the nerve section at the last meeting of the American Medical association, held at Atlantic City. This is recognized as being comparable to the Babinski test and of identical significance and importance. The article has been selected for publication in the Journal of the Association, July 26, and has been especially chosen for translation and publication in the Spanish (foreign) edition of the Journal of August 15th.



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The success of alumni work for the University is gauged largely by the support which the alumni give the Weekly.

The Alumni Weekly makes available for each alumnus the result of the united endeavor of all alumni to keep in touch with each other and with the University. Its primary purpose is to serve the University. To this end it presents facts, sometimes with interpretative comment to make them more readily understood, upon which the alumni may base their judgment. Editorial statements are predicated upon the fullest knowledge of facts and a sympathetic and yet discriminating interpretation of such facts as bearing upon the welfare of the University. Frank constructive criticism and news items are always welcome. Every additional subscriber tends to improve the service rendered by the Weekly to the alumni and to the University.

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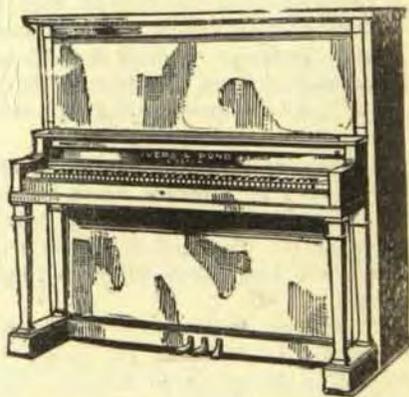
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