

# MINNESOTA

## ALUMNI

## WEEKLY



The Folwell Inaugural  
The Northrop Reminiscences  
Letter of Dr. Folwell  
Christmas Convocation  
The "Old Grad" Comes Back

Vol. XIX No. 13

DECEMBER 22, 1919



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# MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

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The next issue of the Weekly will be that of January 12th. We wish each and every one of our readers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Fifty years ago today (December 22nd, 1869) Dr. William Watts Folwell was inaugurated first president of the University of Minnesota. It was a fortunate day for Minnesota when Dr. Folwell decided that there was work for him to do in this state and accepted the offer of the presidency of the University. Every day since then has been a fortunate day for he has continued to serve even to this day. We doubt whether there can be found another address, given by any college president in the country, that foreshadowed so closely the trend that education has followed since that day. Prophet and Seer he has proved himself, but, today, we think less of these qualities than we do of other qualities that have always characterized this man we love and whom we are proud to call friend. Always a courteous gentleman—considerate of the rights and feelings of others, he has made a place for himself in the heart of every Minnesota man and woman who knows him.

To few people is it ever granted to serve an institution so long as has Dr. Folwell, and Minnesotans gladly acknowledge their debt to him, and, even more gladly, their deep affection for the man who has won their love and devotion.

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## IT'S STILL A GOOD OLD WORLD

A year ago we said:

"It is a good old world."

We still feel that this is as appropriate and true a message for the world of 1919 as it was for the world of 1918.

Then we were elated with the thought of victories won, of fighting suspended, and a speedy peace.

The twelve months that have intervened have been no less momentous than the preceding twelve.

They say that when a sick man begins to get cross it is a good sign.

The unrest of the world today is a good sign.

That unrest is the direct result of the example of American freedom and the opportunities furnished by American democracy.

The world has looked with longing eyes and yearning hearts to America—the land of the free.

In their blind groping for similar freedom the people of many lands have been led into excesses that have horrified the world.

This was to have been expected.

The excesses of the French Revolution were the inevitable fruits of centuries of oppression.

Are we not entitled to expect that when excesses have run their course, they will give way to saner ideas and higher planes of thought and living?

In spite of the fact that the unrest has come to trouble us, the innocent authors of that unrest, it is a cause for thankfulness, for we believe the world is coming to enjoy the liberties which have so long blessed America.

While injustice still exists; while excesses still cause us at times to doubt, we cannot long doubt that there is one who is working in and through all this turmoil with a steady purpose that cannot fail, and that the heart of humanity, at core, is sound.

And so we look back upon the past year with thankfulness and look forward into the future with confidence.

Despite the fact that there is much we cannot understand and much that makes us question, we know that America has played the part of the good Samaritan, and that the oppressed of the world will never lift their voices and call in vain for help that it is ours to give.

We are proud and glad to be Americans.

We are thankful that Democracy is making the world safe for Humanity.

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## COMMENT ON UNIVERSITY FINANCES

Recent reports regarding the general financial situation of the University deserve some authoritative comments. It is true beyond any possible qualification that the situation is critical, but it is by no means hopeless nor in any sense chaotic. The last Legislature generously, wisely, and wholeheartedly granted all of the requests of the University. Those estimates, however, were prepared over a year ago. Since then the economic situation of the country has grown increasingly difficult. The cost of supplies, of coal, and of labor have advanced steadily. The outstand-



ing fact, however, is that the University has approximately two thousand more students than it has ever had before at this time of the year.

It scarcely needs to be said that the problem is receiving the most careful and painstaking study. After the beginning of the second quarter the essential facts will be available. Already valuable comparative statements have been prepared. At the proper moment decisive steps will be taken. No one need feel undue concern regarding this subject. Faculty salaries will not be cut. We must all be prepared to cooperate, to understand that all salary savings, and unexpended balances must revert to reserve in order to take care of essential expenditures. Rigid economy is absolutely necessary. The present condition requires patience and sanity. It is no time for exaggerated statements or for the peddling of baseless rumors. Without hesitation or any feeling of undue confidence, I am assure the entire University that the Board of Regents will devise methods by which our obligations will be fully met. We must have the generous active cooperation of all departments in the curtailment of expenditures, in patient, firm opposition to harmful rumors and absurd proposals, and in the sustaining confidence of our colleagues that the counsels of wisdom will certainly prevail. This University will go quietly on its way performing as fully as it can its duty to the State of Minnesota. In reality it is suffering only from the severe penalties of prosperity.

M. L. BURTON, President.

#### STUDENT FEES

TO ALL THE STUDENTS.—I desire to explain to you briefly why it has seemed necessary, beginning next July, to increase fees. I am sure I do not need to say to you that we have taken the step with the greatest reluctance. From my own personal experience, I think I appreciate fully how much it involves for some of you. But the real point of this problem is that the University must keep its doors open to all applicants who are prepared to do University work. This year our registration exceeds by two thousand our highest estimates or former attendance. To care for these students is a very welcome, but not an easy task. Moreover, everything is costing more. This statement applies to all

laboratory supplies, to fuel, and, of course, to labor. If it was just to charge our present fees three years ago, it is even more just to charge the new proposed fees for next year. Relatively speaking, the fees will be lower than they used to be, if you count the costs involved and the wages one can now secure. I believe we can count upon your sympathetic understanding of our efforts to do what we believe to be best for the students as a whole in view of all the circumstances.

Moreover, please observe carefully the following action taken by the Board of Regents when it finally yielded to the necessity of increasing fees:

"The Committee further recommends: that the University in presenting its biennial budget to the next Legislature, explain the increase of fees that had been made and the necessity for doing this in order to meet the expenses of the biennium; that the University express its willingness to reduce the fees again to the present level and REFUND THE INCREASE TO THE STUDENTS, provided the Legislature will furnish special appropriations for such purposes."

M. L. BURTON.

#### WILL VOTE JANUARY THIRTEENTH

Representatives of the undergraduate publications of Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Columbia have asked for a vote upon the peace treaty and the league of nations, by all college students, January thirteenth. The University faculty has given its consent and an expression of opinion will be taken, on that date, upon the following questions:

#### Propositions

- 1—I favor the ratification of the League and Treaty without amendments or reservations.
- 2—I am opposed to the ratification of the League and the Treaty in any form.
- 3—I am in favor of the ratification of the Treaty and the League but only with the specific reservations as voted by the majority of the senate.
- 4—I favor any compromise on the reservation which will make possible immediate ratification of the Treaty and the League.

The annual Christmas assembly for the college of agriculture was held Thursday morning, December 18, in the Administration building, University Farm.



## The "Old Grad" Comes Back

Well—my dear, back at the old stand. Some courage—what do you say?—returning to your "cherishing mother" after nearly ten years of wandering the wide world over. A dozen times a day I asked myself "Why am I here?"—and only a woman's reason answers me, in terms of the old college yell: "I'm here because I'm here!"

Things are curiously the same in the midst of unimaginable change. By a hundred familiar signs I know it's Minnesota; by another hundred I stray through the crowded halls with much the sensation of the bewildered lady of Mother Goose fame—"Lawk-a' mercy me! This is none o' I!" I have constantly to pinch myself; as a result I hurt all over. Do you know—I believe it's a mistake for a woman to return to the college of her youth. It's an awful strain on her equanimity. No longer is it enough that she seems young. The crows' feet begin to take the center of the stage. Perhaps by the time I have finished Ph.D. thesis I shall have acquired a doctrine of philosophy to match it.

The first day is almost obscured in a haze of chaotic impressions. As I got off the Harriet car and hurried along with the chattering mob, an illusion of youth filled me with an intoxication headier than the wine of the autumn air—as far as campus gates. There it got its first jolt. A blare of a horn, a sharp impatient cry, and I jumped back barely in time to save my shins, as a bright blue car and the glimpse of a scarlet hat tied bonnet-wise under a lovely chin, streaked by. Up University avenue went the blaze of blue, rounded the corner at Pleasant on one wheel, and jerked up opposite Folwell Hall. Jumping out, the intrepid one relieved her ankles of a yard and a half of fashionable restriction by the simple expedient of lifting her skirt to her knees, and made the steps of Folwell two at a time. "Something new in a weary world," I noted, "making an eight-thirty in a flivver!" Well—old girl, it wasn't like that in our day!—a comment I trust you are braced to hear often.

I noticed that the cars were parked three deep along the avenue. "Good heavens!" I thought, "What have I struck? A school for millionaires?" Recalling involuntarily the days when chauffeuring co-eds were something of a novelty on the campus and legs were still

in fashion, I looked down at my own flat-heeled pedalers and saw myself for what I was—an old maid in a pleated skirt.

About the campus were subtle signs of change. You remember what an extremely lived-on look the knoll had in our day—books, papers, reclining humans and humans strolling, all scattered about in blissful disregard of even the notion of neatness. But it did look hospitable, didn't it? Well, now it looks as cordially welcoming as the front of a museum. You can be proud of it, though! A campus you involuntarily want to call a sward, so smoothly, incredibly velvet is it, with a cared-for, lawn-mowed precision that reminds you of the early-morning coiffures of the modern co-ed. Neat little green boxes dot the sides of the walks, bearing the legend "Keep your campus clean." A convenient corner is barred by an impertinent bit of paste-board appealing to "give the grass a chance." And the students actually keep to the walks! Don't you remember how we used to straggle over the campus like so many sheep lacking a watchful collie?

Verily, verily, the old order changeth—for the best, of course. That's one of the compensations of civilization, that change and progress go hand in hand.

But you know how it is—you hate to admit that anything was better than the days of *your* youth.

As I reached the library steps, I noticed coming down them a big, broad-shouldered man who, as he took off his cap and smiled an enveloping smile, displayed a head of mahogany-hued hair. After he had passed, I realized why he looked so familiar. Of course, I had seen many photographs and snap-shots of President Burton. Comparatively young, radiating vitality and modernity, he was the living symbol of the changes I had already sensed. I thought involuntarily of "Prexy" had he ever another name? How we had loved him! Were these students coming to feel for *their* president that same out-going impulse of affection? Well—that's something I have yet to see—and many things besides.

\* \* \*

The "Old Grad" is going to stay with us for a while and give us the benefit of her impressions upon Minnesota today.—EDITOR.



### AGRICULTURAL DEBATING TEAMS WIN

The agricultural college debating teams won a double victory from Ames on Saturday evening, December 13, on the question, "Resolved, That the federal government should control the meat-packing industry to the extent indicated in the Kenyon-Anderson bill." Herbert J. Robertson, Phillip Wilson and Charles Hickman opposed the Ames negative team on the agricultural campus. Each speaker was given 12 minutes for constructive argument and five and a half minutes for rebuttal. The vote was two to one in favor of Minnesota. Mr. Hickman's rebuttal was conceded the strongest point of the debate. The negative team, composed of Vernon Williams, Edgar James and Myron Loomis, met Ames' affirmative at Ames. There the vote was also two to one in favor of Minnesota. Professor Lansing, who accompanied the team to Ames, credits Minnesota's victory to a greater maturity in the style of delivery, greater flexibility of refutation, and a more thorough knowledge of the subject than had Ames.

### NORTHWEST SCHOOL'S FARMERS' WEEK

Thru the University's Northwest School of Agriculture, Crookston, the farmers and townspeople of that section of the state are annually provided with a series of meetings that have met with a most enthusiastic reception.

When the first Northwest Farmers' Week meetings were held at the school, two miles out from the city, in 1910, only about 165 enrolled. Last February the meetings and winter shows of farm crops and live stock brought thousands together.

The 1920 meetings will be held at the Crookston armory during the week of February 9. President Burton, Dr. George E. Vincent, Hon. Duncan Marshall, of Alberta, and other prominent men and women will give addresses. The women's section will be devoted to home and community problems. A tractor school will be conducted under the direction of Mr. Millard Peck of the Northwest School faculty. The recently completed live stock pavilion and annexes, providing space for 600 head of pure bred stock, will make it possible to have live stock judging contests and demonstrations and give the farmers of the Red River Valley an opportunity of seeing high class live stock.

The three University Schools of Agriculture will send live stock judging teams to compete with sub-collegiate teams from Fargo and Brookings. Boys and girls club work will be represented by exhibits of baby beef, sheep and hogs at the show and by demonstrations.

The pavilion and annexes used for live stock show and sales have 45,000 square feet of floor space. These buildings costing \$45,000 are owned by nearly 1200 Red River Valley farmers and business men in the 12 Northwestern Minnesota counties, the money being secured by popular subscription.

## Counsel by Dr. Folwell

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Your kind offer of space in the Weekly upon the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of my inauguration as president of the University is very gracious, but it causes me embarrassment. The Weekly has already published historical sketches and reminiscences of mine in such variety that there is little room left me for story-telling about the primitive era of the University. I do not feel moved to fall in with your suggestion to compose an "address" to the alumni of my time. As I look over the list, I find more names than I expected of those who have gone over to the majority—(Requiescant omnes in pace Dei.) To those who survive, many of them parents

and some grandparents of children who have been graduated, it is much too late for me to obtrude counsel or encouragement. I can only wish for them long continued happiness and prosperity, or a becoming patience if adversities have befallen. With exceptions too few for notice, all have justified the expectations of associates and a number of fortunate ones have reflected in public stations, honor on Alma Mater.

But if you will now allow me, I will venture upon a few suggestions addressed to the whole body of our alumni, among whom I include all persons who have at any time been enrolled as students. I rejoiced when the alumni association tardily changed its early exclusive





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rule and made all students who could not reach graduation eligible to membership. Some of them have done us as much credit as those who were fortunate enough to fill up the full time prescribed for undergraduates.

Without superfluous exhortation, I record my conviction that at all times and under all circumstances the alumni of the University of Minnesota will be found faithful citizens of the American Republic, obedient to law, ready for duty as electors, taxpayers and if need be, *vi et armis*. I expect them to exhibit without loud or violent demonstrations, an active, ardent, but reasoned patriotism.

On one point I venture to express exhortation: and that is for a more general, active, and industrious loyalty of the alumni to the University. Her isolated position, the great demands she must make for public funds to enable her to carry on the work which ever looms larger before her and the slight returns in cash for her expenditures, constantly invite not only criticism but censure. It is easy to insinuate that she is an aristocratic concern beneficial only to a small number of persons. I am informed that a leading spirit in a party dangerously strong and growing has lately said in public: "The socialists will *bust* that University in about five years." While it is impossible to take such vamping seriously, it may serve as an example of possible mischievous attacks.

The University will be and ought to be watched as well as protected by its friends; in this duty the alumni can render the best of service. A permanent unofficial board of visitors might well be maintained to gather up the sentiments of the body and direct its influence in beneficent lines. But, I depreciate most emphatically any minute and meticulous interferences with the conduct of the University administration, and persistence in opposition to questions which have been decided.

Ready with timely counsel and even remonstrance upon questions still open, the alumni should willingly leave decisions with the body on which the responsibility is laid and then acquiesce in its decisions.

The appointment of alumni to membership of the board of regents after long delay was a happy innovation and it has been abundantly justified by the admirable service of the appointees. The alumni ought to be, and doubtless will be, from now on represented by men and women graduates of proven ability and devotion. It is a matter for congratu-

lation that political considerations now play so small a part in the composition of the board, but I know of a few instances where politics apparently prevented the reappointment of members who had rendered exceptionally valuable services, and of one or two consolation appointments not creditable to the appointing power. The fact that the associated alumni will ever be attentive to the make-up of the board, and will support our governors in wise and prudent action will enable them to resist efforts to secure political appointments.

In December, 1881, I submitted to the Board of Regents a paper in which I stated the then small dimensions of the campus, the probable encroachments of railroads and the concentration in the neighborhood of mills, factories and places of business. At the close of its reading, Regent Tousley sprang to his feet and said, "What Mr. Folwell says is absolutely true." A committee was named to take the matter into consideration but it never reported. The resident regents could not then tolerate the idea of a removal, but Governor Pillsbury some years after told me that he much regretted that the matter had not been considered. Of course the obstacles in the way of removal have greatly increased since then, and they will always be formidable but I hold to the opinion that the subject ought to be kept in mind by the alumni. In particular, I should like to have entertained a proposition to leave the professional schools on the present campus, and to make the academic and agricultural departments to a position approximately central to the state, possibly on the upper Mississippi in Morrison County or Crow Wing County, where a domain anywhere from a half to a whole township of land should be acquired. Such an area would give room for a great forest which in time would be self-supporting, for experimental farms, gardens, orchards, fisheries, game and bird preserves. When the population of Minnesota shall become as dense as that of Illinois in 1910 (almost exactly 100 to the square mile; Massachusetts was 419) there will be more than eight millions of people within her boundaries. Long before that time I venture to suggest there will be demands for a removal of the University or of the departments named from a site selected for it in a primitive day not because of suitability, but as a consolation to a river town which could not get the capitol or the state prison. The unsuitability of a



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great city for a place of education of youth, in a period when quiet sequestration is appropriate needs no argument. Small university towns like Williamstown, Charlottesville, Ann Arbor, Champaign and Madison, are far better places of study than any great city with its multitudinous distractions. The temptations to the grosser vices, however, happily do not much affect the kind of youth who go to college, but I would locate the ideal University of Arcadia in the green pastures and beside the still waters of a rural environment where nature's wholesome influences could operate on body and soul.

If you will not allow me space for another paragraph, I will ask the alumni to think seriously and when the time comes to act, upon a proposition which was tentatively put forward in my inaugural address, and which I have since advocated on many occasions. The proposition is to relieve the University of substantially all the work done in the Freshman and Sophomore classes and relegate it to the high schools of the state. Such work belongs in its nature to the secondary epoch of education and has no place in a University truly so called. It is a misfortune that the name has been so prostituted in America. A University in the true sense is a place where adult students trained in secondary schools can pursue the studies necessary to their chosen professions, or to qualify themselves for the pursuit of literature, science or philosophy. It has no iron-clad curriculum, no program, no roll calls, no marking system, all of which belong in the lower schools.

In the immense increase of students now

flocking to our own and other universities we may see this beginning of a demand that the high schools shall not be permitted to do half and half work, but will be compelled by an irresistible demand to expand and organize their courses to embrace all that naturally belongs to the secondary epoch. The elevation of such peoples' colleges as the high schools might be called, will lend them dignity and by holding the youth near their homes for the added time work a very great economy. Fifty years ago I had a hope that Minnesota by an organization of her university might lead the country in this great and inevitable reform. That hope still survives but my expectations of early consummation have been moderated by experience. "It's comin' yet for a' that." In the ordinary course of things, one whose life has been so prolonged can not expect to enjoy many opportunities of addressing his old student friends. If he knew it to be the last he could only say that he trusts they have preserved as pleasant memories of our associations as he has. Such testimony of regard as he has been and is daily receiving from them is the joy and solace of his old days. To them I respond with all my heart in good wishes and prayers for their continued health and happiness.

Finally, dear Mr. Johnson, permit me to express my thanks for your valued friendship, and my admiration for the long and devoted service you have rendered the University as the organ of the alumni body. Your loyalty, industry and above all your impartiality and independence deserve the gratitude of all of us.

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#### DR. W. W. FOLWELL

No one can read the Inaugural and other early addresses of Dr. Folwell without being impressed by his imagination and his courage as he took the leadership of the University. He looked into the future with insight and with confidence. There was no traditionalism in his creed; no fear of innovation. He wanted a suburban site for the institution; he foreshadowed a "Junior College" system; he outlined what is now called a "modern curriculum."

It did not fall to his lot to carry administrative responsibility for many years. Cheerfully and loyally he gave himself to scholarship and to teaching to which he brought a

forward-looking, liberal spirit. For a quarter of a century by his learning, his zeal for truth, his fine, sympathetic personality, he stimulated and guided hundreds of men and women.

In retirement Dr. Folwell's character has consistently developed. At an age when most men look backward he has continued to look to the future with zest. His spirit is singularly youthful. His vivacious talk illuminates a wide range of topics from the sometimes devious methods of acquiring property in the pioneer days of the Northwest to the outstanding events in contemporary politics.

William Watts Folwell is not only a distinguished figure in his Department and in his University; he is an ornament to the



academic profession, a shining example of the qualities which exalt the teacher, the scholar and the man. As one of the great number to whom he has been an inspiration, I welcome this opportunity to indicate, if not fully to express, my appreciation and gratitude.

GEORGE E. VINCENT.

#### A TRIBUTE BY PRESIDENT BURTON

What a remarkably beautiful and satisfying thing it is to have President Folwell with us and to know that he can see with his own eyes the fulfillment of his prophecies for the University of Minnesota. December 22, 1919, marks the fiftieth anniversary of the inauguration of William Watts Folwell as first President of this institution. It seems eminently fitting that the Board of Regents at a meeting held on December 9, 1919, conferred officially upon Dr. Folwell the title of "President Emeritus".

I am increasingly impressed with the modernity of President Folwell's mind. But it is more than modernity. He has been always an essentially forward looking man. He has seen what things ought to be. While as a

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historian he has shown rare skill in understanding and interpreting the past, he has been primarily a prophet. Surely, he must know

how sincerely this University appreciates what he has done and what he is.

M. L. BURTON.

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## WILLAM WATTS FOLWELL—FIRST PRESIDENT

*(From the Northrop Reminiscences)*

The first president of the University of Minnesota was Dr. William Watts Folwell. He was a graduate of Hobart College at Geneva, New York. He had been a soldier in the Civil War and came out of the war with the rank of brevet colonel. He organized the University in 1869. The college of science, literature and the arts, the college of mechanic arts and engineering, and the college of agriculture were set in operation by him. I first met Dr. Folwell when I came to Minneapolis to look over the University and decided whether I would take the presidency. At the reception at Governor Pillsbury's I asked Dr. Folwell if he would stand by me if I accepted. He said he would. And he did. It is somewhat dangerous for a new pastor of a church to have the old pastor remain in the parish. At least it is sometimes dangerous. But no trouble ever came to me from Dr. Folwell's continuance in the faculty in which he had been made professor of political economy when he resigned as president, and in which position as professor he continued to serve the University almost to the end of my own official service. He knew the members of the faculty and the plan of the University and the actual situation in all respects when I came to the University as I did not. He was always ready to give information or counsel when asked for and in every way possible showed his good will and his desire to help. We were associated in work for nearly thirty years and our friendship was never impaired, but grew stronger with the years and ripened into its richest fruition in the peaceful years which followed our separation from the University.

This is not the place for a biography of Dr. Folwell. But I can not forbear saying a few things about him. He was interested in a great many things and subjects. Anything that was interesting interested him. As a consequence he knew something about a very large range of subjects. Historic facts, biographical incidents, social, political and educational theories, all interested him. He was prolific in suggestions and in formulating new ideas. Some of these were of great value and were put into operation in Minnesota. Notably its high school system. He wrote the history of Minnesota, a very valuable work. He was not devoted so much to causes—the various crusades for bringing on the millennium—as he was to the presentation of ideas which others might profitably follow and make the most of. Dr. Folwell was characterized by great sweetness of spirit. He had his trials, as a president who steps down into the ranks, is sure to have—trials not brought upon him by any intention of the administration, but inevitable under the conditions in the working of a great and growing institution. He bore his trials bravely with uncomplaining spirit, and I am glad to bear testimony to my admiration for him as a sweet-spirited gentleman and my love for him as a loyal friend.



## RESOLUTION

"In partial recognition of the high service rendered to the University of Minnesota by Dr. William Watts Folwell, who served as its first President from 1869 to 1884, and who, by his keen analysis of educational problems, and by his unusual foresight in grasping the possibilities of higher training, laid wisely and securely the foundations upon which this institution has been reared, it was unanimously voted to confer upon Dr. Folwell the title of President Emeritus."

The foregoing resolution was adopted by the Board of Regents at a meeting held December 9th, 1919.

## AN HONOR WELL BESTOWED

[Reprinted from the Minneapolis Tribune of Monday, December 15, 1919.]

Dr. William Watts Folwell is now honorary president emeritus of the University of Minnesota. Bestowal of this distinction by unanimous vote of the Board of Regents is a happy recognition of sterling service, of educational genius and of long-reaching vision. It will be applauded wherever Dr. Folwell is known and loved, but particularly by the people of the state to which he has meant so much for half a century.

It was a priceless valentine that came to a New York home 87 years ago when the infant who was some time to be the first president of the University of Minnesota was born on February 14, 1833. It was a priceless addition to the citizenship of Minnesota when that boy, grown to a man, trained in intellect, honored by service for his country, gifted with rare educational leadership, came here to be the chief pilot of a baby university. In the years when the university was scarcely more than a dream and a hope, no dignity in the Folwell make-up ever stood in the way of a Folwell determination to nurture the institution to strength and then to greatness. If the first president was obliged sometimes to play the role of janitor or errand boy, he played it true to his central purpose—that there should be reared here in the Northwest a school of higher education that should serve the people well. That purpose never went out of his heart. It is there today, and he is true to it with his sympathy, his enthusiasm and his counsel.

Dr. Folwell stands alongside Dr. Cyrus Northrop and other veteran educators as one

of the wise men, one of the honored prophets, of Minnesota. Much of what has come to the state today in the processes of its growth and evolution seems to have been almost as an open book to him 40 or 50 years ago. He saw far and saw straight. In a life full of service he has left his impress indelibly on the educational structure of the state and the nation. He has turned his hand profitably for his fellows to history, to economics, to civics and to the many vital things of good citizenship. The farmer and the city man are his debtors. Savant and student have drawn upon him for wisdom and inspiration. He is still keen at heart and in mind for things that stand for culture and progress. Richly has he earned the honor now conferred on him.

## THE INAUGURATION OF DR. FOLWELL

From the columns of the Minneapolis Daily Tribune of December 23, 1869, and other sources, the Weekly gathers the following particulars regarding the inauguration of Colonel William W. Folwell as first president of the University. At the time of his election August 23, 1869, the Board of Regents by resolution invited him to deliver an inaugural address in the Hall of the University on the third Monday in October. The ceremony was, however, postponed to December 22, the closing day of the first term of school. The Hall of the University was the large room in the top floor of the Old Main Building at the end next the river bank. There was a little iron staircase near that end on the south side leading to the main floor and a low door in the rough unpointed stone wall in the east end admitted those who knew about it to the basement.

The appointed day came and it was a beautiful one, with a bright clear sky and the reporter adds "with a cool bracing air." Hundreds of visitors attended and long before the hour for the ceremony the hall was so crowded that more chairs had to be brought in and then some of them had no seats. The hall was decorated with large flags loaned by the quartermaster at Fort Snelling which were draped in such a manner as to give a very bright and festive appearance. At the south end of the room on a raised platform were seated the Board of Regents, the faculty and distinguished guests with the president in the middle. In front of this platform was placed the band of the 20th United States Infantry ordered up by Major General Sykes, who was himself in



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attendance. Arrayed in gay uniforms with bright red plumes the musicians added color to the scene. At the opposite end of the hall on another platform was seated the University choir—chorus it would now be called for dignity—behind a piano hired for the occasion. Many years passed before the University could indulge in the extravagance of an owned piano.

The Regents and Faculty in "the simple dress of the American gentlemen" entered and took their seats very nearly at the appointed hour of two o'clock. Major General Richard W. Johnson, U. S. A., retired after long and gallant service in the Civil War, was master of ceremonies and in courtly style announced the events of the printed program.

The reporter states that the President occupied nearly two hours in the delivery of his address. It was printed in pamphlet form and has been re-printed in Dr. Folwell's volume of University addresses. At its close the Governor of Minnesota, Honorable William R. Marshall, made a characteristic speech of encouragement, pledging faithful support and guardianship on the part of the Board of Regents. The address of the Honorable Mark H. Dunnell, then State Superintendent of Public Instruction and ex-officio a regent was unfortunately not reported nor furnished for publication. Mr. Dunnell never failed to delight and inspire his audiences. He served

many years as a representative in Congress and was ever a solid friend of the University. So closed a day of small things as seen, but one of glory in its promise of things unseen.

President and Mrs. Folwell entertained the dignitaries including the mayors of St. Anthony and Minneapolis at a noon luncheon, and held a reception in the hall of the University in the evening. In the retrospect the University seems to have had a send off suitable to the situation and not wanting in dignity.

#### *Order of Exercise.*

- I. Music  
By Band of the 20th U. S. Infantry
- II. Prayer  
By Rev. Dr. Brown [of St. Paul]
- III. Choral.  
"Holy, Holy, Holy Lord" By the University  
Choir
- IV. Induction into Office  
By the Hon. J. S. Pillsbury, President  
of the Board of Regents
- V. Music  
By the Band
- VI. Inaugural Address  
By President Folwell
- VII. Choral  
"Cantate Domini" by the Choir
- VIII. Benediction  
[By the Rev. George Leonard Chase]

## Cooperation Between Universities

The following address was delivered before the recent meeting of State University Presidents.

That a genuine spirit of cooperation exists between the state universities of this country no one can possibly doubt who is reasonably familiar with the situation. The topic which has been assigned to me therefore carries no sinister inferences. It has been suggested, not because we need to compose any differences, but because we have already experienced the large benefits accruing to us from a real co-operative relationship.

Nor do I expect to propose any specific plans which in the slightest degree would rob any institution of its distinctive and individual characteristics. In all probability, we shall best serve our various commonwealths by adjusting our institutions sanely and rapidly to the peculiar needs and conditions of our dif-

fering constituencies. I therefore advocate no policy making for a dead level of uniformity, nor suggest any plans which will lessen or minimize our individual differentiations. In fact, I would go so far as to maintain that we shall render our best service as we deepen rather than decrease the differences between our various universities. Richness of life requires wide diversity.

With these preliminary considerations in mind, let us consider whether there are not certain points at which fuller co-operation would be mutually beneficial to the universities and to the states which they serve.

#### I.

First of all, I venture to present for your consideration the possibility of developing some general policy concerning the difficult and increasingly complicated problem of migration of professors.



The situation during the past year has been confessedly extreme and abnormal. Various forces have contributed to produce this situation. The war set many members of our Faculties to thinking upon the practical conditions which surround their profession. Called into the service of the government, they naturally developed a liking for other environments than the academic. They suddenly became fully aware and rightly so, that they possessed wares which would bring high prices in the open market. Moreover, many influential persons outside of the universities discovered for the first time that men of very unusual abilities and capacities were serving our institutions of higher learning. Both these facts combined fortunately to produce a critical salary situation. The increasing high cost of living has made the average salary of even full professors almost unendurable. The tremendous demand for trained men in various industries and in all forms of commercial activities has pointed the way out for some of our best men. This fall the unprecedented enrollments in our universities has sent many administrators on hurried quests for large numbers of teachers. In short, the situation has become delightfully chaotic. If a man resigns to accept an academic position elsewhere it is occasionally if not usually because the salary is greatly increased. The administration faces equally impossible alternatives (1) It may either increase his salary beyond that of his colleagues and thus occasion confusion and badly adjusted salary schedules or (2) it may accept his resignation and go into the open market to discover that an equally good man is available only at a still larger salary than would have induced the original appointee to remain. Thus the high value of continuity of service to the institution is lost, the salary schedules are gradually disorganized and education as a whole suffers seriously.

This problem reaches its acute form when a member of the faculty is called away just prior to the beginning of a new university year. This autumn has witnessed a delightful, if somewhat indecorous, scramble of universities and professors engaged in the exciting game of "pussy wants a corner". The curious result in this game, however, reveals the facts that there are more corners than players!

Now before we can offer a constructive suggestion, we must recognize that various interests are involved. The welfare of the uni-

versity would seem to argue for a certain amount of stability in the teaching staff. Nevertheless, I reached the conclusion years ago that it is better to let a man accept a more attractive offer than to compel him to remain against his wishes. In the long run the results for the university are not wholesome, if its teachers remain under the compulsion of technical obligations.

Again, it is reasonable to presume that the students have some rights in the matter. When a professor leaves after the bulletins have been published upon the basis of which a student has selected his courses, he has a right to feel somewhat aggrieved if he suddenly and unexpectedly discovers that the man whose courses had been the chief attraction of his college year has flitted to a neighboring university and his work turned over to an aspiring but unknown assistant.

Furthermore, the professor is an individual whose rights and ambitions must not be tampered with. He is rightly desirous of climbing rapidly up the academic ladder. For us to agree that we would not disturb one another's staffs would be grossly unjust to the individual teacher.

Having recognized these various considerations, may we not with perfect justice, raise the question as to whether there is not some method by which all of the elements of truth may be more adequately recognized than by our present procedure? President Jessup of the University of Iowa suggested to me last summer that we ought as a group to agree upon some date, let us say August 1st, after which it would be extremely unusual for one institution to offer a call to a member of a faculty in another university. If for any reason a position falls vacant at a late date it could be generally understood that some purely temporary arrangement would be made so that a particular candidate would in no sense lose his opportunity to be considered for the position. Such a plan would add stability to our organizations. It would eliminate constant elements of uncertainty. It would minimize the number of extremely difficult administrative situations that arise and incidentally it would make it possible for a president to secure a brief uninterrupted vacation! For your consideration, therefore, I propose that we agree not to make raids upon one another after July 31st. The hunting season should close some time! Such a proposal, however, carries with it the assumption that exceptions



would occur under unusual conditions and above all that plans would be so adjusted as to safeguard completely the interests of the individual teacher.

## II.

Secondly, we are all aware that extra-curricular facilities and opportunities have a tremendous effect upon the quality of a university and the atmosphere which prevails on the campus. After several years of residence in Massachusetts, I recognize the difficulties which many of us experience because of our geographical isolation. It is not wise for a university situated off the main arteries of travel passively and calmly to await the coming of scholars and men of distinction. To be sure, first and last, we are favored by the presence of many distinguished scholars. I am convinced, however, that it is our duty to take the initiative, to extend attractive invitations to guests of our own choosing and to make available for our faculties and students the unusual opportunities offered to universities more favorably situated from the geographical standpoint. But no one institution can manage such a plan successfully. The cooperation of strategically located groups would make feasible the securing of many of the most desirable scholars and men of distinction in the various professions. Undoubtedly there is widespread and deep interest in, if not concern about, the rapid development of state universities. Many American and foreign scholars are eager to get a real insight into the life of our institutions. I should like, therefore, to propose for your discussion the possibility of setting out in a statesmanlike fashion to bring to America and directly to our group of institutions some of the most outstanding scholars and men of affairs today. If we could offer either an American or foreign scholar or statesman the opportunity of spending six or eight weeks in as many universities, I feel confident that our combined invitation would be accepted particularly if accompanied by an adequate honorarium of three to five hundred dollars from each participating institution.

## III.

In the third place, I believe we must so organize ourselves that we are able as a unit to deal with the War Department regarding military instruction. I am pleased to observe that we are to devote considerable time to this

subject tomorrow. I am fully convinced that the War Department and its representatives are sincerely eager to develop plans in keeping with the best interests of the Universities. I am in no critical or complaining frame of mind. I am anxious, however, in the interests of clarity and orderly procedure to make sure that we really know what we are about.

I have studied carefully the Morrill Land-Grant Act of 1862 and its various amendments, particularly that approved March 3, 1883. You will all recall that this act provides that certain moneys shall be used for the "maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts . . .". The phrase "including military tactics" is the sole reference in the act to military training.

Doubtless it will be recalled by many of you that just a year ago when we raised with the War Department the question whether we must provide military training for the boys under eighteen years of age who were technically known as "enrolled" candidates for the S. A. T. C. we were officially informed that if we offered military training we met fully our legal responsibilities under the Land-Grant Act of 1862.

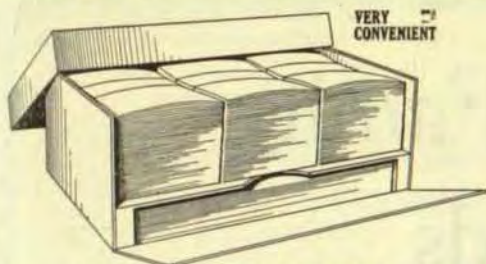
Now it is frequently asserted that Land Grant Colleges must require military training of all their students. Moreover, and we come now to the crux of the matter, if we now accept special Regulations No. 44 which have been submitted to us in mimeographed form we set our official sanction upon this interpretation of our military obligations.

I do not wish to be misunderstood. I am not for one instant arguing against military training in our universities. We have always actively supported military training and we do not contemplate changing our policy. But large responsibilities are involved here and I deem it of sufficient importance to suggest that as an Association we should have a committee on Military Affairs who, at times, could speak for our institutions as a group and who would follow with care and skill the various developments in military regulations.

There are various details in Special Regulations No. 44 which deserve discussion but sufficient has been said to suggest the possibilities of fruitful cooperation in these matters.

(Continued on page 38.)





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## "REMINISCENCES"

By CYRUS NORTHROP.

*Indicating Religious Views.*

I think it not inappropriate at this point to present an address which I made in my native town, Ridgefield, Conn., in 1888, at a celebration lasting several days, connected with the dedication of a new Congregational church. It is appropriate because in it there are important allusions to Minnesota and because it is easy to gather from the tone of the address a clear idea of the liberal and catholic spirit with which I always tried to conduct affairs at the University of Minnesota. I quote the address from the Ridgefield Press, of August 10, 1888. The Press said: "The following is a stenographic report of the brilliant speech delivered by President Cyrus Northrop at the dedication services of the new Congregational church, and it should be preserved in print."

### *The Address.*

"I am very glad to be presented to you as a son of the church, because I never come to Ridgefield without finding myself insensibly feeling that I am still a boy. I can not realize in the presence of the old scenes, that the years have passed on so rapidly. I did not come 1400 miles from the West, in order to be present at the ceremonies of this week, but it has been exceedingly delightful for me to be here, to listen to the historical address of the pastor Sunday morning; to hear the very pleasant and interesting addresses of my old friends and schoolmates on Sunday evening; to share in the impressive ceremonies of dedication this afternoon; and now I suppose on this closing evening I am to be permitted to fulfill one of Christ's commands to his disciples: 'Gather up the fragments that nothing be lost.'

"It is a beautiful church, is it not? A beautiful church and very unlike the old church to which we said goodbye on Sunday night. The old church is full of memories, but we have had enough of those. It is well that I was not called upon in the old church to speak of the memories, for I do not live in memory; I live in the present. I live in a rushing stream of life which you in the East hardly have any conception of; in a city that is hardly more than half as old as the old church to which we bade goodbye on Sunday night; and which today contains nearly 200,000 souls; contains nearly one hundred churches; contains buildings of magnificent proportions and cost, among them a hotel which cost between one and two million dollars; contains churches which have contributed to religious enterprises more than one hundred thousand dollars, and several of them, fifty thousand dollars the past year; contains 30,000 members of Protestant churches, and is full of religious activity and life; a place too where a man can go without any danger of forgetting his duties as a Christian or the truths



he had been taught here; a place without any local antiquities to be proud of or to mourn over, but where everything is of the present, surging, roaring, restless civilization, that is destined to stamp itself for God or evil upon the whole Northwest. And it is a delight to live in such scenes; and while I share in the general sorrow which you experience in the loss of your pastor, while I think Ridgefield one of the most delightful spots on the face of the earth, I yet rejoice that, if he is going away from Ridgefield he is going West, going where the population is growing and where the power is rising up that is to make the future of this country.

It is the order of nature that the old shall give place to the young; and how rapidly they are doing it, nobody knows so well as one who goes away from a place and returns to it only at stated intervals. The grey heads that I knew are gone; and the little boys that I knew when I first went away from Ridgefield, are the officers of your ecclesiastical society and to some extent of your church. I took up the obituary record of Yale college for two years, a few weeks ago, not having seen it in the interval, and there faced me the record of death of forty men whom I had known, most of whom had been my personal friends and of whose death I had had no previous knowledge. When a man learns in one moment that forty of his friends have gone into the unseen world, it gives him a feeling of loneliness, that 'unspoken outcry of the human soul.' It is the law of nature in things that man makes, that the old shall give place to the new; and it does so in this case, the old church gives way to the new church. Standing as I do at the present time, looking at this church as it is, and remembering the old church as it was, I am glad that the old church gives way to the new. It has no memories so precious to me that I would keep it one moment. We have paid enough tribute to memory. We are here tonight for hope and for the prospects and what does this new church mean? It means that in the town of Ridgefield for the next hundred years the gospel of Christ is to be preached and that without the aid of any missionary organization. It means that the same religious forces which have here so successfully stamped themselves upon the character of the people—and how successfully you who live here do not know as well as we who have gone away—the same influences are to stamp themselves upon the boys and girls for the next hundred years; and, I do not know what it is nor why it is, but I do know that to me there is something in this stamp always recognizable, always having some similarity, so that meeting one here and one there and one yonder, who come from Ridgefield, it is easy to recognize the fact that they have all had the stamp of the church. It means more than this. It means a departure from a good many things and an entrance into many new things for the future. It means that the religious life of the twentieth is to be different from that of the nineteenth century. The Puritans of England would have smashed every one of these windows as being Popish and idolatrous. They would not have made much of the beauty of this temple. We do not come from the Puritans but from the Pilgrim Fathers, in whose creed there was so much of charity and sweetness. There was in the olden times, and it has continued almost to the present, too much 'mint and anise and cummin' religion and not enough of righteousness and mercy and peace; and I am glad to see this temple of beauty dedicated by the congregation of the old church of



Ridgefield to the worship of Almighty God who has clothed your forests with eternal beauty and made your rivers to run dancing with delight and has filled the heavens with stars which speak his glory. The God of all beauty is properly worshipped in a temple that has something of beauty and taste in its characteristics. It is no longer necessary to build a temple to God, in the form of a parallelogram, with a white steeple stuck on one end ready to over balance it. You can build all kinds of temples, with all forms of beauty, the more chastely decorated within the better, and the taste of the age will respond with new emotions such as the generations of former times knew nothing about.

"I have never seen any other gathering in Ridgefield that gave me so much pleasure as the gathering of Sunday night. I sat on a bench near the door, and as I looked around me there were more Episcopalians in sight than there were Congregationalists, and in the pulpit was the pastor of the Methodist church, speaking his words of Christian fellowship with a courteousness that could not have been surpassed if he had been in a Methodist Camp meeting; and I thought how different it was in olden times when the ministers were firing invectives at each other as though each thought the other the enemy of God, and where the congregation of one church seemed to doubt whether the congregation of the others would really reach heaven at all. Taking it altogether, my friends, you were a set of honest, God-fearing men and women, but about as mean and bigoted as the rest of the Christian world at that time. And when I sat that night and saw the members of our other denominations coming in to say goodbye to the old church, coming in to show that they had the feelings of Christian men and women, I thanked God from the very depths of my heart that the old times had gone and the new times had come, and if I were to speak the whole evening, I would emphasize this fact, for I live where I see the need of it more than you do here. I live where I see that unless the children of God of every denomination can join hands in recognition of the fact, and it is God's fact, that they all have but one Lord, the day is coming when the forces that are opposed to the kingdom of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ are going to ride triumphant in this country over the religious influences that are now contending with them. It is a question whether we shall shake hands cordially with all who profess to love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and cooperate with them, or stand divided as in former generations and see the hordes of unbelievers who are coming into this country triumphant. I see here an evidence that we have got beyond the old spirit of sectarianism and, while you are loyal to your special principles, you carry in your minds no bigotry, no meanness, no uncharitableness but a willingness to encourage your brethren and fellow workers in the Lord.

"We dedicated this summer at the University of Minnesota a building for the use of a Christian association and we called in at that time representatives of the different Christian denominations in Minneapolis and St. Paul. There were no preliminary arrangements as to what should be said, no notice was given beforehand so that men could largely prepare themselves, but they came in there representatives of every Protestant denomination in the city. One after another spoke, and when I came to close up the meeting I could not but say that if the Lord Jesus had himself been present he would have said that his prayer that they all might be one, had been answered, for they all *were* one.



"And, my dear friends, my prayer, my wish, my hope for this dear old town of Ridgefield is that the same spirit may prevail here, and that the Lord's prayer may be answered here, so that by whatever names you call yourselves, whether Methodists or Episcopalians, or Congregationalists or Baptists, you may all call yourselves Christians, recognizing the fact that you are Christ's men and willing at all times to do his work for his sake, and not for the sake of your denomination. I am a Congregationalist simply because my father was. I am loyal to my antecedents. It is my nature to be so; but I have not any prejudices on this subject. I have a faith at this time in the mission of Congregationalism stronger than ever before. While for nearly a century we have been giving the fruits of our work largely to other denominations, the hour has struck when the Congregational denomination as a denomination, has got to rise and do a special work in the West; but I glory in the fact that as a denomination it has been unselfish, and that it is doing a work today in the South that is the most unselfish, and unsectarian work that is being carried on anywhere. I went in 1881 to the city of Nashville, to speak at the dedication of a new building for Fisk university where many colored people are educated and large numbers of young men are fitted for the ministry. The funds to carry this forward are contributed by Congregationalists, but almost every one who is trained for the ministry goes into the Baptist or Methodist churches and I would not have it otherwise. God be thanked that in the day of judgment we may have this to our credit and it will be said with some degree of surprise to us: 'You fed intellectually and spiritually those Methodist and those Baptist ministers and you did it unselfishly.'

"And now, brethren, our Lord said 'other sheep I have that are not of this fold.' I don't know what or whom he meant, but I do know that if the Lord can tolerate sheep that are not of this fold, we who are of this fold can afford to tolerate and help one another. God bless you all and keep you in the grace of Christ."

#### *Early Experiences*

Before I came to the University members of the faculty had organized a Students Christian association and had started a movement to secure funds for the erection of a building to be specially devoted to the work of the association. Professor Marston, of the English department, a Universalist clergyman had been one of the foremost in the movement. He died a short time before I came to Minnesota. The subscriptions which had been obtained up to the time of my coming were painfully small and the prospect of securing the building was not bright. The regents had authorized the erection of the building on the campus, the Christian association not being denominational and admitting to membership liberals and conservatives alike and excluding no one who had any interest in the things for which the association was supposed to stand. At an early day I took up the matter of subscriptions for the association building and ultimately succeeded in securing more than ten thousand dollars with which the building was erected. Twenty-five hundred dollars came from Connecticut and Thomas Lowry gave fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars, and other friends gave sums varying from fifty to five hundred dollars. The building served a most useful purpose so long as I was president.



*Chapel Exercises.*

It had been the custom at the University from the first to hold a daily assembly for religious worship in the chapel so called. This assembly came at ten thirty in the morning during most of the years. Coming after two other periods of similar work, it was an actual relief from enforced protracted mental effort on the part of the students and the service was thoroughly enjoyed, I believe, by most of those who attended. And it was not merely the religious students who attended. Nor was the attendance confined to students of any particular creed. Catholics, Protestants, Jews, Gentiles and I presume, agnostics could all be found in the assembly. It was the custom for the president to conduct the service one day in the week and for professors to conduct the service the other days in the week. No service was held on Sunday. The president conducted the service whenever for any reason the professor who was appointed to conduct it, failed to appear. I was always at the Chapel service when it was possible for me to be there, and it almost always was possible unless I were out of the city. In addition to the regular brief service, notices of interest to the students were given at chapel and sometimes brief addresses were made.

*Constant Touch With Student Body.*

Many distinguished visitors and some not distinguished have spoken to the students at this service. It was also my custom to speak to the students on some practical subject occasionally at these assemblies, especially when something had occurred that was disturbing and undesirable and a word of advice or caution seemed to be needed by the students. This daily assembly afforded me an admirable opportunity to reach the students. I valued this daily assembly most highly not merely on account of its possible religious influence, but as the best means for my meeting the students, for their meeting me and knowing me, even if I did not know them individually as after a time when students multiplied it became impossible for me to know them. It was a splendid opportunity every day to test the spirit of the students, to ascertain the trend of their inclinations, to set before them true and high ideals of life and to inspire in them longings for the best things. I used this opportunity to a reasonable extent; but I was careful to avoid overdoing the exhortation and preaching business. When it needed that a word should be spoken, it was spoken. When there was no special reason for saying anything, I usually did not say anything. I did not give any "courses of lectures" at these services. When I spoke it was spontaneously, without written preparation, and often without any special preparation, the occasion for speaking arising unexpectedly. From the testimony of many students as shown in letters written to me and to others, I conclude that in no way did I make a greater impression on the students or do them more permanent good than I did by these extemporaneous, off-hand talks in chapel. The attendance on an average through the year was about three hundred. But if it were some special occasion or if it were known that there were to be special addresses the room would be filled to the utmost, eight hundred being seated and two hundred more standing or perched on window sills, or stationed wherever they could find any coign of vantage. It was always delightful to address this crowd



of students. There was no rule regulating the seating of the students. Every one took a seat where he chose. But by actual practice, the girls were seated on the right and the boys on the left. The right presented all the variations of color and form that characterized the dress of women; and the left showed how little variety there was of either in the costume of men.

I have been told by many graduates of the University that the thing which they remember most distinctly and that had the greatest influence upon them was my addresses in chapel. These addresses or talks were extemporaneous, and I have no recollection of the substance of any one of them. Regret has been expressed by many students that these talks were not reported and I wish, myself, that they had been, not because I suppose them to have been of great intrinsic value, but because I should like to see how they read. A great orator once said that if an address read well it was not a good speech. I think, however, that the truth expressed in clear and simple language is effective whether in speech or in print. I have little admiration for addresses deemed very effective but which when printed prove to contain very little substance and that of no practical value.

#### *A Responsive Audience.*

No man could have a more inspiring and helpful audience than were these students. They *never* in all the years of my service failed to respond to my appeal, or refused to do what I asked them to do. They could have made my life miserable if they had wished to do so. As it was they made my life very happy. My recollections of the loyalty and love of my faculty are very pleasant; but I can never be grateful enough for the devotion of my students during all of the twenty-seven years of service as president. Two or three illustrative incidents occur to me which relate to the assembly in chapel only because they happened in the chapel, though not a part of the service.

There had been placed on the campus by some graduating class a large boulder as a memorial. This boulder would occasionally be dug under and sunk by some band of lawless students with superfluous energies that required some object upon which to expend themselves. The boulder would after a while be restored by the University people to its former position. On one occasion the boulder was moved from its position and carried about twenty rods to the front of the statue of Governor Pillsbury which stood across the driveway, in front of the Library and Administration building, and was buried there. This produced a great sensation among the students. The boulder was buried on Saturday. There was no gathering of the University people on Sunday. But Monday came, the chapel service came, and every student who could get into the room was there. They expected to hear something from the president and they expected that that something would be interesting and very much to the point, though they did not know just what it would be. The president conducted the service as usual on Mondays, and then dismissed the assembly. Not one word about the boulder or the lawlessness. It was two days later when I did say something in chapel about the matter. I do not remember what I said except the opening sentences which were: "We are told in Scripture that he that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city. If this is so, I think I am better than he



that taketh several cities for I have had to rule my spirit during the last three or four days." I then said what at the time seemed to me to be proper to be said. A student reporter had in the meantime called on me to know "just what I had to say about the matter." I informed him that if students did not find enough employment for their energies in their studies or in other ways, I thought perhaps the boulder was as good a means of exercise as they could find; and if they dug it up often enough and carried it far enough and buried it deep enough each time, any other gymnastic exercises might be wholly unnecessary." The reporter looked at me doubtfully. He evidently did not quite understand my attitude and perhaps did not see why I should be so enthusiastic over the migration of the boulder. But the boulder was taken back to its former abode on the campus and has never since been disturbed.

The students of the University have never been a disturbing element in the life of Minneapolis. There has never been a riot or other unlawful disorder. But when as sometimes happened the Minnesota football team won a victory over the team of Michigan or Wisconsin or Chicago, the enthusiasm of the students could not find adequate room for its display on the campus or on the east side of the Mississippi river, and they would accordingly go to the west side of the river, to the heart of the city and march through the principal streets at night in fantastic and noisy parade, taking possession of some of the theatres, usually with more or less consent of the managers, and in various other ways exhibit the joy they felt over the victory won.

These demonstrations were usually looked on by the citizens with good natured toleration, the people of the city being usually not much less jubilant over the victory than the students were. But incidentally some excesses would develop to the danger of signs, awnings and whatever else was movable as the shouting procession zigzagged through the streets. As the football games came on Saturday, these demonstrations always occurred on Saturday night and made the city very lively up to the beginning of Sunday. One Saturday I was out of the city when the Minnesota team won a notable victory and the students duly celebrated it in the evening. On my return I noticed in a city paper that there had been a good deal of noise and some destruction of property the previous Saturday night, and although there were no severe strictures in the account, I felt that it was not the proper thing for the students to disturb the city in the way they did.

At the chapel service on Monday at which the room was packed to its utmost capacity, I spoke some words of congratulation on the victory of Saturday, and then took up the matter of the celebration which had followed in the evening. I pointed out to the students that their procession was the occasion for the assembling of hoodlums and toughs who took or destroyed property as the students themselves would not do, but for whose acts the students were held responsible by the public; that it was not creditable to the University to have its students even the indirect cause of disorder and public unrest; that exaggerated reports of what had occurred would be circulated through the state and the good name of the University would thereby be tarnished in the opinion of the people; and that on all accounts it was desirable that such demonstrations over victories should cease—indeed we ought not to make so much of a victory as



if we were greatly surprised that we had won, but rather we ought to act as if victory was what we expected, a matter of course, and therefore to be accepted with complacency and not with any manifestation of surprise.

*Putting Student Body to Test.*

As I was saying these things it suddenly occurred to me that here were a thousand students before me, young, enthusiastic, zealous advocates of athletics and especially of football, and quite likely to feel that any surrender of the customary methods of expressing satisfaction over victories was not desirable. I determined in a moment to test the views of the students. I knew how dangerous it might be to do so under some circumstances. If I had not felt that the students believed in me and trusted me; and if I had not had unfailing evidence through all the years of my service that I could rely on their cooperation whenever I called for it, I should not have ventured to do what I did. I paused in my address, and I said: "I would like to know just how you feel about this; whether what I say is meeting with a cordial response from you, or whether I am talking against a stone wall. Will those of you who think I am right please stand up and remain standing for a moment." I expected to make a hasty count of the vote. To my surprise and great joy, every boy and girl in the room rose and stood. If they had not responded to my call I should have been greatly embarrassed. But as it was I had received another proof of my students' loyalty and good sense, and I went on my way rejoicing.

One other incident of no great importance in itself may serve to show the general attitude of the students during my term of office and may show too how easy and pleasant it was to preside over an institution pervaded by their spirit.

*Another Test of Student Loyalty.*

I had been out of town for a day or two and returned home one Thursday morning. It was my usual custom on returning from a journey to go at once to the University and take up my work there. But this morning I was very tired, and I found a large mail at my house requiring attention. I concluded to stay at home and attend to the mail and not go to the University till the next day. At 3:30 in the afternoon my secretary came from the University with a message from the dean stating that the students had made arrangements to march to the Milwaukee depot in the evening to give the football team an enthusiastic sendoff as it went on its conquering way, and that the students were to be in uniform—substantially in night dress—and that there was to be a meeting of the students in the chapel at 4 p. m. to create enthusiasm and promote the success of the plan. The dean wished me to come to the University, go into the meeting and prevent the proposed display of uniform in the march to the railroad station. I did not particularly long for this job. I knew how young people when they are enthusiastic over a plan dislike to be interfered with; and this had gone so far that I did not know whether anything short of official prohibition could prevent its being carried out.

But I knew I ought to go to the University and see what the situation was and I went. On arriving at the chapel I found a large audience assembled, the meeting had not yet been organized, on the platform was the enthusiastic young student



who officiated as leader of the cheering at football games, who was to preside. I asked the young gentleman to sit down by me on the stage as I had something to say to him. He very cheerfully complied. I then told him that I had heard of the proposed plan to march in uniform to the railroad station, that it did not seem to me to be desirable, that reports of it would go out and be misrepresented or the impropriety would be exaggerated and the whole affair made to appear even worse than it really was; and, for the good of the University, I wished that he would give the plan up. "Well," said he, "I proposed the plan. I thought it was a good thing and the uniform would enable us to distinguish between our own men and others. And I think so yet. But what you say goes." "Will you," said I, "say as much to this company?" "I will," he said; and he did. After one speaker had addressed the audience the young chairman told the audience that he had proposed the plan for a march in uniform that evening, "But 'Prexy' does not like it and what he says goes. I do not want any of you to appear tonight in the proposed costume," and they did not.

#### *The Lid on Boxing.*

One winter morning word was brought to me in my office that a prize fight between champions of the lower classes had been planned by the students and that the students were then gathering in the coliseum where the contest was to take place. I started at once for the coliseum which was about three blocks distant from my office. On arriving there I found a crowd of students assembled. The fight had not yet begun. The crowd was evidently surprised and not delighted at my appearance. I went to the platform and addressed the students briefly and in conclusion dismissed the assembly, directing the students to return to the University and to their work. They went. But the looks that were directed towards me by a few of them were not freighted with joy or love. But they went and I followed them. In due time we reached the University and the prize fight was ended. But I smiled many time afterwards as I recalled the faces of some of the students on the march from the battle field.

#### *Incipient Rebellion.*

I recall only one occasion on which the students attempted anything like rebellion against authority. One of the professors in one of the professional schools was for some reason very much disliked by the students. He was an able man and a very desirable teacher. I do not remember the exact cause of his unpopularity. Whatever it was, the students determined to strike, and they did. I was notified of the situation and learned that the striking students were assembled in one of the class rooms. I went to the room, gave a cheerful good morning to the students, told them what I had learned respecting the situation, pointed out to them the impossibility of allowing students to dictate as to who should or who should not teach, asked them to tell me just what their grievance was, told them the professor to whom they objected was unquestionably a very able man and capable of teaching them in his specialty as few others could, and finally asked them to return to their work and make the best of the situation. No other course being open to them unless



they left the University, they complied with my request and the incident was closed

*The Smoke Ordinance Established.*

The grassy knoll in front of the old Main building was a favorite resort of the students in pleasant weather. As I walked to my office one day I noticed that a miscellaneous crowd of men and women had gathered there and that some of the men were smoking cigarettes, cigars and even pipes. I did not think this was desirable. I might have brought the matter to the attention of the faculty and have asked for some remedial action. But I decided to take the responsibility myself. At the next assembly of the students in chapel I announced that hereafter we would have no smoking on the campus or in the buildings. I was much pleased to find that this announcement was welcomed by a large majority of the students, especially the women. Even the smokers readily accepted the situation. During the remaining years of my administration persons were rarely seen smoking on the campus, and most of those who violated the ordinance were not students. A few cases in which students were the offenders were followed up and settled with promise on the part of the students to not repeat their offence. Thus we got rid of the "smoke nuisance" on the campus.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ORGANIZED.

When I came to the University in 1884, a medical college had been established with a faculty that was simply an examining board. Persons who had pursued their medical studies anywhere could appear before this faculty and be examined; and if they passed the examination they would receive a diploma from the University. After some experience of this arrangement, resulting in the granting of a few medical diplomas, I became satisfied that the arrangement was not a desirable one and I reported to the regents, that the medical college ought either to do more or less. It ought to be a teaching college or be abolished. June 14th, 1886, the regents passed a resolution that the present organization, plan and results of the medical department do not meet the expectations of the board, and therefore that the question of the abandonment or modification of the present plan of organization be referred to a special committee consisting of Regents Buckman, Northrop and Kiehle with instructions to consider and report recommendations.

At a meeting of the board of regents April 7, 1887, upon invitation of President Northrop, Dr. Perry H. Millard, accompanied by Dr. Hewitt and Dr. Hand, appeared before the board and presented in written report his views respecting the advisability of establishing a teaching department in medicine in the State University.

The following resolution was then offered by President Northrop: "Resolved that application be made to the next legislature for the necessary appropriations for the establishment and support of a teaching school of medicine in the University and that such school be established as soon as may be after the necessary appropriations have been secured." This resolution was adopted.



In anticipation of the reconstruction of a medical department most of the members of the faculty resigned and the board accepted their resignations and refused to fill the vacancies.

*Obstacles in the Way.*

There were already in existence several medical colleges in Minnesota—the Hospital college in Minneapolis, the St. Paul Medical college and a college of Homeopathic medicine. It was planned by Dr. P. H. Millard, who was foremost in the work of organizing a medical department in the University, to induce these colleges to surrender their charters, turn over to the University their equipment, and discharge their faculties. It was the further plan to select a faculty for the University medical department mainly from the former faculties of the disbanded colleges. It was a difficult task to secure all this. Dr. Millard is entitled to very great credit for his courage, persistence and in general his wisdom in dealing with the various questions which were raised and in removing the obstacles which interfered with the carrying out of the plan. One of the most serious difficulties lay in the selection of a University faculty which would be satisfactory to the gentlemen who had formerly been on the faculty of one or the other colleges. Most of these men were anxious to be on the University faculty. They would receive no salary, but it was well understood that a position as professor in the medical department of the University would give a man a standing in the profession that would add enough to his practice to compensate him for his time and labor. Of course it was impossible to elect the entire faculties of all the colleges, and selections therefore had to be made. It was impossible to make such selections without giving offense to those who were not elected, and for a time it seemed doubtful whether a faculty could be selected without creating dangerous hostility on the part of those who were not chosen. It was apparent to me also that personal feeling created by the relations more or less unfriendly of some of the gentlemen interested was affecting the situation. Meeting after meeting was held in St. Paul and in Minneapolis by the committee of the board of regents and the representatives of the interested colleges, at which the wishes and claims of the various candidates were considered. More than a year elapsed from the time when the regents voted to establish a medical department as soon as the funds could be secured by action of the legislature and the final action of the board establishing a medical department. Most of this time had been consumed in negotiations with the existing colleges, with conferences over prospective members of the faculty and in removing impediments to progress.

Finally, on the 26th of April, 1888, "the committee on a medical department in the University," through its chairman, President Northrop, made the following report which was adopted in the following resolution:

*Organisation Plan Submitted.*

"Resolved by the board of regents of the University of Minnesota:

1—That the medical department of the University of Minnesota, the faculty of which has heretofore been merely an examining and not a teaching body, be and the same is hereby abolished.



2—That there is hereby established a college of medicine to be styled "the medical department of the University of Minnesota," which college shall be opened as a school for teaching medicine in October, 1888.

3—The faculty shall consist of the President of the University and such professors to be elected by the board of regents as may be charged with the duty of giving instruction in any department, one of which professors shall be dean of the faculty and shall perform such duties as usually pertain to that office.

4—Related to curriculum and length of course.

5 and 6—Related to requirements for admission.

7—Related to fees.

8—"That the proposition of the Hospital Collégé of Minneapolis and of the St. Paul Medical school to lease to the board of regents for five years, at a nominal rent of one dollar the buildings now used by these medical schools for the purpose of medical instruction and to surrender to the board of regents for the use of the medical department of the University all the apparatus and material now in use in said colleges, be accepted and that the leases of said buildings tendered to the board by the authorized agents of said colleges, be accepted on the conditions and terms therein named, it being understood and agreed that said colleges shall surrender their charters and cease to be teaching schools.

9—That the board of regents will maintain in the medical department of the University a curriculum of high character of which laboratory and clinical work shall be a leading feature. All laboratory work shall be done and all didactic lectures shall be delivered in Minneapolis. One day in each week shall be set apart for clinical work both in Minneapolis and in St. Paul.

10—Related to degrees in medicine and in dentistry.

#### *Selecting a Faculty.*

There were so many interests concerned in the proposed medical department, that the board of regents did not feel that it had an entirely free hand in the selection of a faculty and the arrangement of the curriculum, as is clearly shown by the following resolution adopted immediately after the vote to establish the department.

"Resolved that the subject of the faculty and the curriculum of the medical department be referred to a committee consisting of *one* regent, the dean of the medical department, the president of the State Medical society, the president of the State Examining board and the president of the State Board of Health, which committee shall report to the board of regents the names of proper persons to fill the various chairs and lectureships in the medical department, for the consideration and action of the board."

"President Northrop was appointed on this committee to represent the Board." Following the foregoing action the board "Resolved that this board make provision for instruction in homeopathy and that a committee consisting of President Northrop and Regent Kichle be instructed to report names of professors and lecturers for the same for the consideration of the board.

Dr. P. H. Millard was elected dean of the medical faculty. Dr. Charles Hewitt was elected professor of sanitary science in the state University. This



placed him in the faculty of the college of science, literature and arts, and not in the faculty of the medical department.

May 3, 1888, the committee on medical department and faculty made through its secretary, Dr. P. H. Millard, a unanimous report which was approved and the gentlemen named for appointment as professors in the medical college and the college of dentistry were elected.

As the professors received no salary the University could afford to be liberal in multiplying professional chairs and it was. In the various colleges of the medical department there were at the outset about fifty professors. The appointment was a gratification to the man appointed, the work of each one was made lighter by being distributed among so many and it did not burden the state in the least. Much credit is due to these professors for the fidelity they displayed in the discharge of their duties and for their patient waiting for years before receiving any direct compensation for their services.

#### *Able Men Chosen.*

The men selected for positions on the faculty were generally excellent men and worthy of the place given them; but it is worth placing on record that the fundamental law governing the recommendations was that St. Paul should have as many professors as Minneapolis, and that Minneapolis should have as many professors as St. Paul. It was not merely a case of jealousy between the Twin Cities; it was jealousy between the former medical colleges of the two cities; and it was funny some times in faculty meetings to see how excited members of the faculty could become over matters which to me did seem to imperil either city or its college or its champions. The faculty as chosen was very evenly balanced between St. Paul and Minneapolis, and for some years it was held to be simple justice that a vacancy occurring should be filled by some one who lived in the city in which the previous occupant of the chair lived. The day for that sort of thing happily has passed. But no doubt at the time it was wise to avoid a conflict with either of the Twin Cities or with both. Today the medical department is so strong that it need consult only the best interests of medical education and the welfare of Minnesota.

At the same meeting at which the faculties of the medical college and college of dentistry were chosen, the committee on the department of Homeopathy made a report nominating fourteen men as professors in the college of homeopathy. This report was accepted and the nominees were elected. The same careful regard for the feelings of St. Paul and of Minneapolis is apparent in the choice of professors in this college as in the others.

The faculties of the three colleges of medicine and dentistry having been elected, the committee of the board reported at great length rules and regulations for the conducting of the college. No salaries were to be paid to professors and lecturers except to the instructors in chemistry, anatomy, physiology and to the demonstrator in anatomy to whom salaries were permitted to be paid "as the receipts from fees may justify."

The duties of the dean were specifically named, provision was made for maintaining a free dispensary in all three of the buildings devoted to medicine, in St. Paul and in Minneapolis.



May 25, 1888, a committee of the board of regents presented a report recommending the establishment of a separate department of pharmacy. The committee was requested to put its views and plan in writing for the consideration of the board.

*Pharmacy College Established.*

The regents hesitated about establishing a college of pharmacy and the matter was not finally settled till 1891. In that year the legislature made an appropriation of five thousand dollars for the support of a college of pharmacy in the University, having been urged to do so by a committee of the board of regents appointed Feb. 12, 1891, and by the State Pharmaceutical association, and thereupon December 22, 1891, the college was organized and began its work. The medical department as thus completed, consisted of two colleges of medicine, a college of dentistry and a college of pharmacy.

*School of Mines Organized.*

The School of Mines was established in 1888. There had been a strong desire that such a school should be organized in the University, manifested especially by the geologists. The University was at a loss to know just what to do, because the school if started at all must be fashioned and directed by one man at first, it being impossible to provide a complete faculty at first. It was hard to find the right man. One day I received a communication from William R. Appleby of New York, a graduate of Williams College and of the School of Mines of Columbia College. This letter led to correspondence with Mr. Appleby and ultimately he sent me at my request a plan for the organization of the School of Mines, that was so complete, so satisfactory in every particular that I was delighted. Mr. Appleby was invited to confer with the University authorities. He proved to be a most agreeable gentleman as well as an able metallurgist. His plan for the School of Mines was approved. He was made professor and later dean of the school, which he has conducted most successfully for nearly a quarter of a century and I have had only occasion to be glad that he came to us.

*The College of Law.*

The charter of the University provided for a College of Law. No such college had been organized when I became president. January 28th, 1888, the regents established a Law School and William S. Pattee of Northfield was elected professor of law and later was made Dean. The work of teaching law was begun in a room in the basement of the old Main building. The regents had no money to expend upon the school for books, equipment or additional instructors. Professor Pattee brought to the school his own law library which was available for the students. The school prospered under Professor Pattee, and in due time it was developed by enlarging the faculty, erecting a law building, acquiring a good library, and whatever other equipment was needed. The attendance increased rapidly from year to year. The graduates are to be found in all parts of the country but are of course specially numerous in Minnesota. At this time, 1915, graduates of the law department of the University are the county attorneys for forty-eight counties in Minnesota.



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(Continued from page 20.)

#### IV.

Finally, there are many fundamental considerations which might be brought up for discussion if time permitted. I am convinced that by genuine cooperation we could permanently throw off many of the commonly accepted limitations of state institutions. Democracy has no more vital tasks on its hands than education. We are engaged in the real constructive work of the world. As leaders in education we face solemn responsibilities in making sure that American youth in state institutions have as excellent privileges and facilities as exist anywhere. By making a common attack upon our problems, by developing together statesmanlike comprehensive policies, by having the courage to say boldly what our states must do if we are to meet our obligations to the people, I believe that undreamed of results are easily attainable.

For example, we are all in an embarrassing situation this autumn owing to un-anticipated increases in enrollments. To expect state universities to operate on fixed budgets under such conditions is more than our legislatures should demand of us. The situation at points grows increasingly difficult and intolerable. Our College of Engineering this fall has more than twice as many students as it has ever had before. I have unlimited confidence in the good intentions and sound reasonableness of our legislators. Would it not be feasible for each and all of us to propose, that over and above our regular appropriations, and based upon scientific cost accounting there be provided a contingent fund to be drawn up in proportion to the growth of the institution beyond the enrollment upon which budget estimates are based. I believe that our chief difficulties have always arise from our failure to provide adequately for the growth of our universities.

Or again, we are just now confronted by a difficult situation in regard to our relationships to the Carnegie Foundation and the newly organized Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association. As a Trustee of the Foundation, I have followed these developments with the keenest interest and concern. By January 1st, we are expected to indicate our intentions to participate in the new privileges. To be sure, for the associated institutions no difficulties whatsoever arise in connection with those who were members of our staffs prior to November 17, 1915, but all of our more

recent and younger appointees are entitled to no privileges under the Carnegie Foundation. It has seemed difficult, if not illegal, to use state funds to pay, even on the contributory basis, a part of the premiums for the annuities of members of the staff. Concerted action upon this subject is highly desirable. The least we could do would be to indicate definitely our judgment as an Association upon this highly important matter. The social philosophy lying back of this plan is sound. Either we should ally ourselves with this new undertaking or we should advocate some plan whereby our respective states will assume their just responsibilities to the members of the staff.

In the field of educational functions we have shown a curious lack of concern for the tremendous problems of vital education. How little we hear about actual improvements in methods of instruction. How little concern one finds for the professional problems with which our colleges of education are dealing. No doubt we all agree that "learning to learn" is the essence of education, but how vigorously have we attacked the problem for our students? Do they know how to study? Do our teachers show a genuine interest in helping their students wisely to prepare their assignments? Ought we not to dismiss entirely the considerations of administrative difficulties, get rid of pots and kettles, and as a group agree in a measure at least upon what we are really trying to do in this new day? Our entrance situation is growing increasingly ridiculous. Our examination system within the university cannot seriously be regarded as intended to stimulate genuine intellectual effort. I hope to see the day when we shall cooperate mightily in these fundamental issues so vital to a true university.

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#### THE PRESIDENT'S CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

President Burton's talk at last Thursday's Christmas convocation was little more than a brief Christmas message sandwiched in between carols. But it was none the less effective for its brevity. His subject was "Life's surprises." Its Christmas application he interpreted in terms of the outstanding element of expectancy, anticipation, surrounding the Christmas season. Developing his topic into a wider application, he pointed out that just so life, as a whole, has its elements of surprise. These elements, however, lie within



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ourselves,—not within the potentialities of life. The trouble is not with the world, but with us. The world is not chaotic. Surprise is not a package that life hands us in unkind moments of derision; it is a condition springing out of our unawareness, our unpreparedness.

One of the first of the awakenings that we are slated for is surprise at the reality of the spiritual world. Intellectually we assent to the ideal, practically we are realists. We are materialists, concerned with the externals of living—the size of the town we live in, the cost of our house, the style of our automobile, the number of our servants. Those who live for the doctrine of realism are in for one of the greatest surprises in the world. Some day they wake up to the realization that the house is a home, that wealth is not in externals but in friendships; they begin to see that the only things in the world worth while are truth, beauty, justice, character—that these are the things which abide when the things that we touch and handle shall have faded away. This is the awakening to the reality of the spiritual world; it is the message of religion and the message of Christmas.

Our second surprise is at the reality of the outer world. President Burton spoke, here, of the tendency to exaggerate self, to "exalt the reality of our inner world." The awakening to democracy teaches us that there are immutable laws which we cannot disobey with impunity. Comes the day when we are jolted out of self into a surprised realization of the rigidity, the fixity, the unalterability of these laws of the universe. The Christmas message here is our debt to our neighbor, to the state, to the world and its laws, to God.

The third and last element of surprise which President Burton emphasized was the surprise of self. Most of us fancy we know ourselves. Yet constantly we are surprised by ourselves, surprised at our potentialities for

good and ill; surprised at our limitations and surprised at our ability to rise to the need.

In closing, President Burton voiced the summarization of his Christmas message in this wish:

"May this season bring you many glad surprises. May life bring you many glad surprises. May life not take you unawares."

Professor Carlyle Scott, of the department of music, directed the convocation hour. The University choir sang Christmas carols, and Miss Gertrude Hull, of the faculty, gave a very lovely interpretation of "Noel" and "Silent Night, Holy Night."

#### A MINNESOTA CLUB AT HARVARD

F. A. Bruchholz, '15, of Minneapolis, was elected vice president of the Minnesota club, recently organized at Harvard university. Very recently Minnesota students at Harvard got together at a club dinner held in the trophy room of Harvard Union, and discovered to their mutual pleasure how many of each other there were. Sixty-six Minnesota students registered. After the dinner, Dr. W. B. Cannon, formerly of St. Paul, and now a member of the Harvard Medical college faculty, spoke. Officers were elected for the college year and social events planned. T. G. Ames of St. Paul was elected president; Geoffrey J. May, Minneapolis, secretary-treasurer. Of the Minnesota students at Harvard, 26 are from Minneapolis, and 19 from St. Paul.

Members of the club are:

Minneapolis—J. R. Bodge, F. A. Bruchholz, M. Buffington, Arthur Burkhard, G. M. Cross, Hollis Cross, Robert Herron, C. C. Hewitt, F. D. Ingraham, K. K. Klassy, A. L. Koch, C. George Krogness, Jr., Geoffrey J. May, C. W. Painter, F. Rockwood, J. D. Shearer, Oliver Skellet, L. M. Staples, N. C. Stevens,

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## OF GENERAL INTEREST

Dr. Henry L. Williams, football coach has been given a three year contract with an advance in salary of \$750 a year.

Dr. Louis J. Cooke has been re-elected for a three year period as basketball coach. Leonard Frank was given a similar contract as track coach.

A committee has been appointed to investigate and make recommendations for a new Minnesota Union. Whether the cafeteria will be in the new building or separate has not yet been decided.

Minnesota won from the Excelsior basketball team, last Wednesday night by a score of 49 to 14. Arntson and Oss starred as usual. The fact that the Excelsior team was able to score fourteen points indicates that their team had some real pep and fight.

"A New Machine for Concentrating Minnesota Wash Ores" is the title of a bulletin published by the University of Minnesota. The bulletin was written by Edward W. Davis, superintendent of the mines experiment station.

On Wednesday afternoon, December 17, at a meeting of the faculty and staff, the general financial situation of the University was discussed, plans for the preparation of the 1920-21 University budget were outlined, and a resolution, bearing upon the comprehensive building plan, was adopted without a dissenting vote, that the library should be the first of the new buildings to be constructed.

Naturally the alumni of the University of Illinois are jubilant over the football championship. The latest number of the aqfn finds it hard work to express, in cold type,

the bubbling feelings of its editors over the "greatest football season" the Illini ever experienced. We don't wonder at their joy. A team that could come from behind and win such a game as that between the Gophers and the Illini certainly deserves the pennant.

The various organizations of the agricultural college will entertain fifty Twin City orphans at a Christmas party in the home economics building on the agricultural campus Saturday afternoon, December 20. It will be a sure-enough Christmas party of the brand designed only for kiddies, with a real Santa Claus, a bona fide Christmas tree shipped from Santa's estate for the express occasion, presents for each and all, and the most genuinely real ice-cream you ever tasted.

The Princeton Alumni Weekly is very much elated and very thankful for the gift of \$15,000,000 left Princeton by the will of the late Henry Clay Frick. Mr. Frick was a member of the board of trustees of Princeton. The Weekly devotes considerable space to what the gift will mean for Princeton and says, that while it has not been officially determined whether the campaign would go on or not, the Weekly takes it for granted that it will be pushed vigorously. The fifteen million sought was barely enough to provide for the most pressing needs of the institution and the money left by the will of Mr. Frick cannot be used for some of the things that are most imperatively needed at this time.

The federal government is educating at Minnesota nearly two hundred and fifty men who were disabled in the recent war, according to a recent report which quotes Dean Nicholson of the University's academic department. Living expenses, averaging \$75 a month, are



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covered by the government, as well as the expenses of incidental equipment. The Federal board of vocational education assigns these men to the University upon individual applications, after approval of their recommendation by the Federal board at Washington. According to this item, the number of disabled ex-soldiers registering at the University is constantly increasing and more will undoubtedly be added at the beginning of the next quarter.

The eighth international convention of the Student Volunteer Movement occurs at Des Moines December 31st to January 4th. Approximately 7,000 students from a thousand colleges and universities of the United States and Canada will be in attendance. Sixty-nine students from the main campus of the University will attend as delegates. They have been chosen because of their representative character—representative in college activities, church affiliation and community life, and they can be counted upon to bring back, as a result of their attendance, large benefits to the University, the church, and the community. The purpose of the convention is primarily for the consideration of the responsibility of college men and women toward the serious problems arising out of the world war. John R. Mott, president of the international Y. M. C. A. and of the Student Volunteers, will preside at the convention. There will be many noted speakers, prominent in missionary, church and Y. M. C. A. work. The convention committee in charge of the Minnesota delegation is composed of Cyrus P. Barnum, chairman, Miss Frances Greenough, vice chairman, Marion Andrews, Helen Moses, Charles Doolittle, Cecil McHale, Burton Forster and Professors C. P. Sigerfoos and Victor Pelz.

#### DEATHS

Mrs. F. L. Anderson (Linda Williams, Ex-'94) died November 23rd at Willmette, Ill., as the result of a serious operation. Mrs. Anderson's classmates will remember her well for she was always very active in University affairs and she carried that activity into all the interests of her life. After graduation she taught in the Minneapolis schools until her marriage to the Rev. F. L. Anderson in 1896, when Mr. Anderson was still a student in the Divinity school of the University of Chicago. Mrs. Anderson had become a promi-

nent figure in the life of her community—a highly cultivated woman, her natural gifts were directed into channels of fulfillment. A student of art, she produced as well as interpreted, a literary critic and in instructor of English in the Slavic Seminary of Chicago, she not only recognized good verse but she composed it. As a pastor's wife she was ideal; undoubtedly a large share of her husband's success is due to her gifts as a homemaker, her hospitality and her love of conversation. She is survived by her husband, who is superintendent of the Baptist Executive council of Chicago, a son and a daughter.

#### THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Preparations for the annual meeting, which is to be held February 14th, 1920, are at last under way. William W. Hodson, '13, is to be chairman of the committee which has the meeting in charge. The other members of the committee are:

Dr. Soren P. Rees, '95, Med. '97.  
Helen R. Fish, '02.  
Benjamin B. Walling, Eng. '09.  
James E. Dorsey, '10.  
Elizabeth Ware Bruchholz, '11.  
Mary K. Shepardson, '18.

With such a committee in charge something is sure to be doing when the alumni gather for their seventeenth annual meeting. Announcements will be made from time to time as plans for the meeting are developed.

The host and hostess plan of last year proved so effective that it will doubtless be used and improved upon for this year.

If any alumnus has any ideas the committee will be glad to receive suggestions.

"Successful Farming" published in Des Moines, Iowa, with a circulation of more than 800,000, has an article in the October number upon higher education being in danger, with a sub-head "How low salaries are a menace to our agricultural interests." The article is by Allen Secor and sets forth the problem of the colleges of the United States to keep strong men on their faculties, against competition with commercial institutions whose demands for highly trained men are becoming a very serious matter. The article quotes from President Burton's report of last year in support of the contention of the author.



## PERSONALS

'84 Eng. Gr. '88.—Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hoag left for the west December 10th. They will spend the greater part of the winter in California.

'89 Ex.—Charles H. Alden, F. A. I. A., has recently returned from service in the army, and has resumed practice in his old office, No. 400 Boston Building, Seattle. Mr. Alden was commissioned captain in the Quartermasters' Reserve Corps the summer of 1917; on October 16, he was called into service of the 86th division at Camp Grant, Illinois. After a brief connection here as supply officer, he was made officer in charge of construction and repair of the Quartermaster Depot at Boston. In September, 1918, Captain Alden was ordered overseas and was sent to the front as assistant to the chief quartermaster of the 6th Army Corps. After the armistice he was placed under the division of construction and forestry, was ordered to Le Mans with assignment to the 122nd engineers to assist in the necessary construction operations for making the Le Mans area the American embarkation center. After this center ceased to function, Captain Alden was retained to turn over the buildings to the French Government. He returned to this country the latter part of August and was discharged from the service at Camp Dix in September.

'98 Med.—Dr. Eric P. Quain, of Bismarck, N. D., was elected president of the staff of Soo Line physicians and surgeons at the last meeting of a two-day conference in the hotel Radisson December 8th and 9th.

Law '96—Edward F. Flynn of Devils Lake, North Dakota, assisted by Miss Matilda Sprung ('18) recently staged an amateur vaudeville performance for the benefit of the Actor's National Memorial Fund of America, in which he and Miss Sprung both took part. The performance was given twice to packed houses and was a great success financially, the surplus over the quota assigned to Devils Lake being given to the North Dakota Soldiers' and Sailors' memorial building fund.

'96 Med. '99.—Theodore Bratrud is associated with Dr. O. Meland, Med. '13, in the Warren Hospital, Warren, Minnesota, where a soldiers' memorial pavilion accommodating twenty-four patients has been built by the hospital staff this year to take care of the returned soldiers. Dr. Bratrud and Dr. O. Meland have opened up offices in the hospital.

'00 Mines.—E. P. McCarty has resumed his practice as consulting mining engineer, with offices at 325 Palace Building, Minneapolis. He is manager of the Federal Consolidated Mining Company.

'01.—Gillmore Doble and Dr. S. B. Solhaug, Med. '17, coached the victorious U. S. navy team this fall, writes Dr. B. A. Rosenthal, former University football star.

'02.—Mary Blasing is head of the department of mathematics in the Eveleth high school, Minnesota.

L. '04—Major Robert K. Alcott, recently returned to the city after twenty months' service in France, claims to have tried more court martial cases than any other one man in the United States army. Since last January Major Alcott has been connected with the judge advocate's department of the Second Army, devoting his entire time to prosecuting court martial cases against men of every rank from colonels to privates. He went to France just before the signing of the armistice and previously was stationed with the 34th division on the border. He commanded Company K, 135th Infantry.

W. C. Deering, our old friend "Bill" of Crosby, Minn., who has been manager of the Dower Lumber company yards there since they were opened in 1910, has become a member of the John Dower Lumber company, and will leave with his family in January to take charge of the company's business in Yakama, Wash. Mr. Deering was village president in 1914 and was county chairman of two of the Liberty Bond campaigns, and is one of the village's boosters. He is secretary of the library board and Mrs. Deering (Hattie Van Bergen, '06.) is librarian.

'05.—Jessie W. Boyce is teaching mathematics at Madison, S. D., State Normal, where she has been a teacher now for some years. Alice L. Daly, '05, is in charge of the department of public speaking in the same school. She is in great demand all over the state for talks before teachers' gatherings, rotary clubs, women's organizations, etc. She is chairman of the section of the League of Women voters which deals with "Women in Industry." Lately she was placed on the non-partisan ticket as candidate for state superintendent of public instruction. This was without her knowledge or consent, and she has declined to accept the nomination.

'08—Margo Lee Lewis, who is on furlough from Korea, spoke to the Student Volunteers on Monday evening, December 15. A large gathering of students, faculty members and alumnae enjoyed hearing Miss Lewis tell of her life in Korea.

'08 M. E.—Emil F. Norelius, formerly associated with the Holt Manufacturing company of Peoria, Illinois, announces the opening of offices for the purpose of consulting and designing engineering at suite 430-31 Andrus building, Minneapolis.

'09, '17.—Matilda V. Baillif is on the campus part time assisting Professor F. H. Swift with research in "Common School Finance" while slowly regaining strength and health after a serious operation eighteen months ago.

'09.—Anne Cassidy is working for the revenue department of the government, at Rockhill, S. C.

Ag. '12—Anna M. Filk and Marian Opegard are teaching in the high school at Lakesfield, Minn.

'13.—Julian Dyer and Max Obst were married in Minneapolis, November 21, 1919. Mrs. Obst is principal of the Norwood-Young America high school for the second year.



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'11 Mines.—John J. Hurley, structural engineer, in the employ of Layton, Smith and Forsyth, architect of Chicago, died October 27, 1919, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, after a brief illness. The cause of death was stricture of esophagus. Mr. Hurley was a member of Company A, 307th engineers (82d div.) and served with them in the Argonne, St. Mihiel and other offensives. He was discharged in May, 1919. Funeral was held from his home at Pine City, Minn.

'12—Lydia B. Christ is connected with the University Hospital Social service department.

'12 Med.—W. G. Workman returned from France July 18, 1919, where he served as Major, M. C., director of ambulance of companies in the 313th sanitary train. By courtesy of the government he was given four months post graduate medical study in the University of Paris. Walter D. Brodie, Med. '13, Major, M. D., Louis M. Field, Med. '14, captain M. C., George W. Snyder, Med. '14, captain M. C., were all associated with Major Workman in the same train, to their mutual happiness and good cheer.

Ag. '12—F. R. Johnson is living on a grain and stock farm near Casselton, North Dakota. He writes: "I have just returned from the extraordinary session of the North Dakota legislature where I sat as a representative, and by the way, a minority member—otherwise I should be ashamed to mention it."

'14—Emma Bolt is teaching civics and history in the high school at Hutchinson, Minn.

'13—Elsie A. Baumgartner is teaching in the mathematics department of the Dubuque high school. Her address is 982 Iowa St., Dubuque, Iowa.

'13—Vera E. Grant is teaching at Athena, Oregon.

Ag. '13—John H. Parker is associate professor of farm crops in Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan, and is in charge of crop improvement in the experiment station. Mr. Parker attended the Alpha Zeta conclave held recently at Chicago. Mrs. Parker was Marjorie E. Marchbank, H. E. '16.

Nurse. '14—Ruth M. Anderson is located at the University of Iowa hospital as a student nurse. She expects to go into public health nursing when she finishes the course. Her address is S. U. I. Hospital, Iowa City, Iowa.

M. '14—O. W. Potter has recently severed his connection with the Northwestern Steel and Iron corporation of Minneapolis to become secretary and office manager of the Gray Tractor Foundry company of this city.

'15—Raymond W. Anderson, who was one of Minnesota's Rhodes scholarship winners, leaves for Oxford, England, December 20th. He goes with a group of Rhodes scholars from other colleges. Mr. Anderson intends to specialize in modern history and politics. He does not expect to return to the United States until the summer of 1921.

'15—Barbara Green is teaching at Hillyard, Washington.

'15—Julia Herrick is instructor of science at Ely, Minnesota.

H. E. '15—Marjorie W. Lee has been acting dietitian at the University hospital for the last five months during the leave of absence of the regular dietitian.

E. '15—Earl H. Roberts is still with the John Obenberger Forge Company of West Allis, Wisconsin, as mechanical engineer.

E. '15—Rutger Skagerberg is doing research work in connection with the development of army aircraft at McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio.

'15—Sigurd Hagen, who graduated from Yale law school in 1916, has recently opened offices at 700 First National-Soo Line Bldg., Minneapolis. On November 25th a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Hagen.

'16 Eng.—William A. Cuddy, after spending some time in northern China, is now at Shanghai.

'16 Dent.—Dr. H. W. Holmgren is practicing at 5628 Grand Avenue W., Duluth, Minn.

'16—Marie E. Madson is teaching physics and chemistry in the high school at Hutchinson, Minn.

'16 Ag.—C. J. Skrivseth is head of the department of agriculture in the high school at Eveleth, Minn. Josephine Catherwood, H. E. '17, is teaching home economics in the same school.

Dent. '16—Dr. M. J. Cary and family have recently moved from Truman, to Ceylon, Minnesota.

H. E. '16—Hazel M. Wilson, who spent the summer as dietitian at Fox Hills Hospital, Staten Island, has received her discharge from army service and is spending the winter with her father in Los Angeles.

Ag. '17—Glenn A. Ferguson is running a stock farm at Oak Lake, Kerrick, Minnesota.

Ag. '17—Axel Johnson is instructing in the high school at Clarissa, Minn.

Ag. '17—Ben Kienholz is taking half-time graduate work in agronomy at the University and is putting in the remaining time in experiment station work and instructing in the school of agriculture.

Ag. '17—Theodore Odland is an instructor in the division of agronomy and farm management, at the University of Minnesota.

Ag. '17—Charles A. Partridge is doing Smith-Hughes Federal Agricultural work near Cannon Falls, Minnesota.

Ag. '17—Robert Smith, formerly county agent in Yellow Medicine county, was appointed agronomist at the Crookston substation not long ago. Mrs. Smith was Miss Hazel Scholkopf of the class of 1917.

Ag. '17—Roscoe Tanner is managing a sheep ranch near Ely, Minnesota.

'17 H. E.—Ethel Crocker is teaching in the schools of Virginia, Minn. Luella Johnson, '16, H. E., and Lydia Broecker, H. E. '16, are teaching domestic science in the same town.



'17 Ag.—Laura Randall is teaching home economics in the Montana State College at Bozeman.

'17-'18 M. E.—Cirilo Romero is assistant to the engineer in charge of the experimental engineering department of the Cuba Cane Sugar corporation, the largest sugar manufacturing concern in the world, with sixteen factories in different parts of Cuba. The largest factory produced last year 515,000 sacks of 325 lbs. each, and the smallest produced 120,000 sacks. Yet we are allowed only one lump of sugar to a cup of tea in the restaurants of the U. S. A., and sugar in the bulk is doled out in parsimonious packages by a disgruntled grocer. Somebody has slipped a dog somewhere. Mr. Romero says the work is extremely interesting, and that what he doesn't know about sugar just naturally isn't. It is comforting to know that he at least glimpses the American point of view when he says: "And while I am tired of seeing thousands and thousands of sacks of sugar you people are eagerly waiting for the moment when they will let you see more than two pounds every month. Don't you want some from over here?"

'17 Engr.—C. Q. Swenson has been in metallurgical work since leaving the government service. He is at the present time heat treating metallurgist for the Hudson Motor Car company at Detroit, Michigan.

'17 Eng.—Herbert H. Wheeler is still in the engineering department of the Western Union telegraph company, having resumed his work there after his return from the army. His business address is 195 Broadway, New York City.

'18.—Harriet Bozrath is employed in the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., as laboratory assistant.

'18.—Alice E. Dally is teaching biology and general science in the Hutchinson high school, Minnesota. This is her second year there.

'18 Ag.—Winifred Frasier is teaching home economics at Menominee, Michigan.

'18 Ag.—Marie Hansen has charge of the home economics department at Morton, Minn.

'18 H. E.—Harriet Hanson and Frederick Idtse, Ag. '18, were married November 2, 1919.

'18.—May Kellerhals is teaching at Morton, Minn.

'18 Med.—Dr. John A. Lepak, formerly associated with Dr. E. T. F. Richards of St. Paul, after spending part of his summer vacation visiting the various medical centers in Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, has opened an office in the Lowry building, St. Paul. His practice is limited entirely to internal medicine.

'18 Dent.—Dr. Julius A. Peterson is located at 5624 Grand avenue W., Duluth, Minn.

Ex. '18 Engr.—Larcom Randall is attending Boston Institute of Technology this year.

'18 Dent.—Dr. Harold S. Woodruff is practicing in Duluth, Minn., with offices at 312 Central avenue.

Ag. '18—Elsie M. Horton entered the Northwestern Hospital of Minneapolis November tenth as student dietitian.

'18—Sigrid Carlson is teaching mathematics and Latin in Mabel, Minnesota.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Yale and son, Charles Phillip, have moved to Pasadena, California, where they will make their home. Their address is 654 South Madison Avenue. Mrs. Yale was Elizabeth Gale Tryon, H. E. 1917.

Ex. Ag. '18—Warren Christopher is working on the problem of the over-wintering of wheat rust at the University Farm, St. Paul, under the U. S. department of agriculture.

Ag. '18—Irma M. Forbes is dietitian at the Moe Hospital, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Ag. '18—Marie H. Nelson is teaching home economics for the second year at Mabel, Minnesota.

Ag. '18—Grace Oberg is teaching home economics in Center City, Minn.

'18—Walter Pfaender is now with the Albert Dickinson Seed company of Chicago, as seed analyst.

'18—Esther Vig is in the high school at Tower, Minnesota, teaching under Superintendent G. L. Fleming, (1913)

'19—Amanda Johnson is a principal and is teaching English at Mabel, Minnesota.

Dent. '19—Dr. W. L. Medalle is practicing his profession in Buhl, Minnesota.

'19—Ruby Sanderson is teaching history, civics and general science in Mabel, Minnesota.

'19—Eva Valentyne is an instructor in English and Latin in the high school at Hawley, Minn.

'19 Ag.—Mabel Anderson is teaching in the school of agriculture at Morris, Minn.

'19.—Margaret Drum is teaching science at Cokato, Minn.

'19 Med.—Dr. and Mrs. Edgar T. Herrmann are now permanently located in St. Paul after five months in the east. Mrs. Herrmann was formerly Elizabeth A. Claassen, ex. '16. Their home address is 469 Laurel avenue, St. Paul.

'19 Eng.—Fred Klass, J. R. Helmann, and George R. Duncan are all on the student engineering course with the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y.

'19.—Elsa Kruse is teaching history and mathematics at Cokato, Minn.

'19.—Laura Menk is teaching science and mathematics at Paynesville, Minn.

'19 H. E.—Dorothy Newton is home economics teacher at Cokato, Minn.

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## THE GENERAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

### OBJECTS

(1) To promote the welfare of the University by uniting the alumni and former students in its service, and to make the knowledge and good will of the alumni effective for the good of the University and the State.

(2) To cultivate a fraternal spirit among the alumni of all departments and to keep them in touch with the University.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

*Honorary:* Henry F. Nachtrieb, Life

*Ex-Officio:* Charles F. Keyes, President; Caroline M. Crosby, Vice President; Edgar F. Zelle, Treasurer; E. Bird Johnson, Secretary and Executive Officer.

#### Elected by Colleges

##### *Academic—*

William F. Webster, 1920  
Louise Leavenworth Newkirk, 1921

##### *Engineering—*

Not represented

##### *Agricultural College—*

Coates P. Bull, 1920  
Jean Muir Dorsey, 1921

##### *Law—*

Thomas F. Wallace, 1920  
One vacancy

##### *Medicine—*

Robert Earl, 1921  
Soren F. Rees, 1922

##### *School of Agriculture—*

Representative has not qualified

##### *Dental—*

Wm. F. Lasby, 1920  
Rolland R. Jones, 1921

##### *Chemistry—*Not represented.

##### *Mining—*Not represented.

##### *Pharmacy—*

Hugo O. Peterson

##### *Homeopathic—*

Not represented.

##### *Education—*

Erwin S. Hatch, 1921

#### Elected at Large

Arthur W. Selover  
Albert M. Burch  
Elizabeth M. Fish  
Charles L. Greene  
Robert M. Thompson } 1921

Cyrus P. Barnum  
Maurice Dwight Bell  
George D. Head  
Joseph O. Jorgens,  
Robert M. Washburn } 1920

#### Committees

##### *Executive*

Soren P. Rees, Chairman,  
Charles F. Keyes,  
E. Bird Johnson,  
Edgar F. Zelle  
Robert M. Washburn

##### *Alumni Weekly—*

Joseph O. Jorgens, Chairman  
William I. Gray  
Agnes F. Jacques  
John F. Sinclair

##### *Minnesota Union Board—*

Maurice R. Salisbury, Alumni Representative.

##### *Auditing—*

Archibald F. Wagner  
Lewis S. Diamond  
Edward P. Allen

##### *University Grounds and Buildings—*

Harry Franklin Baker, Chairman  
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The President  
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##### *Athletic—*

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John R. Schuknecht  
James Edward O'Brien

##### *Investment—*

Arthur W. Selover  
Thomas F. Wallace  
Edgar F. Zelle

Rachel Beard Thompson, Assistant Secretary

#### Meetings

*Annual Meeting* of the Association, on or about February 18.

*Board of Directors*—The first Tuesday in October, March and May and the second Tuesday in January. The Board also holds a meeting on Alumni Day to which Local Alumni Associations are invited to send delegates.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors is the October meeting at which time officers for the ensuing year are chosen.





Dr. Louis J. Cooke, Basketball Coach, Head of the Men's Department of Physical Education and general all-round good fellow. Dr. Cooke and his basketball team holds the center of the stage at the University now. Basketball was introduced at the University by Dr. Cooke, who has turned out some wonderful teams during the years he has been at the University.

Dr. Cooke is very popular with the men and what he says goes without murmur.

game the score stood 23 to 23—a tie which was shortly after broken by a long shot by Lawler which netted two points. Another point came on a free throw and the scoring was over.

The normal boys had a short pass that proved baffling to the gophers. The team was coached by Chandler, formerly of Wisconsin University and all-Western center, who last year played upon the wonderful quint of the Great Lakes Naval station.

The game was one of the best that could have been offered for the training of the Minnesota team—they had been rather holding River Falls as to easy, after the Wisconsin win over the same team by a score of 33 to 17. They will not be caught napping again this season. Oss was far from up to his usual standard and missed a number of very easy chances at basket.

#### MINNESOTA WINS BY CLOSE SCORE

It was a win but that was all. Minnesota was not quite up to the standard and the River Falls normal boys were unquestionably strong. Five minutes before the close of the

Volume XXII, No. 48, Bulletin of the University of Minnesota, issued by the department of agriculture, September 30, 1919, is an illustrated pamphlet of eleven pages descriptive of five short courses in dairying now being offered at the University.

## Co-Executorships

If for any reason you wish to have some relative or friend assist in carrying out the provisions of your Will, you can appoint him Co-Executor to act with this Trust Company.

We will assume all necessary detail and routine work, acting at all times in thorough accord and harmony with the individual appointed.

We cordially invite you to consult our Officers with regard to this matter.

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## THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

ADVISORY EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

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Editor and Manager,

E. B. JOHNSON.

Subscription: Life, \$35.00; Annual, \$2.50.

Unless subscribers direct a discontinuance it will be assumed that a renewal of subscription is desired.

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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# MINNESOTA

ALUMNI

WEEKLY



Resignation of President Burton  
What's the Matter With Minnesota  
A Worn-Out Joke  
The "Old Grad" Comes Back  
Communications—Fees—Minnesota  
Alumnae Who Are Doing Things

Vol. XIX No. 14

JANUARY 12, 1920



PUBLISHED BY  
THE GENERAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION



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The third of the University's concert series will be given at the University Armory Tuesday evening, January 13th. The Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, and George Meader,

tenor, comprise the evening's program. The Minneapolis Symphony orchestra needs no advertising. George Meader does not need it but he is sure to get it around here, as he is a former student of the law department of the University. He left here twelve years ago to study music in Berlin and for the last ten years has been an opera singer abroad. He returned to America last April and was introduced to the American public for the first time four weeks ago when he sang in New York City and was very enthusiastically received. His appearance Tuesday evening, the 13th, will be his first in Minneapolis since his return to this country.

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# MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

## HAVE YOU TRIED TO HELP?

We have, at various times this year, asked subscribers to the Weekly to do something to secure one new subscriber. We have urged it upon the ground that it would be a kindness to the person whose subscription was secured, and also on the ground that the General Alumni Association needed such support in carrying on its work for the University.

The alumnus who is not a subscriber to the Weekly this year is missing something that no alumnus can afford to miss—the reminiscences of President Northrop.

Will you, who are reading these words, not take this matter to heart and do your best to secure one new subscriber for the current year? The price for the year is \$2 and we can furnish the back numbers so that the subscriber will have a complete file of the Northrop Reminiscences.

It is a small service to ask of the individual—there is not a subscriber to the Weekly who could not secure one such subscriber by a very little exertion—and if it is done you, your friends and the University will profit by the result.

This is a straight-from-the-shoulder proposition.

Will you do your share?

## PRESIDENT BURTON RESIGNS

President Burton has resigned to accept the presidency of the University of Michigan. The announcement came without warning, for we had taken it for granted that the president expected to stay at Minnesota and make this his life job.

It is hardly necessary to say that the unanimous sentiment of the faculty, students and alumni, as well as the people of Minnesota generally, is that they are sorry to have him go.

The regents did everything possible to keep him, but the \$10,000 annual retiring allowance offered him by Michigan, and the Hill Auditorium, one of the finest in the country, won the day for Michigan.

We have known that President Burton felt that he was severely handicapped at Minnesota, by the lack of an auditorium where he could meet the students and faculty and cultivate among them an institutional conscious-

ness and spirit. All this is immediately available at Michigan, and at best, he could not have hoped for equally desirable conditions at Minnesota for five or six years.

We are not blaming the president for listening to a call that promised the quick realization of his fondest hopes and we wish him every success.

Minnesota must choose another president.

We wish that it might prove that some Minnesota alumnus was the man for the place. There are not lacking such men who rank well up in the college world. Whoever may be chosen, however, we hope that the regents will make some sort of contract that will bind the new president to stay at Minnesota long enough to enable him to get acquainted with the University and for the University to become adjusted to him.

Changing administrative heads is a serious matter for a university; even under the most favorable conditions there is bound to be a period of uncertainty and a loss of efficiency during the period of readjustment.

## WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH MINNESOTA?

This question has been asked many times during the past few weeks. The undesirable advertising Minnesota has been receiving has caused the deepest concern on the part of many friends of the institution not in position to know the full facts.

From newspaper reports, and we cannot blame the newspapers, one might think that the University would soon be obliged to go into the hands of a receiver, or to cut the salaries of its faculty, or to close its doors for lack of funds to buy coal and pay the janitors. We have actually read, in so many printed words, that the University was "dead broke." An impression has been created that the really worth-while faculty members were going away and that the University was rapidly degenerating to the rank of a second or third rate institution.

The fact that President Burton has resigned to accept a position bringing him less salary than Minnesota would have been willing to pay him, has been pointed out as convincing evidence that something is wrong with Minnesota.

But is it so?



How many institutions in the country are in better position, in any of these respects, than Minnesota? A few, a very few; but the great majority are no better and many are in worse situation. Men are leaving the teaching profession for business, and are changing about within the profession as calls to better or more congenial positions come to them.

What is the matter with Minnesota?

Nothing more than is common to the teaching profession generally. The State gave every cent that was asked for its support by the board of regents. Rising prices and increased enrollment have made the appropriations inadequate. The State has proved that it has a disposition to grant everything that can be reasonably shown to be needed for the University—why become hysterical as though we had suddenly come face to face with a hopeless situation? It is simply a serious problem we have to meet—not an *impasse*.

There is no university in the country today that faces a future of greater possibilities than Minnesota; any man might well be proud to be chosen to shape that future, and the right man to do it will be found.

The fact that Minnesota is and has been a perennial reservoir of high grade material to which other institutions have turned for presidents, deans and leading members of their faculties, is convincing evidence that nothing serious is the matter with Minnesota.

It is a rash man who would dare to suggest that Minnesota has been robbed of its choicest material. Anyone who knows, knows that this is not so. Minnesota has a strong faculty—look at her men who were called to

aid the government during the war—and if we do not discover our own strong men, regardless of how long they have been at the University, and reward them, someone else will.

Nor must it be forgotten that while others have taken strong Minnesota men, Minnesota has not failed to get strong men when she has gone after them. Dean Allen was taken from Michigan, and was only taken from Minnesota by a call that appealed to his interest in his special field. Dean Lauder W. Jones was recently called from a strong institution. We mention these two because they are very recent acquisitions, not because we would have it understood that they are any more outstanding as examples of the fact we are trying to emphasize than many others.

Some of the strongest men on the University faculty are men who have been members of the faculty for years—many of them staying, because of their loyalty to Minnesota, in the face of more tempting offers elsewhere. They believe in Minnesota and Minnesota believes in them.

What is the matter with Minnesota?

Nothing fundamental.

Minnesota is suffering, just as most of its citizens are suffering, from conditions that are laying heavy burdens upon the whole world. It is suffering also from too many friends who are "damning with faint praise."

The mayor of Chicago has invented a slogan:

"Throw away your hammer and get a horn."

This is a good slogan for the friends of Minnesota.

## "A Worn-Out Joke"

We are quoting from the January number of the "Wisconsin Alumni Magazine" a portion of an article headed "A Worn-out Joke," written by Grant Showerman, Wisconsin, '96. The whole article is well worth reading, and in the two excerpts we are quoting, Mr. Showerman has set forth in a most striking way the injustice of our present faculty salary schedule and the effect of such a policy upon the public rather than upon the man himself. We hope that every reader of the Weekly will read with care what Mr. Showerman has to say.—Editor.

"At five o'clock the other day I overtook two neighbors of mine. One was a carpenter,

on his way home after eight hours of work and under obligations to work no more at his trade that day. The other was an instructor in English, also on the way home after eight hours of work, but about to work four hours more. They were discussing the usual subject.

"Before the war," said the carpenter, "I got thirty-five cents an hour for my work, and it bought me a pound of butter; now I get seventy cents an hour for my work, and it still buys me a pound of butter."

The instructor smiled. "Before the war," said he, "I got thirty-five cents an hour for my work, and it bought me a pound of butter; now I get thirty-eight cents an hour for



my work, and it buys me a pound of oleomargarine."

It may have been due to the recent admission to the educational bar and comparative unfamiliarity with the real inwardness of campus life, but my impressions eighteen or nineteen years ago were that the college professor was still more or less of a joke. Neither liberal arts nor utilitarian professor was taken very seriously by the public, and the liberal arts professor, at least, still cheerfully joined in the time-honored cracks about his own uselessness. He retained a light heart even when the jest went round regarding his poverty. The pretense of starvation was understood to be a branch of academic humor. The professor was really not in so bad a way; if his income did not equal that of the first-rate lawyer or doctor, it did equal that of the fourth-rate, and the time had not yet come when to be seen afoot or wearing last year's clothes made people talk.

We have changed all that. College education has gone a long way from the liberal toward the business ideal, and instruction itself has come to be something in the nature of a business. Before he can be an instructor now, the candidate must have the doctor's degree, and the degree must represent thus—many years and hours and thus—much paper and ink. Both his qualifications and his performances are measured in carefully calculated units. Three years of exceptionally strict and confining work after graduation, always expensive, and frequently attended by hardship and undermining of health, is the least that will make him eligible to the humblest of reputable college positions. And not only this, but the position itself is making new demands. The instructor can no longer presume on the academic shades obscuring the shimmer of his old clothes. His classes are composed of young men and women who read "success" literature and think "success" thoughts, and it will not do for him merely as a matter of business, not to present a "successful" appearance before them and before his departmental superiors. So much of the psychology of salesmanship has penetrated the mind of the academic uncommercial traveler. . . .

. . . Let it not be thought that it is the college professor alone who is here concerned. The public, too, has an interest in these things. I myself am a member of the public, and it is in that character that I am writing; what I have to say now is out of concern more for the University and for society than for any

individual. The war has proved not only that the utilitarian professor was every bit as useful and necessary as he ever claimed to be, but that even the liberal arts professor was neither inert, nor afraid, nor incompetent, nor unadaptable; not to speak of the relation of the teaching profession to what really won the war, namely, the morale of the allied nations. Many a professor has not gone back to his desk. Many a candidate for the instructor's chair will accept employment in other fields. At this moment in our own University important departments are seriously embarrassed; there is a scarcity the country over. Add to this that the influence of example and the merest exercise of reason will turn undergraduates generally from the academic path to ways less strait. While it was perfectly true that not money, but love of the intellectual life, is what recruits the forces of education, there is a limit beyond which really capable men and women can hardly be expected to go in devotion to the life of their choice. That the profession of teaching in general is already suffering impoverishment needs no proof. The better talent is finding a livelihood under conditions less depressing, and mediocrity is flowing in to fill its place. The loss of the public will soon be greater than that of the scholar and teacher. To put it in current industrial terms, the public as consumer will soon be forced to accept an inferior product. This is too bad, because in this case the public is not only the consumer, but such is the predominance of popular control in American education, capitalist and employer as well, and responsible for the product it must consume.

But the public is many-headed. Its eyesight is unsteady, its tastes varied and variable, its will uncertain. It is slow to realize its ills, and slow to apply the remedy. A professor of the first class is replaced by one of the third class; the public sees nothing very dreadful happen and remains undisturbed. As a matter of fact, nothing does happen—immediately. If all professors of the first class were so replaced, the world would still move on as usual,—for a time. If every college and school were discontinued, we should manage—for a time. If every church were closed and every den opened wide, we should notice no change,—but not for long. The body of society has great reserves of strength stored away among its tissues. It could subsist, if necessary, just as the human body can, on scant nourishment, or without nourishment—for a time. But emaciation and anemia would quickly tell the story



of malnutrition and starvation, and fatal disorders ensue.

In these latter years, and especially just now, we are in the period of educational malnutrition that threatens to pass into starvation. We shall soon see the results—we are already seeing them—in the lowered vitality of intellectual life. Civilization differs from barbarism only by reason of education. The tendency toward barbarism bears a constant relation to the neglect of education, whether with the whole people or with the individual.

Are the American people really devoted to education? We must answer that they are devoted but only as a civilized, not as an enlightened, nation. They are devoted if by devotion we mean faithfulness to the ideal of giving every boy and girl the opportunity of an ordinary education as the instrument to ordinary success. But if by devotion is meant the free and open-handed encouragement of the liberal as well as the utilitarian by the main-

tenance of teachers and scholars in conditions ideally favorable to instruction and investigation, they are not devoted. They are not devoted if by devotion we mean faith in the leadings of the intellectual life regardless of immediate and visible utility. Enlightenment exists only when men are content with nothing short of the best means of cultivating the intellectual and spiritual forces of the time. The prevailing unconcern in the face of threatening decadence is proof that men today are content with much less than that.

As for the bonus and the Carnegie Foundation, the latter hardly counts now, if it ever did, and the former is a make-shift. To most teachers who take pride in their occupation, both seem out of keeping with the dignity of a great profession. They would greatly prefer simply to be given their due (which they are not willing to extort) and to be allowed themselves to look after their own welfare."

## The "Old Grad" Comes Back

Curious that a place can seem so familiar and yet so utterly alien, that the stage-setting can be so natural, yet the actors with whom you play your part such total strangers—not only strangers to your sight but strangers to your ken. That's the thing that makes for loneliness, you know—the strangers to your understanding.

But, of course, it's only logical that after ten years' absence there should be almost no familiar faces on the campus. In this sophisticated day and age it is even difficult to spot a student when you see one. For a time the Freshman boys wore green caps and the Freshman girls green bows—but, believe me in the vernacular, those were the only things green about them. Now that they have dispensed with these earmarks—well, is there anything in the world older than a Freshman young woman? Awestruck, I have watched her in her classes—poised, self-possessed, every marcelled wave in its appointed place, every thought nicely balanced on the tip of a ready tongue.

I console myself with the realization that a prof. is still as recognizable as he was in the old days. Once a professor always a professor! His eminence is so unassailably eminent. His indifference to his tailor is so enviably superb. What is a creaseless trouser leg or a

doubtful cuff to a mind permanently laundered and nicely pressed into just the desirable groove of thought?

And of course there are still a few of the old familiar landmarks dotting the place. There's the registrar, not a day older—several days younger, in fact—still slinging epigrams and extemporaneous bon mots; there's the guardian of the post-office, guarding as zealously as ever, with only one or two added wrinkles of his grin growing more irresponsible as his responsibilities increase. Also and not least, there is the guardian of the broom and dust-pan, the keeper of the keys and a few other little things, whose sense of humor has survived over thirty years of presidential ebb and flow, without whom the U of M would no more seem the U of M than heaven would seem heaven without St. Peter at the gates. And there are quite a few old dears with silvered hair and steps as bouyant as their minds. I can't see them without an ache in my throat. Just why, I don't know. But there's something grippingly *gallant* about the determined youngness of their maturity in the midst of this aged assurance of youth.

I had occasion to go over to the women's gym the other day. It's an attractive building, faintly classic in outline and quite new, built along the scheme of the eventual "mall," which by the way is going to be a wonderful



thing if the architect's dream ever comes true; —I'll tell you about it some day.

Obviously harmless, I was allowed to wander about the corridors of the gym at will. Never, in the dark benighted days of our educational gropings, did we revel in such complexities of equipment as I stumbled over here. I blundered into a room that for sheer ingenuity of devices certainly knocked the spots out of any pre-Christian torture room, pictured or storied. I learned afterwards that it was called the orthopedic room—which, when consulted in the dictionary, explained a lot that was Greek at the moment. A youngish woman who took her feet very seriously, interpreted the equipment while I watched several of her disciples make efforts as grave as a conscious drunkard's to walk a straight line. Realizing that it was no place for an unscientific sense of humor, I backed out as gracefully as personal limitations and the conscientious young woman would permit. But, seriously, my dear, it's a big idea in a big direction—this taking the slightly defective physique in its pliable stage and moulding it a little nearer to the Creator's original idea.

Did we have a swimming pool in "our day?" Blest if I can remember! I'm only sure that

I didn't swim, for if I had, my memories of "physical culture" would not have been so painful. At any rate, I'll wager our swimming pool was not of dimensions to make one dimly remindful of pictures of the old Roman baths. Only—the damsels disporting in the pool rather marred the analogy. In place of classic draperies and languid posings, these well camouflaged young "goddesses" plunged whooping into the water attired in suits of the variety approved before the fashionable censor elited the non-essentials. Looking into that torpid pool, which had certainly never known the violet-ray system, it was rather consoling to be pungently assured via the nostrils that the water was really being made safe for democracy.

But it was the shower baths that awoke my envy. I wanted to be down there, one of that shrieking, gasping lot of human porpoises, clad in a turkish towel and a scarlet bath cap. There were sixty separate showers, so regulated that they could be turned on in groups or separately. Talk about the comforts of home! It was more like the comforts of flat life in New York. It made me homesick. Or is that merely a dormant state, which requires but slight joggings to awake? At any rate—write! Pester me!

## Alumnae Who Are "Doing Things"

Generalities are the glittering small change of conversation, dwindling in value as their circulation increases. Some of this loose currency scattered itself in the alumni office the other day, where, it so happened, it could be estimated at its true valuelessness.

"Mighty few Minnesota alumni have done anything worth mentioning in comparison with what the alumni of other colleges have done."

The glitter did not blind us; on the contrary, it enlightened us. It gave us an idea—and we have been told, politely, that we needed ideas. We decided to divest the brass of its dazzle.

"Doing things" is a large and a vague phrase, but its beauty lies in its elasticity. It can be stretched to suit the individual interpretation. The most inelastic interpretation, however, will admit that the women of whom we have given brief sketches below, have done things—distinctive and outstanding, and doubly interesting because they are women's things. Although we have become quite sophisticated

in our acceptance of what women may and can do, we have not yet reached the stage where we take their achievements as wholly for granted as we do the achievements of men. We still underline them with the emphasis of novelty.

*Dr. Cora Sutton Castle.*

Appended to Dr. Cora Sutton Castle's name is a string of letters whose imposingness would have caused a stir of comment a few years ago, but which today draws but the mildest murmurs even from chronic masculine dissenters who never can and never will divorce the modern woman from the New Woman. Dr. Castle received her A. B. from Minnesota in 1905, her M. A. from Columbia, and her Ph.D. from the University of California. In the prime of her abilities, she is a modern club woman of the most attractive type, the type that extends its influence of charm among men as well as women. Convincingly in proof of this is the fact that her husband, Dr. H. E. Castle, a prominent phy-



sician of San Francisco, is her most enthusiastic press agent.

At the recent eighth annual convention of the City Federation of Women's clubs, held in San Francisco, Dr. Castle presided. As president, she heads an organization with an enrollment of seven or eight thousand women, a federation which was formed in May, 1916, for the "purpose of cooperating with the city in any necessary reform, of guarding public interests, and in giving just consideration to

tentially lovely) is drawn back from her forehead and arranged in a severe twist at the crown of her head." Inevitably, she wears unbecoming clothes that conceal her figure—also potentially lovely. It simply takes opportunity, a "Pink Gown," and a sophisticated masseuse (the modern variation of the fairy godmother) to "bring her out." And bringing her out is the up-to-date phrase for the escape of an original soul from its drab hiding place. In Mrs. Ward's story, however, the Prince did



WARD

DICKINSON

SUTTON

its future needs and welfare, of acquiring greater power and efficiency for good, as well as for the creation of a stronger bond between the women's clubs. Its aim is to initiate work; to aid that already initiated, and to establish a good community spirit." A modest enough purpose, in truth! But when one considers that some seven or eight thousand women are at organized work on it, one only wonders why the federation limits its scope within the boundaries of definition!

*Jeanette Baier Ward.*

Mrs. Florence Ward, known to the class of 1906 as Florence Jeanette Baier, has written her first book, "The Singing Heart," a story recalling in many of its reminiscences Mrs. Ward's girlhood days in Minneapolis. In theme it is woven around the age-old Cinderella fancy—as dear to grown-ups as to youngsters, the tale of the little plain stay-at-home in a family of overshadowing Somebodies. You never mistake Cinderella when you meet her, whether in fact or fiction. Inevitably, she is named "Janey." Inevitably, her hair (po-

not have to wait for the fallen slipper or the Pink Gown. He was a most accommodating, satisfactory, and saddeningly mythical masculine who recognized his princess even among the cinders. In Janey's mother, who is a pervading memory of old-fashioned gardens, old-fashioned songs, and old-fashioned honesty, there is a strong reminiscence of "Little Women,"—which is not surprising if one can credit Mrs. Ward with nineteen readings of this classic.

"The Singing Heart" has just come from the publishers. A second book of Mrs. Ward's will appear in June and she is at present working on a third. Those who remember Jeanette Baier will not be surprised that Mrs. Ward's talents have burst into a new limelight. It is not the first time she has broken into print. Of original personality, imaginative and creative, her abilities were recognizable even before her college days. One could not imagine Jeanette Baier as quiescent in any phase of life. As a housekeeper, as a mother, a suffrage worker and a war worker, she consistently carried her capacities along the same



virile plane promised in her active college days.

Mrs. Ward's home is in Batavia, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago. It is said that she had made the little place the setting of her present novel, but Minnesota scenes, incidents, and a few of the characters may be recognized.

*Rhoda Jane Dickinson.*

"Getting into the papers" for a woman used to be a term of dubious meaning. Now it is one of the commonplaces of the news items. The woman may be young or old, a radical of the people or an aristocrat of ancient lineage, American, alien or cosmopolitan. The only question to the lay reader's mind is "What has she done that interests me?"

Rhoda Jane Dickinson, known in 1911 chiefly as a debater of the University of Minnesota, has just "got into the papers" of Great Falls, Montana. The Daily Tribune of that city recently gave a column or so to her appearance at the Congregational State Conference as a ministerial delegate from the First Congregational church of Glasgow, and one of the three at the after-dinner speaking of the occasion. Miss Dickinson's personality as a pastoreess was, of course, logically a subject to be stressed. She did not suffer from the vivid word picture which the newspaper gave of her work at Glasgow where interest in church matters apparently needed prodding. To that task the new pastoreess set herself with such modesty, tact, and energy united that Glasgow is beginning to take notice of its First Congregational church. Though not yet ordained and without the usual theological training, Miss Dickinson appears to find preaching under a license gives the best chances to get help of the other people to fill

her pulpit, now and then. For the first time in years the churches of Glasgow have planned a regular schedule of monthly union Sunday night services. The young people of the Glasgow High School have been drawn into afternoon work at the church. The church has about 75 members, many of them college people, and in bringing in outside helpfulness Miss Dickinson has put a new spirit into her congregation. She once hoped to be a foreign Y. W. secretary, but ill health and financial questions prevented. Next year she will be ordained. She is happy in filling her present post and in working toward that constantly widening future that she sees for women in the pulpit tomorrow.

SUCCESS OF A MINNESOTA WOMAN

"A Prince There Was" which made its initial Minneapolis appearance at the Metropolitan last week, is a George M. Cohan dramatization of Mrs. Clara Thomas Aldrich's novel, "Enchanted Hearts." On the opening night, Monday, January 5th, the house was bought out by the College Women's club, the proceeds to be used for its annual scholarship fund. Boxes and balconies were hung with the University of Minnesota colors, in recognition of Mrs. Aldrich's Alma Mater, and many of the boxes, as well as blocks of seats, were taken by members of the class of 1900, from which Mrs. Aldrich graduated. President Burton made a brief speech of introduction and congratulation, to which Mrs. Aldrich responded in such a characteristic vein of humor and modesty combined that her audience was delighted. The play is a very attractive piece, although popular opinion pretty generally concedes that it does not quite come up to the novel from which it was taken.

## COMMUNICATIONS

### LOGIC AGAINST A RAISE

*To the Alumni Weekly:*

The suggestion of increasing student fees at the University ought to rouse every friend of the University and of the State of Minnesota to protest. We are losing our ideal of the American free public school. It is a crime to sit by idly, while somebody for some inadequate reason, raises the fees bit by bit, until it becomes as difficult, financially, to get advanced educational training in our University, as it is in the privately endowed colleges. That

means that our Alma Mater is only for the wealthy or well-to-do, and a higher education is only for the "upper class." That is reactionary, Prussian. Are the people who suggest this program blind to the present trend of events in the world at large? Some one should jog them, and let them know it is a different world than it was in 1914.

Take notice. In the new Germany, education in science and the applied arts, is made free and open to all. In Soviet Russia the ideal is achieved of absolutely free education in all grades, including university work. Not



only that, entrance requirements are abolished, the theory being that all men and women shall be free to attend the classes and get what they can from the lectures, and that they will not continue to attend unless they feel that they are benefitted. In Yucatan, the ideal of free education is adopted, and no restrictions are permitted. The churches, even, are confiscated, and made to serve as school houses. In the Philippines, the American ideal of the free public school is so real an institution, that in the heavy days from 1914 to 1917, when every economy had to be practiced by the government, the budget for education was actually increased.

Minnesota started free, and was in a mood to give even her poorest sons an equal chance with the children of fortune. Minnesota is my native state. I am profoundly grateful for the generosity of the pioneers who planned so wisely the scheme of free education. Had it not been for them and their high ideal, I could never have had a university education, for I had to earn every dollar of my income, from the age of sixteen on. And there are thousands more like me, who were given a preparation for larger service, because education was free. And now Minnesota drifts serenely *backward* to the old, aristocratic ideal, that education should be only for the wealthy, for the "gentlemen." Shame on Minnesota, a great, wealthy state, able to educate all her sons and daughters, driving a hard bargain with those who most need her aid. Minnesota, of all states, who has not only a population that would gladly support the grand ideal of a free education for all, but whose educational system is endowed by a large share in the richest iron ore deposits on the continent, an endowment greater by far than that of any other university on record,—and some one suggests putting *up* the fees!

Is there no invention left in Minnesota? Is there no thinkable alternative to this one, of penalizing the poor student? Why doesn't someone suggest that the doors be closed, when all the students have been admitted that the appropriation will properly provide for, and put it up to the legislature at once to appropriate funds sufficient for all who apply for the higher education?

Every friend of the common people and of the square deal in Minnesota ought to enter protest. Not only should fees *not* be raised, there should be a demand for the abolition of *all* fees, except perhaps those which are neces-

sary as insurance against loss in the libraries and laboratories. Should the fear arise, of an inundation by students from outside the state, no one could object if such students were charged tuition.

Let us have Minnesota go forward, not backward. Let us have and keep a democratic Alma Mater, not aristocratic. Let us keep the old ideal true of an education according to the need of the student and of the state, not according to the students' ability to pay. Let us have a society based on the ideal of service, not on the railway profiteer's motto of "What the traffic will bear."

(Signed) J. PAUL GOODE, '89.

#### WOULD ELIMINATE FEES

*To the Minnesota Alumni Weekly:*

I am glad to hear a chorus of protests against the increase of entry fees at the University. When I entered the University, about 40 years ago, the so-called "incidental fee" was only five dollars, but it was no doubt as much of a burden to the student who was working his way as the present much larger fee is to the student of limited means at the present time. I could not understand why a state institution for free education of its young men and women should make any charge at all, of that kind, even at that time. Now that the state has become one of the wealthiest in the United States, it must be financially able to fully support the University, without discouraging poor students, by putting their admittance upon a money basis.

Yours truly,

H. H. S. ROWELL.

#### MINNESOTA

To the outsider or stranger, conditions at Minnesota may seem critical and alarming. To the alumni the future is glorious. For fifty years the University has beckoned the people of the State to come. Today they have nearly swamped her. For many, many years she had only one building—"The Old Main." The brick and mortar stage was passed a decade ago with this advantage that there are yet more buildings to be built and the money secure wherewith to build them. For years the legislature was stingy and critical; lately it has been more than generous and the last session gave the University everything she asked. A few faculty members have left, and a few have come from other institutions but the great bulk are Minnesota men, who have



unselfishly stayed in spite of low salaries, discrimination and uncertainty.

During all these years, men and women have gone out from the University to help build up the State and the Northwest in every walk of life. They number today 15,000 and are paying back to the State in service many times the cost of their education.

A father who has earnestly labored under great difficulties to raise his only boy from infancy might as well despair of this child's future because he has outgrown his rompers and can no longer get along with a pint of milk for his meals, as for us to worry about Minnesota. She is simply showing her healthy growth.

SOREN P. REES,  
'95, Med. '97.

#### DEAN WULLING INVITED AWAY

Dean F. J. Wulling, of the college of pharmacy, has been made an attractive offer by a big eastern manufacturing concern. The salary offered would mean twice what he is getting at Minnesota within a period of five years—and still he hesitates.

His final answer will not be given until after the meeting of the Board of Regents this week. We sincerely hope that Dean Wulling may see his way clear to stay with Minnesota. He is needed and he is wanted. His more than twenty years of service have won him a place in the confidence and good will of his profession in Minnesota and of the whole University community. From nothing, he has built up his college to be one of the leading in the country, and his efforts to advance the standards of the profession have been persistent and successful. He has been given every honor that the pharmacists of Minnesota and of the nation could confer upon him and he has borne himself in a way to bring honor to the University in every one of these positions.

We should regret very sincerely his going.

#### THREE RESIGNATIONS

In some way we have previously overlooked mentioning three resignations from the college of agriculture—those of Professors Robert M. Washburn, Frank W. Peck and G. G. Glick, all of them strong men who will be sorely missed by the department and by the University.

Professors Washburn and Glick have resigned to go into business and both have most attractive propositions, though neither gave up

his University work without real regret. However they could not afford to make the State a monthly present of a check for several hundred dollars and that is what they would have been doing had they remained at Minnesota.

Professor Peck has gone into Government work where his special abilities have already indicated that he will be invaluable.

Three strong men have gone from the teaching force of the University. They are all mature men, who are just at their best and whose influence upon the students in their classes was just what is needed, that of mature, capable men upon immature and developing minds being trained for service.

We wish these men the greatest of success in their work. Both Professors Peck and Washburn had been members of the board of directors of the General Alumni association.

#### PROFESSOR JOHN H. GRAY BACK

After nearly three years' absence Professor John H. Gray of the Economics department, is back at the University. During the three years he has been away he has held many positions of great importance and has brought honors to himself and the University in the way in which he has accomplished the tasks which have been assigned him. His work has been with the bureau of valuation of the Interstate Commerce commission and in war work, in which he attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Dr. Gray says he is glad to be back at the University, much as he enjoyed his work during the period of his absence.

It is a fine thing for Minnesota to be able to furnish men for such important service to the government, and it is a finer thing when they make such a record as Dr. Gray has made in his work.

Dr. and Mrs. Gray have taken a house at 229 Fifth avenue southeast.

#### MINNESOTANS IN POLAND

A recent letter from Scharlottie Stewart, (formerly secretary to the University librarian) brings news of a little group of Minnesota men and women who are located in or near Warsaw, Poland. The group includes Miss Stewart, Major H. S. Diehl, American Red Cross commission Poland, 13 Szopana, Warsaw; Dr. A. J. Chesley, Colonel, and Commissioner for Poland; Major Bruce Mohler, director of the Warsaw district and deputy commissioner; Dr. Eklund, director of the southern division of Poland. Major Diehl has



charge of the northern division; Miss Gladys Vaughn, formerly of the laboratory of the State board of health, University campus. All of these people were together for a Thanksgiving dinner in Warsaw and they had a most delightful time. They had hoped that Dr. Plankers and Dr. Hartley might be with them for that occasion but they were delayed and could not make the date.

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#### DR. SUZZALO COMING

Dr. Henry Suzzallo, president of the University of Washington, will speak at a "Teachers' Day" program at the University armory on March 2nd, on "What constitutes expert service in teaching." Dr. Suzzallo has been among those mentioned as a possible successor to President Burton, although his recent announcement from Seattle that his interests were too deeply wrapped up in Washington for even a consideration of candidacy, have rather knocked the rumor on the head, especially as arrangements for the series of lectures which Dr. Suzzallo is to give in Minneapolis at this time, were arranged some months ago. Dr. Suzzallo is well known here as a lecturer and his welcome is a foregone conclusion.

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#### WANT MINNESOTA'S FOOTBALL COACH

Dr. Henry L. Williams has been visiting his son who is a student at Yale University, and later attended the conference of directors of intercollegiate athletics in New York City. Rumor was very busy connecting Dr. Williams' name with that of the coaching staff of the Yale football team, and it was reported that the Yale authorities were ready to go the limit to secure his services.

There has been some little friction in regard to the question of his salary as coach of Minnesota. The board of athletic control voted to increase his salary as coach from \$4,000 to \$5,500. The senate committee on athletics promptly voted to cut the proposed increase in half, making his salary \$4,750. Dr. Williams is already receiving a salary of \$600 a year in connection with the University health service and has a private medical practice in addition.

The senate committee felt that with salaries as they go at the University an increase beyond the point fixed would not be justified and so voted.

#### ON FOOTBALL HONOR ROLL

"Outing" has published its annual roster of football men entitled to place on a national honor roll. The roll is made up by the vote of a number of football coaches who were asked to submit lists of men who, in their judgment, were entitled to such honor.

Dr. Williams was not on the list of coaches asked to make up such lists.

Fifty-two colleges have men on the list and Illinois heads the list with eight men (we wonder why they didn't pick the whole team.) Princeton comes second with six, Yale follows with five and Minnesota is in the next group with four—Lampi, Oss, Ruben and Johnson.

There are 128 names on the list—40 per cent are chosen from eastern teams, 32 per cent from the big ten conference, 15 per cent from the mountain and coast region and 13 per cent from the south.

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#### MINNESOTA WINS FROM NORTHWESTERN

The Minnesota quint won from Northwestern University in the first conference game of the season, Saturday, January 3d. The game was a rough one throughout and was too close for the comfort of the Minnesota rooters. The final score, 19 to 12 in favor of Minnesota, was only secured after a hard and rough battle in which both centers were ruled off for personal fouls. Minnesota's showing was disappointing in that there seemed to be too much of a tendency to star rather than to play a team game.

The Iowa team came Friday night. The final score, Minnesota 21—Iowa 19, was closer than was expected. Iowa has not made a strong showing so far this season, but for a considerable portion of the game the Iowa team led Minnesota. The slightest break of luck in their favor would have cost the game for Minnesota.

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#### APPRECIATION OF C. A. HERRICK

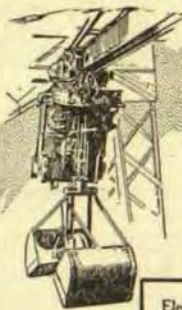
Cyril A. Herrick, instructor in rhetoric, had been absent on sick leave since the late spring. In July his wife, Emily, died leaving four little children. Mr. Herrick spent part of the summer and the early fall at Prescott, Wisconsin, endeavoring to regain his health. Early in November he went to Tucson, Arizona, in the hope that he would recover more quickly in a warmer climate. He died, however, on Saturday, December twenty-seventh.

On December twenty-seventh there passed away Cyril A. Herrick, a brave, sweet spirit

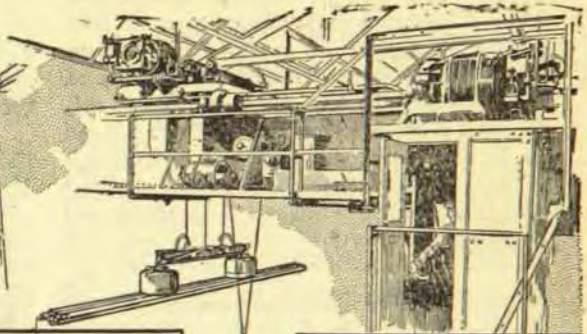




Tower clock wound automatically by one-half horse power motor.



Electric monorail crane for hoisting coal.



Motor-generator set mounted on crane supplying power for lifting magnet.

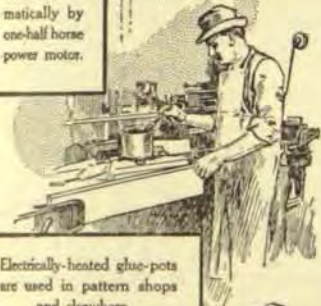
## Electricity— the Master Force in Manufacturing

THE marvels of electricity have revolutionized our manufacturing industries. With belts and pulleys replaced by electric motors operating automatic—almost human—machines, many a slow and tedious process has been eliminated. The factory worker's task of yesterday is made pleasant by his command of this magic power.

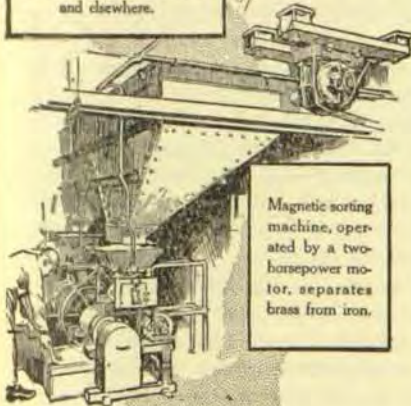
The Crane Company's plant at Chicago—electrical throughout—is a model of industrial efficiency. Its 10,000 horsepower of driving energy is brought by three small wires from a distant power plant. Then electricity drives the machinery which handles the coal for heating, cuts the steel, sifts the sand and sorts the material—in fact does everything from scrubbing the floor to winding the clock.

Such an institution is marvelous—superhuman—made thus by the man-multiplying force of electricity. The General Electric Company has been instrumental in effecting this evolution. First, by developing successful electric generating and transmission apparatus to furnish economically this modern form of power. Secondly, through many years of active co-operation with hundreds of manufacturers, it has mastered the art of applying the use of electrical energy to a multitude of needs. And finally, through branch offices and other distributing channels, its products are made accessible to all.

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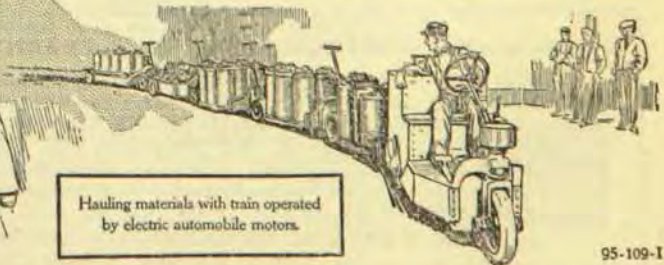
Electrically-heated glue-pots are used in pattern shops and elsewhere.



Magnetic sorting machine, operated by a two-horsepower motor, separates brass from iron.



Machine operated by motor attached to lamp socket—scrubs floors.



Hauling materials with train operated by electric automobile motors.



who had made a long courageous fight for life. The writer had been privileged to come close to him at a time of overwhelming sorrow which had seemed to intensify the nobility of his character. To few men is it given to suffer such grief as fell to Mr. Herrick's lot and to go through it with faith and courage unshaken. His trouble began in the arduous and trying period when the S. A. T. C. was engaging the efforts of University men. Although far from robust, he performed unflinchingly and cheerfully the duties that fell to his lot, and even when the dangerous illness of his wife was causing him deep anxiety, he never faltered. His devotion to Mrs. Herrick during the days when it was evident that both were nearing a physical collapse, and her

own tender regard for him, were beautiful. Mr. Herrick was one of the finest-spirited men I have ever known, and it has been a rare privilege to count him as a friend. The University has need of such men as he.

"Sleep, and if life was bitter to thee, pardon,  
If sweet, give thanks; thou hast no more to  
live;

And to give thanks is good, and to forgive.

\* \* \* \*

Content thee, howsoe'er, whose days are done;  
There lies not any troublous thing before,  
Nor sight nor sound to war against thee more,  
For whom all winds are quiet as the sun,  
All waters as the shore."

C. A. SAVAGE.

## OF GENERAL INTEREST

Professor Emeritus T. L. Haecker travelled through California during the fall and is spending the winter in Seattle with his daughter, Mrs. Barbara H. Bartlett, formerly a student in the University of Minnesota and now assistant professor in charge of the department of nursing and public health in the University of Washington.

The total registration, at the opening of the University's winter quarter, is lower than at the opening of the fall quarter, the registrar's statistics show. Three hundred new students are added where four hundred and fifty have dropped out for financial and scholastic reasons. The total enrollment in the University at the present time is about 7,000. At the beginning of the fall quarter it was 7,198.

At the banquet of the University Law School, to be held in the Minnesota Union on the evening of January 24th, the principal speakers will be Chief Justice Carter of the Illinois Supreme Court, Governor J. A. A. Burnquist, and President M. L. Burton. Invitations have been issued to all members of the Minnesota Supreme court and to many

members of the District court. It is expected that many attorneys, alumni of the Law school who are now practicing in the Twin Cities, will be present. W. R. Vance, dean of the Law department, will act as toastmaster.

Professor C. H. Eckles, head of the dairy division of the Agricultural College, has been made chairman of the National dairy council committee, to bring the International dairy congress, of 1922, to the United States. All previous sessions have been held in Europe. The committee will be composed of representatives from prominent agricultural colleges throughout the states.

At the meeting of the Administrative Committee of the senate held Tuesday morning, January 6, the budget for 1920-21 was the main subject of discussion. Plans were projected for increasing the general reserve fund to \$30,000, a sum practically double that of last year. This step is obviously the outcome of the recent situation which caused the raise in tuition fees; it indicates that the University authorities intend to take every precaution against a repetition of such a predicament. The pro-

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posed sum would enable the University to meet any emergency arising from another large increase in registration. One of the minor decisions of interest to the faculty was that of exempting teachers from store house charges after July 1st.

The Western Conference Alumni Association in Pittsburgh (the Big Ten) a federation of the Pittsburgh alumni association of Chicago, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Northwestern, Ohio State, Purdue, and Wisconsin, gave a smoker at the University Club on Saturday night, Jan 10, at 8 o'clock. "Informal" was the pass-word. Short speeches, music, songs, and yells (please note the differentiation) and a jazz orchestra, made the evening a decided success. J. M. Fetherston, secretary, and L. J. Lind, chairman, had the affair in charge.

Blank ballots for the new University president were circulated throughout the faculty on the personal initiative of John J. B. Morgan, assistant professor of psychology, "in order to give the faculty an opportunity to express their choice." It is stated by Mr. Morgan that the results will be treated confidentially and sent to the members of the Board of Regents and will be made public only at their discretion. "The Board of Regents can act more wisely if they have the opinion of a mature body of men who are individually vitally concerned in the selection," says Mr. Morgan. "This vote is prompted by no partisan or other ulterior motives; it is a straightforward attempt to apply the principles of University democracy." It seems that Mr. Morgan's "initiative" has jolted the faculty equilibrium a bit, and some of the University professors are asking each other the inevitable cautious question: "What is back of it?"

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## THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

ADVISORY EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

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William I. Gray, Agnes F. Jaques, Stanley B. Houck, John F. Sinclair

Editor and Manager,

E. B. JOHNSON.

Subscription: Life, \$25.00; Annual, \$2.50.

Unless subscribers direct a discontinuance it will be assumed that a renewal of subscription is desired.

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.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE IN MINNEAPOLIS AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.



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# MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY



Board of Directors' Meeting  
The "Old Grad" Comes Back  
Alumnae Who Are Doing Things  
A Professor's Wife's Story

Vol. XIX No. 15

JANUARY 19, 1920



PUBLISHED BY  
THE GENERAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION



## **"That Intangible Something"**

[WE PRINT THE WEEKLY]

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# MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

## THE UNIVERSITY DEFICIT

The deficit for the current fiscal year, which ends June 30th, is estimated by the comptroller at \$36,197.48. This is a big saving from figures previously announced and means that many requests for funds have been refused by the Regents.

## TO LOOK FOR NEW SECRETARY

President Charles F. Keyes has named the committee he was authorized to appoint to investigate and recommend a candidate or candidates for secretary of the General Alumni association, to succeed the present incumbent, resigned. By the provisions of the resolution Mr. Keyes is a member of the committee. He has named Directors Thomas F. Wallace, chairman, Soren P. Rees, Elizabeth Fish and Edgar F. Zelle as his associates upon the committee.

## TO SELECT A NEW PRESIDENT

President Snyder of the Board of Regents has appointed a committee of five members of the board to nominate a candidate to succeed President Burton. The announcement has been made that Minnesota men will be given first consideration. The membership of the committee includes Regents Snyder, Burnquist, Glotfelter, Butler, McConnell.

## RESIGNATION OF MRS. LADD.

The resignation of Acting Dean of Women, Mrs. Jessie S. Ladd will be regretted by every alumna (and every alumnus, too) who knows her and who has learned to love her during the years she has been connected with the special care of the young women of the University. We do not know why she resigned but we do know that she will be sorely missed.

## "MINNESOTA WEEK"

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, of this week, are set for "Minnesota Week," which hereafter will be an annual institution on the campus, to be held each October. David Bronson, acting for the All-University council, is chairman of the committee in charge of plans. Minnesota Week is inaugurated for the purpose of "crystalizing college spirit." Three convocations are planned for each of the three days, with President Burton making the chief

address each day, the first Wednesday at 4:30 P. M., the second Thursday morning at 11:30, the third Friday afternoon at 4:30. All three convocations will be held in the Armory.

## DR. VINCENT COMING

Dr. George E. Vincent, former president of the University of Minnesota, and now head of the Rockefeller foundation, New York, is expected in Minneapolis on February 10th. He will be the guest of honor at a reception to be given by President and Mrs. M. L. Burton on the afternoon of that day. Wednesday evening the Cosmopolitan Club will give a dinner in Dr. Vincent's honor, and on the Thursday morning following Dr. Vincent will be the speaker at the University convocation.

## APPEARED BEFORE THE BOARD OF REGENTS

Dr. Soren P. Rees, W. F. Webster and W. F. Kunze appeared before the Board of Regents at the last meeting of the Board, and presented a formal communication dealing with the question of free tuition and argued for a return to the original policy of the State regarding free tuition for the University. Next week we shall print the letter and a fuller statement of the points made by members of the committee in their verbal presentation of the case.

## THE ANNUAL MEETING

Owing to an unfortunate combination of circumstances, it has not been possible, until today, to fix definitely the date for the annual meeting.

The meeting will be held at Donaldson's and the program will be a discussion of live University problems—Dr. Folwell, President Burton, Professor Nachtrieb, Harry Franklin Baker and, it is hoped, O. E. Hammer of Rochester, will make short snappy speeches. Possibly President Vincent may be present and speak.

The date will be February 12th, six o'clock p. m.

## THANKS 1900

Dear E. B. J.—If you think the "WEEKLY" can hold all of the appreciation I feel of the support of the Nineteen-hundreds on the opening night of the dramatization of my novel, I



wish you would put in the biggest thank-you the pages will hold. (To forgather in my honor after twenty years—with flowers and all the fixin's—it's too much. My throat is choky)

CLARA THOMAS ALDRICH.

#### A SURVEY TO BE MADE

The Board of Regents, at the meeting held last Thursday, voted to make a survey of the State's educational facilities with special emphasis upon the needs of the University. The committee appointed by the regents is headed by Dean Coffman, of the college of education; he will be assisted by President Burton, J. M. McConnell, state superintendent of education, and Deans Thatcher, agriculture; Vance, Law; Johnson, academic college; Lyon, medicine, and Jones, engineering and chemistry.

Among the specific subjects suggested for committee study, are:

What may be considered the probable growth of the institution in the next few years?

What extensions of grounds and buildings may be required to meet that growth?

Should the situation be relieved by adoption of junior college idea?

Should the branch agricultural schools, such as Crookston and Morris, be multiplied?

Should certain technical work, now done at the University be given in junior colleges and high schools? Should there be given short courses in engineering and chemistry?

Are the professional courses, especially in medicine, too long? Do they result in graduates losing a large amount of time?

May not the requirements for higher mathematics and other subjects be eliminated for preparation for medical degree?

What internal administrative adjustments may be made to increase the amount of instruction in the university and school system as a whole?

We are very glad that this is to be done and we hope that the committee will go into the matter so thoroughly that its report will bear evidence upon its face that the investigation has been thorough and impartial. We have no doubt that such will be the case.

The investigation is in the hands of men who are in position to know much from personal experience at the University; the committee has power to employ experts and make investigations that shall be thorough, but approached from a sympathetic and intelligent standpoint, not antagonistic and carpingly critical.

#### PRESIDENT BURTON'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION

President Burton's letter of resignation was read to the Regents at the meeting held last week at the University.

"My dear President Snyder:

"In accordance with my message to you on Dec. 29, 1919, I am writing to say that I have decided to accept the call to the presidency of the University of Michigan. I reached this conclusion only after the most careful consideration of all of the principles and interests involved.

"I desire, therefore, at this time, officially to present my resignation as president of the University of Minnesota to take effect at the close of the current fiscal year on June 30, 1920.

"It is with great reluctance that I anticipate the severing of my official relationship here. The board of regents has done everything in its power to make my work delightful and stimulating. I have never been conscious of any strain (other than is inevitably involved in the duties of the president of a large university) in my dealings with the students, the faculty, the deans and other administrative officers, the alumni, the regents or the legislature.

"I have taken this important step for two reasons: First, the distinct advance in income is significant to me, both from a personal and a professional point of view; second, I am convinced that the type of service which I shall be called upon to render at Michigan will utilize fully whatever capacities and abilities I may have for my chosen work.

"Believe me, sir, with high esteem,

Very sincerely yours,

—"M. L. BURTON."

In accepting the resignation the regents made the following statement:

"Voted: That the resignation of President Burton be accepted, to take effect June 30, 1920; that the board sincerely regrets the loss of President Burton; that the relations existing between him and the board have always been characterized by mutual confidence, trust and uninterrupted harmony of action; that while the board is of the opinion that no university offers to its president a greater opportunity to render and achieve lasting distinction than Minnesota; still it wishes him success and honor in his new sphere of action in Michigan."



## THE VOTE ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The results of the Peace Treaty referendum have now become pretty generally known thru the newspapers. The ballot, as it was voted on, was in the following form:

Proposition I.—I favor the ratification of the League and Treaty without amendments or reservations.

Proposition II.—I am opposed to the ratification of the League and the Treaty in any form.

Proposition III.—I am in favor of the ratification of the Treaty and the League, but only with the specific reservations as voted by the majority of the Senate.

Proposition IV.—I favor any compromise on the reservations which will make possible immediate ratification of the Treaty and the League.

Proposition V.—I favor the Government proceeding to make peace with Germany at once and leaving the question of a League of Nations to be settled afterwards.

Proposition VI.—I favor a compromise on the reservations of such a character as will avoid the danger of defeating ratification while still making clear that America can only be involved in war by a declaration of Congress, that domestic questions and the Monroe Doctrine are entirely outside of the jurisdiction of the League, that plural votes of any member are all disqualified in the event of a dispute wherein we are disqualified from voting, and that on deciding to withdraw we are to be the judge of whether our obligations have been met.

The returns of the referendum vote at Minnesota were:

Proposition 1.....	547
Proposition 2 .....	129
Proposition 3 .....	791
Proposition 4 .....	495
Proposition 5 .....	631
Proposition 6 .....	1,419
<hr/>	
Total .....	4,012

Unfortunately the significance of the sixth choice was lost through a last-minute telegraphed advice from the New York committee to drop the last two propositions from the ballot, advice received too late to affect the voting. It is the consensus of opinion that had the last two propositions been dropped, the vote would have favored overwhelmingly the fourth. The winning proposition is mainly a

development of the fourth. Its popularity is believed to be due chiefly to the specific mention that Congress should have sole power to declare war, that the Monroe doctrine should be preserved, that the United States should be the sole judge of its obligations in the event of withdrawal. These conclusions show a logical outcome of the discussions and debates held on the campus just previous to the taking of the vote, especially to the debate in the law auditorium Monday afternoon, the 12th, between Dean Vance of the Law School, and Professor Henry J. Fletcher, of the Law School. The referendum vote was taken at the suggestion of Senators Lodge and Hitchcock to sound the sentiment of the students and faculty of 700 colleges throughout the United States. Professor Fletcher rather deprecated the value of the University debate on the treaty because of his belief that such college and university votes will have no effect whatsoever on the outcome. The chief impression gained from Dean Vance's "narrative" was that the treaty, as a contract, was essentially harmless.

### *Result of the National Vote.*

There were 139,788 votes cast by college men in the country; a very small fraction of the actual attendance at the institutions taking part in the balloting. For ratification without reservations—48,232; opposed to league and treaty in any form—13,933; for the Lodge reservations—27,970; for compromise between the Lodge and Democratic reservations—49,653. The total vote for ratification of the treaty and league without reservations 34.5 per cent as against 65.5 per cent either against the league as a whole or ratification without reservations.

The General Extension division of the University of Minnesota will give its seventh annual merchants' short course from January 26th-30th, 1920. The course will be conducted on much the same lines as heretofore but with more concentration on the subjects of salesmanship and business building, advertising, analysis of merchandise, store policies, and income tax problems. During the afternoon sessions the classes will be divided into sections for the purpose of studying particular lines of merchandise. The course will be held in the main engineering building on the University campus. A partial list of the instructors and lecturers and a tentative program of the course may be secured from the general extension division of the University.



## COMMUNICATIONS

*Editor Alumni Weekly:*

Sir: It has been said by persons having means of knowing that previous to the recent ballot on the League of Nations, when students and faculty members were trying to decide how they ought to vote, there was at the University of Minnesota a marked difference between men and women as respects interest in the subject and willingness to make a serious effort to reach an intelligent conclusion—very many young women refusing to take it seriously. If this be correct, it might not be wholly unprofitable for some inquiring person to issue a questionnaire something like this:

1—If the League of Nations is not in your opinion of sufficient magnitude and importance to excite the interest of a young woman who is soon to be invested with the responsibilities of the ballot, please indicate some question which you think would be.

2—If a young woman could not reasonably be expected to care for such matters while in college, when, in your opinion, would be a good time for her to begin?

Incidentally other valuable data might be collected. The information elicited,—if not

useful to the Board of Regents,—might at least serve to emphasize to the women of the state the very great importance of spreading in every possible way a knowledge of the great affairs in respect to which women are so soon to assume equal responsibility with men.

A like questionnaire might with propriety be issued to the men students, since it appears that out of the 7,500 of both sexes enrolled, only about 3,500, or less than half, voted,—although it may fairly be doubted whether a youth to whom this problem, involving so deeply the hopes of the world, makes no appeal, would rise to the most seductively worded questions. Perhaps one of the questions submitted might be, "Should a college boy think?"

The deadlock between the President and the Senate may be broken at any time by mutual concessions; but if not, nothing can prevent the question from being taken before the people at the next election. At this election women and men may be voting side by side throughout the country. Such a spectacle of democracy in action will be most inspiring. Will the voters be fit for it?

HENRY J. FLETCHER.

January 16, 1920.

## Board of Directors' Meeting

The Board of Directors of the General Alumni Association held its regular January meeting at the office of the Association, Tuesday evening, January 13th. There were present Directors Keyes, Dorsey, Fish, Rees, Selover, Wallace, Lasby, Jones, Thompson, Johnson, Jorgens, Burch, Zelle, Earl, Head, Hatch.

A portion of the minutes of the previous meeting were read, corrected and approved—the minutes were printed in a previous issue of the Weekly.

The committee on annual meeting reported through Dr. Rees that it had found it necessary to change the date of the annual meeting to Friday, February 13th, this being the only date, approaching the usual date for the annual meeting, when a place for holding the meeting was available.

The change was authorized by the Board.

This committee also reported that it was the purpose to make the annual meeting a discussion of live University topics, such as the return to the original idea of free education in the non-professional colleges, A University

auditorium, the building program, the University campus, and the junior college.

The secretary brought up the matter of the annual report of the Board of Directors and it was voted that the secretary prepare this report and submit it to the executive committee. That when this committee has passed upon the report and approved it, the report should be submitted to the individual members of the board and if a member of the board demands a meeting of the board to consider and pass upon the report, such a meeting shall be called for that purpose; otherwise the report shall be considered approved by the Board.

The alumni auditing committee made report as follows:

### *Report of Auditing Committee.*

To the Board of Directors of the General Alumni Association.

Your auditing committee for the year ended July 31, 1919, has considered the annual statements of both the General Alumni Association and the Minnesota Alumni Association as pre-



sented in the reports of Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co. As to the mathematical accuracy of these statements, we accept the auditors' reports as conclusive.

In regard to the Minnesota Alumni Association we are pleased to note that the Life Membership Fund has increased \$954.00 during the current year.

The auditors report shows \$28,800.00 of investments made by the Minnesota Alumni Association. We assume these investments have been made in accordance with constitutional provisions but recommend that the investment committee make annually a written report to the Board of Directors covering such investments and the renewal thereof.

The loan, of some years standing, from the Minnesota Alumni Association, to the General Alumni Association, of which \$1,500.00 remains unpaid, although expedient at the time and made prior to the adoption of the present constitution, is inconsistent therewith; and your committee recommends that the Board of Directors arrange for its liquidation in stated amounts at stated intervals and that hereafter Life Membership Funds be kept separate from current operating accounts.

Your committee finds that of the \$375.00 in notes given the Association as evidence of pledges, the Ellsworth note of \$100.00 is long past due, and we recommend that this note be collected or charged off.

Your committee feels that it would be remiss in its duty if it failed at this time to call the attention of the Association to the fact that, according to the auditors' report, the General Alumni Association's liabilities exceed its assets by \$1,146.62. In view of such condition, we suggest that steps be taken to adopt a definite financial policy to cover this situation.

It appears that no audit has been made by the chartered accountants covering the accounts of the Alumni Weekly, the net contributions from which form a considerable part of the income of the General Alumni Association. We recommend, therefore, that the Board of Directors cause such an audit to be made for the year ended July 31, 1919, and annually thereafter. Your committee suggests that hereafter the financial records and books of account of the Weekly be combined with those of the General Alumni Association.

In conclusion your committee respectfully submits the above suggestions with the hope

that they will prove of constructive assistance to the Association.

Respectfully submitted,  
A. F. WAGNER,  
LEWIS S. DIAMOND,  
E. P. ALLEN.

It was voted to accept this report and publish it in the Weekly together with an explanation of certain points to be made by the President and Secretary.

#### *Explanation.*

There are four points made in this report which may possibly be misunderstood and which the members of the board felt should be called to the attention of the alumni.

First—The statement regarding the debt of the General Alumni Association to the Minnesota Alumni Association. A full statement of this matter was submitted to the Association several years ago at the annual meeting and the action of the board as reported at that time was approved by the Association. It is also to be noted that this debt has been decreased from about \$3,400 to an even \$1,500 and that the Board of Directors has been definitely committed to the action, recommended by the committee, for several years—the debt having been already reduced more than one-half.

Second—The statement concerning the item \$1,146.62 deficit, is liable to be misconstrued. This item is the \$1,500 item due the Minnesota Alumni Association less certain credits such as cash and inventory.

This is not a deficit in current expense—every bill owed by the Association has been paid—the only thing owed by the Association is the \$1,500 note.

To offset this item there was due the Association, July 31st, the date of the statement, about two thousand dollars, partly due on Weekly subscriptions and partly on delayed life membership account which includes several hundred dollars available for current expense. The general inventory, which has been reduced systematically for several years past (on recommendation of a previous auditing committee) would also have gone far to wipe out this bookkeeping deficit.

Moreover, the Minnesota Alumni Association held in trust for the General Alumni Association, on that date something over \$30,000.

The Minnesota Alumni Weekly, which is producing considerably more than half of the annual income of the Association is also not included in the inventory. At a merely nomi-



nal valuation this item alone would turn the deficit into a credit balance.

Third—In regard to the audit of the Minnesota Alumni Weekly accounts, these accounts have been passed upon by the chartered accountants, all vouchers for payments made in behalf of the Weekly being submitted to them, the net total receipts only being taken over into the General Alumni Association accounts.

Fourth—The recommendation that the life membership fund be kept separate from the current operating account, does not signify since this practice has been followed from the beginning. The accounts are even kept in different banks—one in the name of the Gen-

eral Alumni Association and the other in the name of the Minnesota Alumni Association.

#### *Discussion of the Secretaryship.*

The major portion of the meeting was taken up with a discussion of the problem of finding some alumnus for secretary of the General Alumni Association. A number of individuals were mentioned and the president announced that he would appoint the committee, authorized at the previous meeting, to investigate and recommend a candidate or candidates for the place.

Meeting adjourned.

E. B. JOHNSON, Secretary.

## The "Old Grad" Comes Back

You're a nice old thing, m'dear—if you do think I ought to be muzzled. You make a sort of human reservoir for the overflow, and heaven knows a fellow has to break loose *somewhere*. That casts you for a somewhat phlegmatic role, I realize, while I have all the fun—but any time you get bored, or tired of hearing "Minnesota" exclusively, you have only to say the word. The U is my life, just now, and every day I have reason to reflect on how much deeper and broader is its scope of interest than in the days when you and I interpreted its possibilities in terms of "rushing," "pledged," "popularity," and "cuts," while the incidental Pursuit of Knowledge was symbolized by P. G. and E. Doesn't it seem incredible that one's viewpoint can change so tremendously in a few short years? Do you remember when we used to pick out the biggest lecture courses we could find in the curriculum so that we could cut with impunity? And here I am, now, squeezing out of a crowded day, an hour here and an hour there to hear this or that professor lecture on "Sources of Pleasure in Painting," or "The Bible as Literature," absorbing it through every pore, trying to stuff up the crannies in the appalling chasms of my ignorance; and there are you, cramming culture down your throat in junks. If we, as sophomores or juniors (for I don't hold the freshman age accountable) could only project our mentalities into but the minutest fraction of the future, so that for a second they became invested with the insight of maturity, what a different conquest we might make of our four years in college. It gives

you to pause and reflect on the merits of the idea Dr. Folwell and President Burton are discussing—that of making the freshmen and sophomore college years a "junior college," and starting the University work with the Junior year.

Of course you have heard that President Burton is leaving us soon to take the presidency of the University of Michigan. The Extension division of the University ought to issue a pamphlet No. 'Steen-thousand on "Minnesota as a Stepping Stone." No, seriously, everyone around here feels mighty badly about his going. He has made himself a distinct light in the University firmament,—a pity that it must be so meteoric as to be but a memory in a few years. Somehow, we had looked upon him as peculiarly ours, and I think he unconsciously helped us to feel that way.

There is a story which has been very popular around these parts and which I must tell you—with all the time-honored "trimmin's:" Years ago, before the days of peace-at-a-price and of presidential kings, there lived a little boy (I suppose he ought to be a "ragged" or a "tattered" little boy—but I'm perfectly sure he wasn't; he couldn't possibly have been) who sold papers on the streets of Minneapolis. Morning and evening he staggered under a load of papers bigger than—no, it couldn't have been bigger than he, because he was a pretty big little boy. But bigger than his burden and almost bigger than he, was the burden of his ambition—if an ambition could be a burden. Let's call it a star. That ambition was to be President of the University of Min-



nesota. Long after he had dropped his burden, he followed his star—on into the years of change and progressing successes, and one day—well, he couldn't reach his star, exactly, because of the peculiarly tantalizing quality of stars—but he became president of the University of Minnesota.

Can't you imagine the appeal of that story, to the students, all the more appealing because it's a true story? And, by Jinks, I'm not at all sure the grown-ups haven't liked it just as well as the kids. Only we have to write our own finis: The star, nameless, still beckons, but it

no longer hangs over Bethlehem of Minnesota!

What I do hate to think of is that pig of a Michigan, chortling in its sleeve. They have certainly pulled a victory over Minnesota to more than offset any past or future defeats on the gridiron. By the way, I wonder how President Burton will *feel*, really deep down in his shoes, when he sits on the Michigan side of the bleachers next fall? I'll make a bet he forgets and cheers for Minnesota in the midst of a deadly hush on the Michigan stand.

## Alumnae Who Are "Doing Things"

### AN ALUMNA WHO IS "DOING THINGS"

The medical social service worker is comparatively new in the social service field. She is about as closely related to the one-time popular conception of the social worker—a ministering angel running about town with a basket on her arm and a halo around her poke bonnet, as the cousin in New York City is related to the cousin from Oshkosh, Wisconsin,—which is no reflection on Oshkosh, either!

Marion A. Tebbetts, who is director of the University hospital social service department, graduated from the academic department of the University in 1910. There was no department of sociology at that time, so Miss Tebbetts, whose inclinations even then were toward social service, took courses most nearly approximating her wants, such as economics, psychology, and elementary medicine. During the years intervening between her graduation from the University of Minnesota and her appointment as director of the University social service department, she followed with a precision not usually credited the feminine intellect, her logical bent. It took her into Pillsbury Settlement House in Minneapolis, into the Associated Charities,—which Miss Tebbetts thinks is the best possible medium for case work available in the city, to Omaha as a Red Cross volunteer at the time of the Omaha disaster, then to New York for a course in the Russell Sage Foundation, and finally back here at the invitation of Dr. Baldwin, head of the Elliott Memorial hospital, and under appointment as director of the hospital's social service department.

Miss Tebbetts tells rather an amusing story of her first interview with Doctor Baldwin,

Dean Lyon and Dr. Beard, all of the medical faculty. She was asked to outline, of necessity somewhat impressionistically—as the social service department was then but a name, a desk and a telephone—her idea of the future functionings of the department. She says she remembers giving a very distinct outline of her pet dream of the alliance between the social and medical aspects of the work, her emphasis on the connection with doctors and patients, but she hadn't the slightest premonition of the student work that would develop, the affiliations that would crop out. She tells of Dean Lyon's searching eye as he asked: "What is your intention? To get in and do some of the work yourself or just to supervise?" Before Miss Tebbetts rose the picture of her office—a desk and a telephone in a niche in the wall, her "staff" consisting of Miss Tebbetts, director, Miss Tebbetts, secretary, Miss Tebbetts, social service worker. She said, gravely—"I rather imagine I shall do *some* of the work myself."

Miss Tebbetts said, "I'll give you a story about the department, but not about myself,—the work is the interesting thing." She honestly deprecates the importance of her part in the creation of this social-medical service department. Yet it is undeniably becoming one of the outstanding agencies in the country, in spite of its limitations in funds and equipment. Miss Tebbetts credits its success to the co-operation among the workers and in inspiration of their interest and enthusiasm. Yet between the lines, one reads—that co-operation never exists without a tactful moving spirit, and that inspiration is negative without a forceful personality to fire it.

The service, which combines medically and socially trained workers—sometimes more the



nurse than the social helper, sometimes more the welfare worker than the nurse, and in one or two groups, the combination of both, exists for the benefit of the doctors in promoting the care of patients. The worker in the maternity department is a nurse, primarily, the worker in nervous cases is first and foremost qualified for social service, confessing to but a smattering of medical knowledge. The psychology of combining social with medical service is apparent. Take a nervous case for instance. The physician has difficulty in tracing the origin of trouble; the social service worker goes into the home and finds conditions undoubtedly contributory. Or take the heart clinic group. A worker goes into the school and may find that the small boy with heart disturbance climbs three flights of stairs to his class room. She arranges it so that he can get all his work on the first floor. Such aid in tracing physiologic or psychologic problems to their source is invaluable to the busy doctor. Miss Tebbets' ideal is a nice balance of socially trained and medically trained workers.

Miss Tebbets admitted that perhaps the discussion was a trifle premature, but she hopes to work out, eventually, an affiliation with the department of home economics, by which, with

the approval of Miss Weigley, a supervising dietitian can be placed on the social service department's budget. A trained dietitian would be of invaluable aid in the care of diabetics and nephritics. Miss Tebbets' work at present deals of necessity more with the dispensary than the hospital proper. Last year there were 15,224 cases in the dispensary and 66,063 visits; in the hospital there were 2,265 patients.

One of the big functions of the department is its co-operative work with the fifty-seven social agencies now existing in the city. The University's alliance of the medical and social elements injects something quite new into the interpretation of city social service cases, the two factors acting interchangeably upon each other. The harmony of viewpoints arising from the two once differentiated angles of philanthropic work is an achievement and is proving invaluable to city agencies. Consequently Miss Tebbets' department is constantly appealed to, and the answer to such appeals has become no small part of her work.

The social service of the University hospital differs from that of other cities in this primary essential: it uses service as the unit; it handles the work by types rather than by artificial groups.

## The Professor's Wife

(The following article was taken from the January first number of the "Cornell Alumni News." It was written by the wife of one of the most prominent members of the Cornell University faculty. We offer no excuse for reprinting it—it is its own justification.—Editor.)

"Yes, the professor's wife loves the academic atmosphere—even as he—but it does not pay the bills. It is hard to believe that the dream of higher salaries for college teachers may at last come true. It is such an old dream to us. We have dreamed it for twenty years. But each month we awake to face the realities of butcher's and baker's and candlestick-maker's bills that threaten to force us to pour all the professor's salary down the red lane with little left for the higher life we understand so well in theory.

Twenty years ago it was not so bad. We had learned to sacrifice the luxuries enjoyed by men in other fields, men who had had a training equivalent to that of our husbands. We were resigned to a special philosophy for pro-

fessors' families, namely that any sacrifice is worth while that makes it possible to live in the midst of the youth that we love to watch develop through four years, and that we love to give our blessing as it sets forth for the conquest of the world.

In those days it was only a question of the sacrifice of luxuries. We had to console our children with explanations they little appreciated but accepted with child-like resignation—of why they could not have ponies like the merchant's children next door; why we could not go to the seashore more than once in several years while the lawyer's and the architect's families across the street went every year; why the electrical engineer's daughter could give a party any time with a six-piece orchestra and a caterer.

And so while luxuries were unknown there were still a few comforts possible for the professor's family of twenty years ago. They could still have turkey at Thanksgiving, books, pictures and tailor-made suits for the professor, a maid for general housework, tickets for the theatre and concert, give social affairs for



the students, and take the family out of town for an occasional holiday.

But ten years ago, when the cost of living had reached a peak almost out of sight of the professor's income, the resourceful wives of the Cornell professors decided to study and work in the hope of increasing their husbands' salaries indirectly by increasing their buying power. Toward that end the Campus Club of professors' wives was organized into committees for cooperative buying. These committees assembled the individually small orders of the professors' families as a collective order on which it was possible to get concessions in price; they conducted a Thanksgiving turkey sale, saving enough on the cost of the turkeys to pay for vegetables, plum pudding and cranberry sauce, and making it possible for professors' wives, who had been consoling their families at Thanksgiving with mock-duck, to serve the traditional bird. They also helped open a public market where producer and consumer might divide the middleman's costs of profits. Thus a considerable amount was indirectly added to the salaries of the Cornell professors. A cooperative store was under favorable consideration when the war came and swept thoughts of self-preservation out of the minds of the professors' wives.

But the war brought rising prices that more than counteracted the work the women had started in their determination to increase the buying power of the professor's dollar. This meant a retrenchment policy in faculty families such as college students and the public will never know unless we admit them behind the scenes.

We've been too proud to show the world what is behind the scenes in the professor's home of to-day. And besides, such exposure would have been futile until now when at last everybody seems to know what we have always known—that the professor's wage must go up unless his quality is to go down; and that young men entering the faculties must take the vow of poverty and celibacy or adopt the policy of the bankrupt aristocracy of Europe in search of wealth rather than love in marriage.

To-day in the homes of the professors who are not privately endowed, it is not merely the luxuries and the comforts that must be sacrificed. It is what have become necessities to a faculty home that counts in student life. Many of the professors' wives have been their husbands' friends in college and mean as much

to the development of character in the students, through meeting them socially, as the professors mean to the intellectual development of these students in the classroom and laboratory. But nowadays, the faculty wife has little time or strength to play the part of hostess and friend to her husband's students. If they entertain, she must prepare the house and cook and serve the food, working until her student guests ring the door bell and then metamorphose into a smiling and undistracted hostess.

With no rise in the professor's salary she can no longer afford the maid for general house work who used to cost \$5 a week and now costs \$10; she can no longer afford the laundress who used to cost \$1.10 and now costs \$2.60; she can no longer pay a seamstress who used to cost \$1.50 and now costs \$3; she can no longer have her rugs cleaned and her floor polished at 35 cents an hour when she used to pay 15 cents; she can no longer keep all the rooms of the house in use during the winter, with coal so expensive; she cannot afford to pay a student girl 35 cents an hour for guarding the children while she goes with her husband to the free concerts and lectures at the university, most of the entertainments for which gate tickets are required having gone on the taboo list long ago.

Often, with an education that equals that of her husband, you would find her, if you could look behind the scenes, bravely washing, ironing, cooking, sewing, sweeping, dusting and washing windows because she cannot cash her training, and is adding to the negative income of the professor by doing work she can no longer pay to have done. And even so they can no longer keep out of debt. They have already borrowed money in the hope of paying it back when the children are through college or when that dream of higher salaries for college teachers comes true! They can barely pay the interest now, yet every month they hope to pay something on the debt. But the longed for pay-day comes and the money goes to pay the bills of the preceding month while the debts remain to haunt them by day and steal their sleep by night.

Many professors' wives have become wage-earners to supplement the family income and to make it possible to give the professor's children as good an education as the professor and his wife have had. Many more wives are seeking income-bearing work with every week. Some are in academic, more in clerical work,



the academic gates in general being closed to women. The professors' wives are sewing, writing, illustrating or doing fancy and factory piece-work, tutoring and keeping roomers and even the boarders that destroy the intimacy of the professor's family table. In short the professor's wife is fighting a brave but losing fight to keep up the professor's courage and to enable him to stay in the work he loves and could do with his old enthusiasm were it not that what his family shall eat and where-withal it shall be clothed so deeply concern him that he can no longer give his best self to his studies and his students.

The alumni have found out about the professor and his family before it is altogether too late. These teachers want but little in reality. They desire only to be relieved of giving too generously of themselves to the mere struggle for existence in order that their lives and their homes may be of greater service to the generations of Cornelliens who came to the campus in search of training and ideals.

And so the professor's wife watches the endowment fund committee's work as eagerly as the folks aboard a ship in peril watch for an answer to their S. O. S.

#### COURSE ON THE BIBLE

Professor Frank M. Rarig, of the department of Public Speaking, gave the first of a series of five lectures on the Bible, in the Little Theater, Wednesday afternoon, January 14th. His topic was "The Bible as Literature." The lectures are being sponsored by the Y. M. C. A., in the effort to familiarize students with a book which has become alarmingly mythical to a generation apparently given over to the cause of materialism.

Professor Rarig was on extended leave of absence during 1917-18. It was good to hear him talk again. He has the qualities which hold an audience from the first word to the last—humor, a quiet, telling delivery, and a logical exposition. As his title indicates, he tackled the Bible from the literary viewpoint—the only viewpoint from which to approach it, he maintained. The Bible, he said, should not be considered as a basis of dogma, but as any other literature is considered—for the charm it may exercise over our emotional life.

As time was limited, Professor Rarig discussed only the Old Testament. He indirectly classified its subject matter under the headings of history, ethics, poetry, and "wisdom literature." The old testament is less than history

as we know it, he said, because it does not take into account the things of the outside world, which eventually destroyed the Jews. The fallacy of its philosophy is expressed in the one sentence, "The people of Israel forgot God."

We most fully understand an author when we isolate the motive that actuates his writings, Professor Rarig went on. How does this principal apply to the interpretation of the Bible? National consciousness was the "actuating motive" of the Hebrews. They sought to establish the permanent institution of the covenant between God and them as the chosen people, excluding the "unfit." This idea of the covenant runs through the entire Bible. It evolves into a system of ethics, with Abraham and Lot among the chief illustrations, representing the Hebrew construction of who were the chosen people. The "fables" of the old testament, as the story of Elijah, are but the expressions of the will to establish the supremacy of the Deity. Modern concept is unable to accept these stories because of the obvious contradictions of laws.

The psalms and lamentations of course come under the head of poetry. Professor Rarig read some "lyric passages" which indisputably justified the classification. These are the expression of the matured religious experience of the Jewish people, he said.

The "wisdom literature" of the old testament is made up of the reflections of the Jews on life. Because of the covenant between God and the chosen people the righteous will prosper. Job is the only exception. He rises to a conception greater than the ego. "Though He slay me, yet will I trust Him."

The other addresses of the course are: "The Bible in the Making," Dr. Swenson, January 21; "Prophecy," Dean Vance, January 27; "The Old and the New," Dr. Jenks, February 4; "How to Use the Bible," President Burton, February 10th.

#### FRESHMAN-SOPHOMORE DEBATE

The successful candidates for the Freshman-sophomore debate are:

Jennie E. Wall, S. P. Meyers, and F. W. Hanft, sophomores; and V. Miller, David Goldstein and A. Rosen, freshmen. The candidates were judged by Chas. F. Lindsley, and R. H. Anthony, of the public speaking department, and Thomas R. Mather, of the rhetoric department.

The debate will come off in about six weeks. The Frank H. Peavy prize of \$100 will be



awarded to the winning team. The question for discussion has been chosen: "Resolved, that the federal government should maintain effective control over the price of food commodities."

#### OF GENERAL INTEREST

Mr. John Barnhart who came to the University from Hedding College as an instructor in History at the beginning of the winter quarter, was called home by the death of his father a week after his arrival.

The young women students in the school of business have organized a business girl's club called the Sigma Beta Gamma, of which Carol Hirschy is president, Mary Rhodes vice president, Ellen Swart, secretary, and Selma Swan, treasurer.

Dean Guy Stanton Ford of the department of history has accepted the general editorship of a series of college histories to be published by Harper Brothers, one volume of which will be written by himself and another by Professor N. S. B. Gras of the history department.

Dr. J. Anna Norris, head of the department of physical education for women, left last week for California where she expects to take special medical courses at Leland Stanford university and at the University of California. In her absence Miss May Kiscock will take charge of the department.

"Common School Finance in Alabama" is the title of two articles written by Professor F. H. Swift of the College of Education, appearing in the September and October issues of "Educational Administration and Supervision." These articles represent one of the few intensive studies of common school finance that have thus far been made.

Mr. Howard W. Baker, who died in Coronado, California, December thirtieth, was a former resident of Minneapolis. His will, which has just been made public, provides, among other bequests to educational and charitable institutions in Minneapolis and Chicago, \$40,000 to the medical department of the University of Minnesota, in compliment to Dr. Arthur A. Law.

Professor A. C. Krey of the department of history, has been granted leave of absence from the University for the winter and spring quarters, for the purpose of studying in the east, either at Princeton or Harvard Univer-

sities, and of supervising the publication by the Princeton Press of a work by him entitled: "Medieval Chronicle of the Crusades." Mr. Krey is planning to go abroad during the summer to do some final research work before the publication of his book, but expects to return for the opening of the University in the fall.

The University plans to hold a winter carnival on Saturday afternoon and evening, January 24th. For the first time in the history of the institution the University will turn out en masse to join in a big winter get-together and sport fest. All the sports that have accumulated in the category of a northwest winter will be dragged out and given an unlimited amount of air; exhibitions in fancy skating, dog races by newsboys, and hockey matches will be given to the accompaniment of a "huge band." It is possible that a team of fifteen malamutes will be secured to demonstrate the methods of transportation in the far north.

It seems to be the unanimous opinion of University critics that the sponsors of the concert series scored a ten-strike when they introduced George Meader to the faculty and students Tuesday night, the 13th. He was certainly encored with enthusiasm,—which is about the most spontaneous expression of approval an audience can show. Just what an audience knows about music, critically, is always an open question. Mr. Oberhoffer, who directed the Minneapolis Symphony orchestra that night, has been quoted as saying that a Minneapolis audience encores on general principle. Certainly a University audience is not the super-critical connoisseur that popular opinion would have it. It seems very easily pleased and very liberal in its expression of pleasure.

#### DEATH OF DAN BENTON

Daniel Hixon Benton, known to his many friends as "Dan," closed his brief life of eighteen years at St. Louis on January fifth. He was the son of Dr. Charles W. Benton, who for more than thirty years was head of the French department of the University of Minnesota, and of Elma Hixon Benton, a graduate of the University.

Dan Benton was a senior in the Holdness School, Plymouth, N. H., when symptoms of an obscure illness appeared and it was finally thought best to send him to Barnes hospital, St. Louis, that he might be near his mother,



who is principal of Hosmer Hall, a private school for girls. In spite of expert medical attendance, he died shortly after coming to St.

Louis. The body was brought to Minneapolis for internment at Lakewood, where his father is buried.

## PERSONALS

Mrs. Ednah Giese (wife of the late Sergt. Milton G. Giese, Pharmacy 1914) is spending the winter with friends at 4118 Jefferson Avenue, San Diego, California.

Lieutenant Clarence Shannon, a former student at the University, who for several months has been a member of General O'Connor's staff in France, sailed from a French port on January 11th with the last detachment of American troops to leave France. He served as a lieutenant of cavalry attached to the Sixty-fourth infantry brigade.

'77 Arch.—Walter S. Pardee is residing in New Haven, Connecticut, with offices in the Historical Society Building.

'94—During the months of October and November, Katherine Jewell Everts, author of "The Speaking Voice and Vocal Expression," toured the middle west in a series of lecture recitals as a representative of the Committee on American Speech of the National Council of Teachers of English. Her course on "Imagination and Speech" covered a series of six lectures, and her series on "The Dramatic Instinct" included the three subjects, "The Child and the dramatic instinct," "The drama and the community," and "Dramatic interpretation and its relation to life."

'96—Benjamin C. Gruenberg, of the Julia Richman high school, New York city, has recently had published his book "Elementary Biology, an introduction to the Science of Life." Perhaps the most interesting among the comments which the introduction of the book aroused in its own particular field, is that of Luther Burbank, whose name is one to conjure with in the botanical and biological world. Dr. Burbank writes: "Elementary Biology" is a veritable banquet of biological facts arranged with irrefragable skill, so naturally that it may be grasped, digested and assimilated by anybody. It is, in my opinion the most satisfactory text book of the century; an educational library condensed into one volume.

'98 Law—Charles E. Elmquist, formerly member of the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse commission, and for the past few years head of the national organization of public utilities commission, with headquarters in Washington, has resigned his post and returned to St. Paul to become a member of the law firm of Clapp and McCartney of that city. Mr. Elmquist's work as expert on railroad and rate matters was notably successful. He proved such a thorough master of railroad problems and all matters allied to them that President Wilson made him chairman of the commission making the investigation of electric street railways, which is reported as one of the most detailed cases of industrial analysis on record. Mr. Elmquist returns to his law profession with a national reputation as an expert.

'00 Ag.—James A. Wilson, now director of the extension division of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college, was a visitor on the campus sometime since. This was his first visit to the University since he graduated. He writes that he enjoyed dinner in the cafeteria in the old chemistry building immensely, and he was much delighted with the evidences of growth and progress he met on every hand. Incidentally, he expresses the point of view that this alumni association is continually stressing—a point of view more rare than average; he says: "We cannot express our delight at the growth of the old U. of M. and only feel grateful that through the advantages derived there we are able to render service in other states that will in some measure make a return for the investment which the state and Federal governments made in our education."

'95 Law '00—Clarence B. Miller, who for several years has been representative in Congress from Duluth, has recently been made secretary of the Republican National Committee at Washington.

'01—Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Jewitt were expected to leave Brest, France, some time during the month of December.

'02—William A. Alexander, who has been farming at Brockton, Montana, for the past eight years, has had two or three very bad years due to rust and drought. He says that the hardest winter ever known in that country started October twenty-fourth and it has been necessary to feed the cattle ever since. He hopes for a change in luck another season. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander have two children, a girl eleven and a boy four.

'02 Med.—Dr. Willard C. Foster, son of Mrs. M. L. Foster, 700 Fourteenth st. east, was recently killed in an automobile accident at Caspar, Wyoming. The body was brought home for burial at Lakewood. Dr. Foster is survived by his mother, a wife and two sisters.

'04—Artie A. Skoog is serving her third year as head of the English department in the high school at Petoskey, Michigan.

'00, '02, Law '05—E. P. Sanford is branch manager of the Omaha Flour Mills company, at Boston, Mass., where he has been located since July 20, 1918. He says "the atmosphere of this classical town with its numerous colleges, religious sects, symphony orchestra, and ultra intellectual pastimes, goes for to keep the humdrum commercial person in touch with some of the refinements of civilization."

Ex. '05—Zoe Spurr, employed for a number of years in the Northern Pacific offices in St. Paul, is now living in Puyallup, Washington, where she is engaged as tracing clerk for the same company.

'06—Mrs. Loren E. Austin (Anna Knowlton '06) has changed her address from Beach, North Dakota, to Redwood Falls, Minnesota.



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Major and Mrs. L. A. Foot (who was Clara Pitts, '07), with their two small daughters, have returned to Chateau, Montana, their former home, after an absence of more than two years during which time Major Foot was instructing in machine gun tactics in France.

'07 Law—Grethfred S. Swanson is practicing law at Brainerd, Minnesota, in association with his brother, Hilding A. Swanson, state senator.

'07—Georgianna Pennington is spending the winter in California. Her address is 6623 St. Francis Court, Hollywood, Los Angeles.

'07 Engr.—J. E. Smithson is president of the Oregon-Washington telephone company, operating exchanges in Oregon and Washington on the east side of the Cascade range. His office is at Hood River, Oregon, the outlet of the famous Hood River Valley which has just completed the harvest of two million boxes of apples.

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Subscription: Life, \$25.00; Annual, \$2.50.

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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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# MINNESOTA

ALUMNI

WEEKLY



The "Old Grad" Comes Back  
The Fee Question—Continued  
Alumnae Who Are Doing Things  
Board of Regents' Meeting

Vol. XIX No. 16

JANUARY 26, 1920



PUBLISHED BY  
THE GENERAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION



## MINNSEOTA IN THE HALL OF STATES

The Hall of States in New York City is a big old-fashioned house, abounding in fireplaces, at 27 West 25th St., in the close vicinity of Madison Square. It was secured under the auspices of the War Camp Community service for the purpose of providing a place where men returning from overseas by way of New York could find service, rest and recreation. Representatives from every state in the union, then residents of New York, were enlisted to assume the responsibility of taking over representative rooms and working out each State's problem of organization. Minnesota's organized connection with the

Hall of States began on March 25, 1919. Mrs. Lee Galloway (Hetty Buehler, '99) of Forest Hills, L. I., supervised the establishment of a Minnesota desk in a large sunny room on the third floor of the Hall of States. Bert Knight, '98, president of the New York's Minnesota Alumni Association, appointed as a committee of Minnesota women to serve as hostesses, Bess Shannon Ramsaye, chairman, Mrs. Galloway, Mrs. C. P. Berkey, Miss Elizabeth Donaldson and Miss Edith Phelps. An initial fund of \$10 grew into a state fund of \$1500 a month to maintain the desk in the Minnesota room, in addition to \$200 for office expenses

(Continued on page 15)

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# MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

## A DWINDLING DEFICIT—A SUGGESTED SOLUTION

The University comptroller submitted to the Board of Regents at their latest meeting the

following estimate covering the University budget to June 30th, 1920, the end of the state's fiscal year.

The figures are exactly as they were furnished by the comptroller.

### RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES

December 31st, 1919

Budget 1919-1920

#### Resources:

State Treasurer .....	\$ 80,913.78		
Budget Liabilities .....	61,628.08	\$	19,285.70
Revolving Fund .....			40,000.00
Smith Hughes .....			14,216.90
Budget Income .....	4,337,094.00		
Tuition Increase .....	100,000.00		
Over estimate swamp land interest....	19,790.00	4,417,304.00	
Estimated salary savings.....		40,000.00	\$4,527,806.60

#### Liabilities:

Cash liabilities, June 30, 1919.....	\$	84,097.03	
Budget allotments, 1919-20 .....	4,337,094.00		
Increases authorized in salary and supply budgets.....	89,182.39		
Items not in budget:			
Moving expenses .....	21,694.00		
Bible college rental .....	2,400.00		
Trolley operation .....	8,000.00		
Grand Rapids .....	1,526.66		
Printing equipment .....	20,000.00	\$4,564,004.08	
Deficit .....		36,197.48	
Requests for additional funds .....		93,943.61	
			\$ 130,141.09

Note: Storehouse inventory, \$123,000.00

This indicates that there will be no deficit; to offset the "bookkeeping deficit" shown (\$36,197.48) there is the item of \$123,000 for storehouse inventory.

The item "requests for additional funds" has not been granted and may not be granted. It is quite probable that some additional items will have to be granted, but, as it stands, in the statement, it is an item made up of unconsidered requests and is possibly subject to drastic trimming.

Nor does this statement show a credit item, variously estimated at from \$80,000 to \$100,000, due the University from the state for soldiers' tuition. The President of the Board of Regents has said that the Regents would certainly consider itself entitled to go the limit of this credit (though a technical, or "book-keeping deficit" would be thus created).

There is no question that the state will allow this item and that it properly belongs to the current year. Were this taken into the statement the deficit would disappear and an actual balance of from \$44,000 to \$64,000 would be shown. That is, if all the requests that

have been made were to be granted without scrutiny, there would be a credit balance of from \$73,000 to \$93,000, properly belonging to this year.

This is a long way from a \$200,000 deficit, that has been shaking its hoary head and rousing hysterical discussion.

It is to be said that there is going to be a time this spring, when actual money is going to be scarcer than hen's teeth about the University. The reason for this is the fact that the last half of the 23/100 mill tax will not have been paid in, and the state treasurer is not authorized to anticipate the second half until May 1st.

When the comptroller was asked why, if there was an actual balance to the credit of the University and not a deficit, as had been supposed, it was necessary to increase fees, he began by denying that he had ever said there would be a deficit and then went on to explain, that, in making this statement he had anticipated every possible credit that belonged to the current year and that there would be no margin to take over into another year—though



the statement which he made, and which is reproduced here, clearly shows a very substantial credit balance to be taken into the next year—provided the \$80,000 to \$100,000 due the University from the state for soldiers' tuition is taken into account as the president of the Board of Regents says it will be.

It seems then, that in spite of the unprecedented flood of students of the current year, the University is pulling through without any serious disaster.

It seems altogether unlikely that there will be any such unprecedented increase another year and it is certain that there will be a substantial increase in income.

It is also to be kept in mind that the legislature meets next January and can make appropriations to cover any emergency that may then be shown to exist and avoid raising fees.

The question must inevitably present itself to every friend of Minnesota, would not the Board of Regents be justified in planning for the next year upon the supposition that the Legislature, which convenes in January, will promptly provide for any emergency that may then be shown to exist?

The case would then be before the Legislature as calling for prompt action to meet a serious emergency. There can be no question as to what would be the result.

Is not this "a way out" without raising fees?

#### THE 17TH ANNUAL MEETING

The General Alumni Association will meet February 12th, 1920, at Donaldson's Tea Rooms, 6:30 p. m.

The program will include short talks by President Burton and possibly by ex-President Vincent, who is to be in the city about that time.

Dr. Folwell will talk upon the People's (junior) College idea.

Harry Franklin Baker will give a short illustrated talk upon the development of the Campus and the proposed Soldiers' Memorial Campanile.

O. E. Hammer, of Rochester, a member of the legislature and a graduate of the University, will talk upon free tuition in the non-professional departments.

Professor Nachtrieb will talk for a few minutes upon a topic to be selected by himself.

"Stunts" will be interspersed through the program and dinner.

There will be a very short business meeting.

In fact, the whole program will be short and snappy and every talk will be upon some live, up-to-the-minute University problem.

The price of the dinner, which includes provision for all the expenses of the meeting, is \$1.75 a plate.

## Alumni Committee Before the Board of Regents

At the January meeting of the Board of Regents Dr. Soren P. Rees appeared and made the following statement concerning a reduction in student fees:

"After meeting with your Board in November my first impulse was to undertake to raise the sum needed among the alumni as a loan to your Board. This, I believe, could have been done, because Mr. Rockne of the Senate Committee, and Mr. Theodore Christianson of the House Appropriations Committee, both assured me that the legislature would undoubtedly promptly reimburse the alumni.

After further consideration and consultation with some of the alumni, it was decided not to undertake this for the following reasons:

1. Your Board had already taken action and met the deficit by increasing the student fees temporarily, with the assurance that the next legislature would be requested to re-imburse the students for the increase. The alumni

would not wish to interfere with your action unless some special advantage could be gained by so doing.

2. In order that this emergency may not occur again, it is evident that the legislature should be called upon to provide for such unforeseen increased expenses in the future. It is our belief that the present emergency would come to the legislature with more force as an argument for lowering fees, if the present unexpected increase is borne by the sons and daughters of the legislators themselves, or their immediate friends and neighbors throughout the state, instead of by a few alumni.

3. About the time that I was consulting with some of the alumni about the practicability of raising the \$200,000 needed, reports from the office of the comptroller and the president appeared in the daily papers to indicate that the present deficit of \$200,000 was



only a small part of the general financial difficulty of the University. It was said that the University was "dead broke" and could with difficulty keep its doors open during the rest of the year. I understand, now, that those estimates were incorrect; nevertheless they indicated the uselessness of taking care of only a small part if a much larger shortage existed.

It may seem inconsistent that in view of the present shortage, we should come before you today and ask that you greatly reduce the student fees in some of the departments. We believe, however, that the time is ripe for such action and therefore respectfully present to you the following request:

*The Communication.*

January 15, 1920.

*To the Honorable Board of Regents:*

The emergency deficit which necessitated an increase in student fees voted at the November meeting of your Board, has called our attention to the whole question of tuition at the University, and we respectfully ask that you consider the advisability of requesting the next Legislature to provide free tuition in the University, except for instruction in the strictly professional departments. We believe such action would benefit both the University and the State for the following reasons:

1. The University will thus afford every child in the state equal opportunity for an education, dependent on ability instead of money.

2. The founders and early administrators of the University intended tuition to be free; and your own records show that every increase has been voted with regret, as an emergency measure, never as a matter of principle.

3. The Agricultural department established at Glencoe (later moved to St. Anthony Park) specifically provided in its charter that tuition should forever be free in that department.

4. The University is supported by general taxes of the State. It is therefore unfair to tax again the student who seeks entrance—especially as many of these applicants are poor.

5. It is to the advantage of the state to give as many of her children as desire it and are prepared to accept it, a University education without any barrier. As Dr. Folwell so well put it, "The students of the State University, beneficiaries, should be regarded as engaged in the public service."

6. The records of the present enrollment, and of past years show that a very large per-

centage of the students earn in whole or in part their expenses while in the University. The State can well afford to lighten their burdens by foregoing the amount which such fees produce.

7. The present, when the finances of the University demand radical adjustment, is a propitious time for this change.

8. Many alumni, several of whom are members of the last legislature, offer their assistance to this end.

Respectfully submitted,

SOREN P. REES,  
W. F. WEBSTER,  
W. F. KUNZE.

Professor W. F. Webster, Assistant Superintendent of the Minneapolis schools, was present and seconded the request arguing that to his personal knowledge many students were prevented from pursuing a High School course because of the cost of text books, and other incidentals. Reasoning from those facts, he assured the regents that present fees at the University were a real barrier to many students throughout the state.

Mr. Wm. F. Funze gave it as his experience during the years he was engaged in school work that the University and the State would both be benefitted by reducing student fees in the Academic courses to a nominal charge of not more than \$5.00 a term. The Regents promised to take the request under consideration and referred it to the legislative committee.

On Tuesday afternoon, January 27th, Dr. Arthur P. Newton, professor of Colonial and American history at the University of London, speaks on "The Government of the British Empire." Dr. Newton is touring the world for the purpose of making comparative studies in politics and systems of government.

FOR A "BETTER MINNESOTA"

"Minnesota Week," inaugurated to "crystallize Minnesota spirit," and to further the Better Minnesota movement, opened Wednesday afternoon with a talk by President Burton on the "Functions of Criticism."

Wednesday evening 150 University men and women, representing campus organizations, gathered at a dinner in the Minnesota Union. Mr. Pierce, registrar, talked on "Minnesota traditions which have been lost." At a "get-together" for the promotion of better University spirit, with the upper classmen as



hosts to the freshmen, he talked on "Education vs. Study." At the Thursday convocation, President Burton spoke on the "Functions of Friendship." We wish we had the space to quote it verbatim, for it *was* most awfully good. As it is, we cannot even attempt a summary. On Friday afternoon, a

convocation by the students was held in President Burton's honor, in formal recognition of his resignation. The president spoke on the "Function of Religion."

Minnesota Week ended with an All-University out-door carnival held Saturday afternoon.

## The "Old Grad" Comes Back

We are in the midst of "Better Minnesota Week." Thus casually that "we!" Just as if I were really beginning to "belong." Well, I suppose I am—in part. You know you may assimilate your environment industriously; but it's quite another thing to have your environment assimilate you.

To resume—we are in the midst of Better Minnesota Week. It seems that last year a similar agitation ruffled the even tenor of campus days. Probably in various disguises it has hit the place spasmodically for the past decade or two. Can you recall any such psychological upheaval in our day? It seems to me that we took Minnesota's "spirit" for granted—not worrying much about it one way or another. 'Member how every morning around ten we used to crowd the chapel, at the back of the Library building, and listen uncritically for a few harmonious minutes to Prexy's carelessly inimitable words or to Prexy's careful inimitable prayer. I have always thought the Creator must have bent a grateful ear in the midst of an exacting morning.

Every week was Minnesota Week in those days. Or is it merely that it seems so now, in the charm-enveloping haze of perspective?

This curious phase of analytical consciousness, prevailing the age, seems to have hit the campus. The present so-called movement for a better Minnesota, avowedly for the purpose of crystalizing Minnesota's spirit, reminds one somewhat of a psychic seance—with the entire gathering sitting in a self-conscious circle concentrating on one idea, "carrying the thought" in a unified determination to evolve it from mystic realms of ether into material crystalization. So with Minnesota's spirit. With speeches, dinners, fore-gatherings, and out-door carnival, we are invoking it from whatever its shadowy paradise to our snow-drifts, our halls, our classrooms and our banquets.

Howsomever the motive, it's calling out some mighty good talks. Thursday I went over to the convocation in honor of Minnesota's spirit. The president spoke on The Functions of Friendship. As always when he talks, the Armory was crowded. He is a born speaker; the students sit a united body of rapt attention, like one huge instrument upon which he plays at will, responding in the tones his touch draws out—with grave lifted faces or with the instant ripple of laughter, as he intends. I went away feeling what I knew every other person in the audience was feeling—a keen sense of regret that he was leaving us. Whatever our personal opinions about his going, we must admit spontaneously that he is a man whose shoes it will be hard to fill—literally and figuratively.

The Armory is the only place on the campus big enough for the student body to foregather in. In Prexy's time it would have been too big; now it is not big enough. When you and I were in college, the chapel at the back of the Library was about the right size—"comfortable," as Prexy himself would say. It actually had a homelike atmosphere, with the sun streaming in from at least two of the three sides open to the skies. Its walls were close enough to give an effect of thinking unity. But the man who has to talk to the students in the Armory, for lack of other place, certainly labors under a distinct handicap. No amount of "dressing up" can relieve the atmosphere of the curious depression incident to drab surroundings. As a medium of personal contact, it's simply rotten. You can imagine what an added effort of geniality the speaker must make to put himself across—in the language of the footlights. There was universal disappointment on the campus that an auditorium was not considered the primary consideration in the building plans on foot. The University Senate, as you probably don't know, voted a new library as the first requisite, projecting plans for a building that would be the



largest of its kind in the country. The action was quite incomprehensible to the poor ignorant on the outskirts—incomprehensible, I rather surmise, to many who were not on the out-

skirts. If ever an institution had one outstanding, crying need the University of Minnesota has that need for an Auditorium,—a building worthy of Minnesota's size and place.

## Alumnae Who Are "Doing Things"

### GRATIA COUNTRYMAN, LIBRARIAN

Perhaps the Weekly feels a certain seclusive pride in Miss Countryman—the sort of pride you feel when you can point out some famous personage with a careless, "Oh, yes, she used to play in our yard!" Miss Countryman did not exactly "play in our yard" but she did the next thing to it—she served for some time on the Board of the General Alumni Association.

Reviewing the accumulated array of Miss Countryman's achievements, we surmise that her directorship on the alumni board must be but an incident in recollection; the pool, however, remembers its frogs—big and little—long after the frogs have left to conquer bigger pools.

Miss Countryman graduated from the academic department of the University of Minnesota in 1889. The summer of her graduation she went into the Minneapolis Public Library and worked with Herbert Putnam, then head librarian before the Library was formally opened. A newspaper article, published October 11, 1884, (four years previous) refers to the "progress of arrangements for the New Athenaeum building which shall be an honor to the city." The library opened to the public in the winter of 1889. Soon after, Miss Countryman was appointed head of the cataloguing department. Very early in 1892, Dr. Putnam left. In April of that year Dr. Hosmer was appointed librarian and Miss Countryman was advanced from chief of the cataloguing department to assistant city librarian, combining the duties of both offices.

From this time on, through more than twelve years of Dr. Hosmer's administration, through the succeeding years of her own administration, from the smallest incident of business to the largest item of executive decision, Miss Countryman gave herself selflessly and tirelessly to the promotion of the library's interests. Over the plans for the first branch library opened—the North Side branch—she labored meticulously, feeling in the results that same glow of prideful ownership which the homebuilder feels in the first home of his own design. It is interesting to note,

here, a quotation from a newspaper article of January 21, 1893, which refers to the "Minneapolis Public Library as the pride of the city."

After nearly twelve years of successful administration, Dr. Hosmer resigned. The candidates for his post included Miss Lettie M. Crafts, '81, then secretary of the Library



Board, Miss Countryman, and a man whose name I cannot recall. At about the psychological moment Miss Countryman was elected councillor on the American Library Association, a distinct honor as only five members were chosen, for terms of five years, each, from among 1250 candidates throughout the country.

In November, 1903, Miss Countryman was appointed librarian of the Minneapolis City library at \$2,000 a year. This was a salary of \$1,000 less than Dr. Hosmer had been receiving at the time of his resignation and the cut caused a good deal of public commotion under the criticism, then not so much agitated as it is now, of the unfairness of paying a woman



a lower salary than a man in a similar position, simply because she was a woman.

A brief comparison of facts is interesting here. In 1890 the Minneapolis Public Library had a staff, including the janitor, of twenty! Dr. Hosmer's report at the end of his first year (January, 1893) showed the existence of three branch libraries, a circulation of 333,660, with but few additions to the number of employes, \$16,239 expended during the year for the purchase of books, and 12,804 volumes added to the library. The annual report of 1917-18 (the 1918-1919 issue is still in process) shows that Public Library now has seventeen branches, ten of which are in separate buildings, twenty-one stations, libraries in thirty-four schools, in fifty-two factories, in settlement houses, etc., and in sixty-three county stations outside the city limits. The total circulation was a little over one million and a half, and the money expended for books, alone, over \$20,000.

As early as 1893 Miss Countryman instigated the movement which resulted in the passage of the bill providing for the appointment of a state library commission; she was also initially responsible for the library law which enabled towns and villages throughout the state to have their own libraries. At the time of its appointment the state library commission was only the second of its kind in the country, modeled on the Massachusetts state library commission, the sole state, said Miss Countryman, with a wholly acceptable method.

Miss Countryman was also one of the charter members of the State Library Association, serving from its inception until the work was absorbed by the Department of Education. Not only is she a member of the American Library Association, but she is one of its vice-presidents, for many years on the Coun-

cil's board, and a member of its executive board. During the war she served on the National War Service Committee of the A. L. A., one of the seven members selected from the entire country.

Besides her library work, one phase of which might absorb the time and energy of many a more than average woman, Miss Countryman has found opportunity to become one of the organizers and charter members of the Women's club of Minneapolis, one of the organizers, charter members, and the first president of the Women's Welfare League, in which work she is still active although no longer president, and one of the organizers, charter members, and the first president of the Business Women's Club, just recently organized in Minneapolis, an interesting and new departure in the women's field of activities. Incidentally, the phrase, "women's field of activities," is becoming rather hackneyed and meaningless, since that field has extended its horizon line to practically undefined limits.

Let no one think, however, that Miss Countryman is merely a business woman. She is more even than a woman's woman. She is a womanly woman. She is active in the church, and with all the demands on her energy, finds time to teach a Sunday school class. She owns her own home, and better than that, she runs it! Two years ago she adopted a small boy, so that she has a home in fact as well as in name.

It would be superfluous—if it were not in poor taste—to eulogize Miss Countryman and what she has done. It takes no keen insight to perceive that for a woman to succeed as she has, to carry on effectively so many lines of endeavor, she must be strong of health, clear in vision, gifted in organization, and level-headed in judgment.

## Board of Regents' Meeting

The Board of Regents met at the office of the President, January fifteenth. In addition to various items of business which are elsewhere reported, accepted the resignation of Dr. George N. Bauer, professor of mathematics and for a number of years acting head of the department, effective January first, 1920.

Assistant professor F. C. Whitmore, of the department of chemistry, resigned effective February first. A considerable number of instructors, assistants, student helpers, etc., also resigned.

Among the more important appointments made at the regents meeting were that of Paul G. Thompson, professorial lecturer in law; Thomas B. Magath, assistant professor of clinical bacteriology and parasitology. R. M. Wilder as assistant professor in medicine on the Mayo Foundation for one year without salary; Robert G. Allison as roentgenologist with the rank of assistant professor in the medical school on half time.

A considerable number of other appointments as instructors, assistants, helpers, etc.,



were made. Among the promotions authorized at this meeting was that of L. M. Henderson from instructor to assistant professor of chemistry.

A considerable number of salary adjustments were made.

Sabbatical furloughs for the year 1920-21 were authorized in the cases of Herbert Woodrow, department of psychology and B. L. Newkirk of the engineering college.

Trips outside the state were authorized in the cases of Librarian J. T. Gerould, Deans Owre, Coffman and Vance, Professor Swift and Dorothy Kurtzman.

The faculty ballots on candidates for president of the University were turned over to the committee appointed to nominate candidates for a successor to President Burton.

Representatives of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor appeared to ask that University contracts be not let to contractors employing non-union men. They were told that the University had nothing to do with the letting of building contracts and they were referred to the state board of control.

The firm of Morell and Nicols was appointed landscape engineer for the University.

The Board received without comment notification of the action of the general faculty in recommending that the library be the first building constructed.

As no one had appeared up to the present time to press the charges which were made against E. Dana Durand, several years ago, the matter was stricken from the order of business of the Regents.

The short course in dentistry which was offered by Dr. M. M. House, was authorized to be continued during the coming summer.

A communication was received from the Duluth Engineers Club urging prompt action in the building of the mines experiment station.

The Middle West Vocational Educational association was invited to hold its next meeting at the University.

The prize of \$50 offered by Pi Lambda Theta was accepted.

The '89 Memorial Fund was also accepted. The Civic and Commerce Association has offered a scholarship of \$600 for some student in the college if engineering. This offer was accepted.

The women members of the faculty asked to have the house at 125 State Street assigned to them for club purposes. The request was granted.

Degrees were authorized as follows: H. Douglas Wolff and David Pink, D. D. S., A. A. Zierold, M. D.

#### MRS. LADD, DEAN OF WOMEN, PROMOTED

Last week we announced the resignation of Mrs. Ladd, acting dean of women. The resignation was accepted, but, later, she was offered the position of dean of women, a permanent appointment; she accepted the offer, much to the delight of the whole University community. Mrs. Ladd is a Minnesota product, having done part of her college work at Minnesota. She has been upon the University staff since Shevlin Hall was opened in 1909.

#### RECALLS EARLY DAYS

The interesting articles in the Minnesota Alumni Weekly of December twenty-second, 1919, relating to the many years of devoted service of Dr. Folwell to the University recall to mind an amusing anecdote told by the late Wm. M. R. French, Director of the Art Institute of Chicago. In the very early days of the University, Mr. French went to visit his cousin, the Rev. George Leonard Chase, an Episcopal clergyman, whose wife who had died, was a sister of Mrs. Folwell. This was the Rev. Mr. Chase whose name appears on the program of inauguration of Dr. Folwell as President in 1869. Mr. Chase then lived in the house of Dr. and Mrs. Folwell where Mr. French visited him. In the cold of a Minnesota winter morning the visitor was awakened by Mr. Chase coming into his room to build a fire. In remonstrance Mr. French said, "I am not accustomed to have an Episcopal minister to build my fires." "That is nothing," replied Mr. Chase, "We have a college president to take care of the horse."

#### LOST BOTH GAMES

The Minnesota basketball team lost both of its games on its first trip. Illinois defeated the Gophers in a regular rout by a score of 31 to 19 and the Northwestern team won by a score of 28 to 24. In the Northwestern game the Gophers came from behind and tied the score at the end of the regular period of play. During the additional period necessary to secure a decision Minnesota was able to score but one point while the Purple scored four.

Minnesota now ranks fourth in the big ten competition.



## OF GENERAL INTEREST

Professor David F. Swenson of the department of philosophy, spoke on "The Bible in the Making" at the second of the series of Bible lectures sponsored by the Y. M. C. A., held in the Little Theater, Tuesday afternoon, the 20th.

A Lutheran Brotherhood building, to cost approximately \$500,000, will be erected near the University campus, according to last week's announcement of Reverend G. T. Lee, president of the executive committee of the Lutheran Ministerial association.

Professor Louis C. Karpinski, official representative of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, will visit the University of Minnesota on Wednesday, April 14, for the purpose of giving further information on the Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association. He will speak in the Chemistry auditorium at 4:30 p. m.

For the first time in the history of America's college oratory—it is so reported—a woman has walked off with the honors in a national intercollegiate prohibition oratorical contest. Hundreds of co-eds have competed in these contests, and twice one has reached the finals. Miss Margaret Garrison of Williamette University, Salem, Oregon, is the first woman to win the contest, which she did by one point.

William Payne, of the college of education, Dr. C. A. Prosser, director of Dunwoody institute, and Katherine F. Ball, head of the vocational department of the University, will be three of the speakers from Minneapolis at the joint convention of the national society of vocational education and the vocational education association of the middle West, to be held in Chicago, February 19, 20 and 21.

At the Medics Six O'clock Club, organized recently to further mutuality of interests among the medical students and to promote a closer spirit of cooperation between students and faculty, President Burton spoke on "The Essentials of a Successful Doctor." Laymen rush in where science fears to tread! *And make good!* Dean Lyon acted as toastmaster. Hayes Fowler was chairman of the introduction committee. More than 150 medical men attended.

Chauncey Hyatt, present coach of the Minneapolis Athletic Club, has been secured to direct the University swimming teams. Mr. Hyatt was coach at the University of Wisconsin in

1912, leading them to the title of conference dual meet champions. For the five years following he was with the New Trier High school of Chicago, and among his pupils were the western interscholastic champions who held the championship for three years.

The tryouts for the March debate with the University of Wisconsin will be held Friday, January 23. The question for debate is "Resolved, that employees, as such, in each industrial corporation should be allowed to elect from their own ranks at least one-third of the Board of Directors of such corporation, all directors to have equal rights and privileges."

In his talk before the Minnesota State Dairymen's association Tuesday evening, January 20th, President Burton defined the "job of democracy" as the job to "fight every organization, party or creed that would limit the rights of Americans and to exhibit a holy faith and supreme confidence in the principles for which America stands." The element in the United States which is showing disrespect to the government today must be stamped out.

Dr. Henry L. Williams, veteran football coach, will be retained by the University for the next three years, at a salary of \$5,000 for 1920, \$5,500 for 1921 and 1922, according to action taken by the University senate, faculty men, and the board of athletic control. Announcement has also been made that Minnesota will build a football stadium, similar to the famous Yale bowl, within the next five years. Northrop Field will probably be abandoned and the site chosen may be near the Minnesota agricultural college.

For those who think of Minnesota in terms of the main campus we offer this brief quotation (taken from the Minnesota Daily of Wednesday, January 21): "We visited Minnesota because of the world wide reputation the state has for the large scale production of high class dairy products, particularly butter," said J. T. Murray, who with J. M. Lord is in the United States on an agricultural mission for the New South Wales government." The reputation of your agricultural college, particularly in dairying, marked the institution as one surely to be visited. The schools of agriculture were especially interesting as an educational project as were also the various short courses of which we heard so much in Canada."



The medical school announces that "Physicians' days" will be held February 5 and 6, at which time an interesting program of clinics, lectures and demonstrations will be arranged for the benefit of visiting physicians from all parts of the state, who will be the guests of the University. General arrangements for the two days' program are under the direction of a committee, of which Doctor L. G. Rowntree is chairman. Although it has been the custom to set aside two days annually for this purpose, these will be the initial meetings since the war.

The three schools of agriculture of Minnesota will compete in a live-stock judging contest, to be held at Crookston in connection with the winter livestock exposition February 9 to 16. It is planned that the Northwest school at Crookston, the West Central at Morris, and the central at the University agricultural campus, will each send a team. Dr. Carl W. Gay, head of the animal husbandry division, says: "In promoting livestock judging contests in our schools and colleges of agriculture, it is not our purpose to develop judges who can go around to fairs and livestock shows and act as judges, but rather to equip them to be breed-

ers of high class stock. After they have become expert breeders, then they will have the opportunity to judge in the ring."

The University post of the American Legion held a meeting Wednesday evening, January 21, at which Dr. A. E. Jenks of the department of Sociology spoke on "Americanism." He stressed the need of Americanization training work as the primary principle involved in making foreigners loyal American citizens. His talk brought out the immense possibilities of the Americanization training field to young men and women in this new and increasingly dominating phase of domestic activity. Claire Weikert, a former officer of the intelligence division, presented the case of Perlmutter, convicted of treason and later freed from Leavenworth prison, to the Legion members. They recommended that a committee be appointed to await the resolution of the St. Paul Post committee in the investigation of his case. Later on in the evening a committee was appointed to investigate the feasibility of organizing a Woman's auxiliary post, in accordance with the policy of the national post which has placed women's auxiliary posts through the entire country. A smoker completed the evening.

## PERSONALS

'92—George G. Tunell has just returned from a vacation trip to the west, most of which was spent shooting quail in Arizona and ducks and geese in California.

'93 Law—Frank W. Murphy, of Wheaton, Minn., was unanimously re-elected president of the Minnesota Agricultural society at its recent closing session.

'94—C. A. Ballard has returned from Oakland, California, to Moorhead, Minnesota, to assume the post of acting president of the State Normal School, in the place of Frank A. Weld, president, resigned.

'98—Harold M. Stanford was in the city on business for the Welles Publishing Company very recently. He visited his brother, R. W. Stanford, Law '02.

'99—Jeanie M. Jackson, who for a number of years has been living in New York City, has moved to Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y.

'01—James F. Bell, vice president of the Washburn-Crosby Milling company, was elected a director of the Lehigh Valley railroad at the annual meeting of the stockholders in Philadelphia Tuesday, January 20th.

'03—B. M. Jones writes from Rangoon, Burma, where he is in charge of educational missionary work, that he hopes to return to the United States on furlough next spring, perhaps in time for Com-

mencement, "though the precarious health of members of his staff and the seeming impossibility of getting out any new recruits render all such plans dubious." Mr. Jones sailed from New York City eight years ago. He says that he is as keenly interested as ever in University activities.

'04—Anne Dudley Blitz, who for the past four years has been Dean of William Smith college at Geneva, New York, is this year at Columbia University, New York City, where she is working for her Ph. D. She holds a lectureship in household administration at the School of Practical Art of Teachers college, Columbia. Her main field of work for her doctor's degree will be in educational administration.

'08 Chem.—R. S. McBride, Engineer-Chemist of the National Bureau of Standards, resigned on January 15 to become the engineering representative in Washington, D. C., of McGraw-Hill Company of New York City. His first work will be in connection with certain coal and fuel utilization problems of particular interest to Coal Age. His address is Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

'11—Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. James, Jr., (Frances Lloyd '10) and two children, Lloyd and Janet, are living at 1073 Lincoln Avenue, St. Paul. Mr. James has been with the Northern Pacific Railroad since his return from overseas last May.



'09—Zenas L. Potter and Mrs. Potter (who was Miriam Clark, '09, are living at Laurel Hill Road, Mountain Lakes, New Jersey. Mr. Potter is now business manager of the New York Evening Post and has been recently elected vice-president of the Evening Post Corporation. Mrs. Potter who is the author of "The Gigglequicks" published by Volland and Company has sold another book called, "Rimes of Famous Fairies" to the same publisher. She is also the author of "Rhymes of a Child's World" soon to be issued by the Four Seas Publishing Company.

'10 Eng.—Wallace H. Martin and Mrs. Martin, who was Edna Bruce, '10, are now living at State College, Pa., where Mr. Martin is an associate professor of mechanical engineering in charge of the steam and gas laboratory at Pennsylvania State College.

'11 Law—To Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Goodman, a little daughter Ina Marie, born December 13, at Lake Alfred, Florida. Mr. Goodwin writes that the fall and winter have been ideal in Florida thus far, with a temperature ranging from 65 to 90. The state is so crowded with tourists that thousands of them are forced to live in tents.

D. '12-'15—Dr. H. J. Leonard recently conducted a dental clinic in Polk county for the Oral Hygiene committee and the Minnesota Public Health Association. He examined 136 children, practically all of foreign-born parentage. All but very few, he reported, had decayed temporary teeth and bacterial growths near the gum edges. Dr. Leonard says he was extremely surprised at the almost universal condition of enlarged tonsils, several of the children showing the physical effects of closed throats and adenoids. Almost none had had previous dental work and they showed an entire absence of fear. Dr. Leonard demonstrated the correct way to brush teeth—many of the children never having seen a toothbrush before. Dr. Leonard expressed the wish that, for the efficiency of such work, more parents would accompany their children to the clinics.

'12 Mines—L. F. Knox returned from overseas with the rank of captain of engineers and was discharged in July. He has accepted a position with the Ray Consolidated Copper Company of Hayden, Arizona.

'12 Ag.—Captain Walter F. Beyer, who enlisted in the army in April, 1917, returned to St. Paul in August to resume his position after serving overseas. He has recently made connections with the Home Insurance Company of New York City and will become one of the Minnesota colony. Captain Beyer and his family are living at 398 Lincoln Avenue, Orange, N. J.

'11-'12—G. S. Peterson, head of the department of sociology of Mankato's State Normal School, is business manager of the State Normal School journal, a monthly periodical published by the faculty of the school. The paper is a recent innovation and is proving a very successful one, published in the interest of elementary and junior high school education in southern Minnesota. "Its aim is to assist teachers in service by the presentation of such material as will be of immediate utility, thereby enabling them to give more effective service in the education of the children of our state."

'13—Henry J. Doermann spent the holidays in Saint Paul visiting his parents.

'13—Ella H. Sorlien of Granite Falls, Minnesota, was married December 29, 1919, to Mr. A. A. Danielson. Mr. and Mrs. Danielson are living in Casper, Wyoming, where Mr. Danielson has been engaged as a building contractor since his discharge from the army. Their address is: 335 North Pine Suite 7, Cunningham Apartments.

'13—Charles A. Pardee is secretary of the Autoplant Company of Chicago, and is living at 263 N. Park Avenue, River Forest, Ill.

'13—Mary E. Rhodes was married this month to William H. Hale, (Mines '04) of Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Hale will be at home in Minneapolis after February first.

'14—Esther Mary Pardee was married in July to Dr. Thomas M. Topp of Grass Valley, California. Her address is 128 Neal Street.

'14—Emma Paulson was married January 18th, 1919, at Two Harbors, to Gilbert Carmichael. Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael are now living at 323 Pine Street, Hibbing, Minnesota.

'15 Ed.—Susan Blase is stenographer for a wholesale hardware house of St. Paul.

'09, Gr. '15—W. G. Bolcom has been elected to the superintendency of the Rochester, Minnesota, public schools.

'15 C. E.—Louis J. Larson is at present employed as chief engineer for the Lumber, Tie and Timber Vulcanizing company of New York. He is temporarily located at Beaumont, Texas, doing research work. His Beaumont address is No. 1895 Grand avenue.

'12, '13, Law '15—P. W. Viesselman announces the removal of his law offices to 808 New York Life Building where he is associated with Lloyd R. Peterson. Mr. Viesselman's home address is 826 Delaware St. S. E.

'15 Chem.—Leslie R. Olson is in charge of the milling and baking department of the Charles A. Newhall Company, industrial chemists and engineers of Minneapolis.

'19 Dent.—Dr. J. P. Pederson is practicing his profession at Underwood, Minn.

The Rotarians of Dallas, Texas, honored La Monte Daniels at a banquet given January 7th, on the eve of his departure for Indianapolis. Mr. Daniels is one of the charter members of the Dallas Rotary club, and as a mark of the esteem in which he is held by its members, he was presented with a bound book containing a letter from each member of the club. Speeches, expressive of the appreciation of the club, were made by several of the city's prominent men, among them H. A. Olmstead, who, as a college mate of Daniels, was able to relate a few intimate chapters of the latter's life at the University of Minnesota.

Jane McKay Lister was in Portland, Oregon, recently, where she had a very pleasant visit with Ralph Rawson and his family. Mr. and Mrs. Lister are still living in El Paso, Texas, and she writes that while border life improves with familiarity, she is looking forward to the time when she can return to civilization again. Mrs. Lister was connected with the registrar's office for several years.



'17—Esther Blase is commercial teacher at the mechanics arts high school, St. Paul.

'17 H. E.—To Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Butler (Esther Wood) a daughter, born December 9th. Mr. Butler was an instructor in economics on the main campus. They are living in Cherryvale, Kans.

'17—Maybelle Harker and Jean Plant, '15, are teaching science subjects in the Duluth high school.

'15 Med. '17—Dr. G. T. Nordin and Mrs. Nordin (Gertrude M. Jacobson) are now residing at 3814 Chicago Avenue, Minneapolis. Dr. Nordin has recently returned from service in France.

'17 Ag.—Sherrill E. Robinson is renting his father's farm at Kimball, Minn.

'17—Harriet G. Anundson has recently leased her share of a farm in Olds, Alberta, Canada, to her partner and is living in Decorah, Iowa, at present. Her address is 509 West Main Street.

'17 H. E.—Irene Tews is dietitian at the Franklin Hospital, 14th and Noe Sts., San Francisco, California.

'17 Ag.—Eunice F. Smith is taking graduate work at Teachers College, Columbia University.

'17 Med.—Dr. Edwin O. Swanson is practicing at No. 971 east Seventh St., St. Paul. He was discharged from army service September 24th, 1919.

'18 Engr.—Morris Greenberg is service engineer with the Bailey Meter Company of Cleveland, Ohio. He writes that he would be very glad to hear from any former classmates and friends. Mr. Greenberg's address is 1905 E. 57th St., Cleveland.

'18 Mines—Harry W. Strand is General Mining engineer, in charge of the general engineering department of the Arthur Iron Mining company at Hibbing, Minnesota.

'19 Dent.—H. I. Engdahl is practicing dentistry at Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

'19—Edna H. Akre is teaching history and French in the high school at Harvey, North Dakota.

'19 Med.—Dr. H. E. Morrison witnessed the New Year's Day Harvard-Oregon game at Pasadena with two other Minnesota alumni, Drs. A. S. Lineer and A. H. Nerad who are internes at the San Diego County Hospital. He says, "It was good game . . . and gain, the West had reason to feel proud of its showing in a clash with the East." Dr. Morrison's address is 515 Slavin Bldg., Pasadena, Calif.

'18 M. A. '19—Valberg Olsen, who is teaching French and Spanish in the Duluth Central high school, visited the University during the holidays.

'20 Dent.—Leslie R. Gaylor has been employed by the International Harvester Company of St. Cloud, Minnesota, since his discharge from the U. S. Army. He served with the 88th division in France where he received a commission as 2nd lieutenant of infantry.

Ex. '21 Ag.—Harry Borthwick has gone to California to live and is now attending Stanford University.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Blymer, their daughter, Helen, and son, Fred, Jr., visited Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher L. Walker (Evaline Sammis '92) at Westwood, California, in the fall. Mrs. Blymer was Sarah Miller, a former University Student. Mr. Walker is still in the saw mill business at Westwood.

There are three Minnesota graduates in the English department of the Duluth high school: Mira Southworth, '09; Miss Bush, who has some classes in English in addition to her Latin classes, and Ethel Williams, '18.

Bertha M. Lowe, a former student, has changed her residence from Minneapolis to Rice Lake, Wisconsin.

'07 Med.—Dr. J. C. Wilk returned from active service overseas in June, 1919, and is now a major in the Medical Reserve Corps located at Moscow, Idaho.

Ex. '07—William A. Hubbard has recently become a member of a new firm—the Strappers Service company, with offices at No. 46 Hudson St., New York City.

'08 Dent.—Dr. Clifford C. Higgins is practicing his profession in Moscow, Idaho.

'08—Mrs. Sherman Bowen, who was Jessie M. Marsh of the class of '08, is teaching mathematics in Junior high school in Ogden, Utah.

'08 Law—To Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Dacey of Duluth, a boy on December third, 1919.

'05, '06 Eng.—Tresham D. Gregg and Kenneth P. Gregg (Law '05-'07) now have a large staff located in New York, with branch offices in other cities, under the firm name of Gregg and Company, Industrial Engineers. The organization includes departments in engineering: civil, industrial and actuarial, as well as legal and auditing. A permanent industrial research bureau is maintained in Washington, supplementing the work of other departments. The company has been

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making surveys of groups of industries in some of the largest cities, and in addition are retained as engineers by a number of important manufacturing concerns. Among the latter is one of the largest of the brewing interests who are retaining Gregg and Company for assistance in the conversion of their brewery plants to new uses. The company is also engaged in designing a lumber distributing plant on tide-water, comprising thirty-five acres and over a thousand feet of docks. The main office is at present located at No. 24 Clinton St., Newark, New Jersey.

### DEATHS

'92—Major Rupert C. Dewey, of the U. S. Marines, is reported to have died at Oakland, California very recently. Major Dewey died of pneumonia following an attack of influenza. His wife is said to be very ill and not expected to recover and their two daughters have also had the influenza. Major Dewey entered the marine service immediately after graduation and has been connected with this service ever since.

'98 Law—E. H. Krelwitz died at Aitkin, Minnesota, Friday, January sixteenth. Mr. Krelwitz had been county attorney for many years prior to his death.

Ex. '03—M. Jackson Wickham died at his home in Kansas City, Missouri, December thirteenth, 1919, of diabetes. Mr. Wickham, who was a Delta Upsilon, is survived by his wife and a son, Richard, aged ten years.

### TO RESTORE LILLE

The Lille Fund Committee, composed of Marshall Foch, Cardinal Gibbons, Admiral Sims, William Howard Taft, President Nicholas Murray Butler, Henry Van Dyke, and James Byrne, has issued an appeal from the Lille University and hospitals of France to the American universities—and especially to their alumni—to contribute toward a fund for the support of Lille's University and hospitals. Lille suffered as much as any French town in France not only from the horrors of war but from the horrors of German military occupation.

A letter written by Professor Henry van Dyke, enclosed with the formal appeal to American universities, gives some telling details—"Of 157 factories working in 1914 only seven or eight are now in operation; the others are still in their gutted condition and awaiting machinery from America." . . . "Nine out of ten children in Lille show signs of tuberculosis." "The Lille soldiers who fought during the four years on one cent a day and never any news from home, now come back to find their children in desperate circumstances, no work and their former employers

so impoverished that they can do nothing for the hospitals they once endowed so richly."

"One dollar is enough to keep a child two days in a Lille hospital. Each gift of five hundred dollars pays for a bed. The Committee confidently hopes that in spite of the large funds raised by American Universities, we might say IN VIEW of these large funds, a mite will be sent from each University to a sister University in France threatened in its very existence. The University of Lille, which numbered 700 male students before the war, lost 125 on the Verdun battlefields."

The annual meeting is going to bring out some mighty live discussions.

### THE LITTLE ASTRONOMER

Dedicated, with apologies, to Professor Leavenworth

My granpop's 'fessor of 'Stronomy  
An' he watches the stars at night;  
It keeps him pretty busy I guess  
To see that they all give light,  
For nights when it rains he stays home with me,  
Then it's dark outside as dark can be!

Sometimes when the man in the moon is bad  
Granpop makes him cover his face,  
And draws a black curtain in front of him there  
To show that he's in disgrace.  
An' then when he's good he takes it away.  
An' the moon just smiles till it's bright as day.

My granpop has a lot of wild beasts,  
An' he calls them his heavenly zoo,—  
Two Teddy bears, an' a great big snake,  
An' a lion, an' wild bull, too.  
And a hunter comes in the spring of the year  
To chase them, but never can get quite near.

Once granpop said, "Horace, I've caught the tail  
Of a comet in my telescope,"  
And I thought it would be like my kitty's tail  
Long and silky and like a rope;  
But all I could see was a streak of light,  
Like a cloud when the moon shines through at night.

When granpop and I go out to walk  
He shows me the Milky Way  
Where all the animals come to drink,  
And never have to pay.  
But the Sisters Seven an' the Princess fair  
Drink from the big dipper that's hanging there.

I think when I'm big that I'll study the stars  
An' be an astronomer, too;  
Then nobody ever will look at the clock  
And say, "Horace, it's bedtime for you!"  
For they'd feel pretty bad if the stars didn't light,  
An' they just had pitch darkness night after night!

Lillian Marvin Swenson.



(Continued from page 2)

to be spent in the aid and entertainment of Minnesota men returning from service via New York. The Minnesota room was maintained some time after several other desks had been discontinued, and it was finally discontinued about the first of November. When the returning Minnesota regiment, the 151st regiment of the 42nd division, docked, the Minnesota room at the Hall of States had a chance to come into its own. A delegation of Minnesotans, including Governor Burnquist, Adjutant General Rhinow, Julius Schmall, secretary of state, George H. McCree, Mayor "Larry Ho" of St. Paul, Ex-state Senator B. F. Nelson, Colonel Donahue, George H. Adams, of the Minneapolis Journal and Mr. Remington of the Tribune, and a score of others, were in New York on that memorable occasion to welcome Minnesota's war veterans. The work and the results of the Minnesota room committee are very interesting as they are told in the detailed report submitted by Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson, Mrs. Galloway, and Mrs. Ramsaye, the committee appointed to prepare this report for permanent Minnesota records. The report is too long to quote in full but any alumni sufficiently interested to come into the alumni office for the purpose, may read it at leisure and will find it very interesting.

#### THE ANNUAL MEETING

There have been few occasions when an annual meeting presented so many vital topics to be discussed. Look over the program on page four and do some serious thinking about the topics there outlined. Each of these topics will be discussed by someone who knows about them—be sure to be there yourself.

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—From American Magazine

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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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# MINNESOTA

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# ALUMNI

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# WEEKLY



Northrop Reminiscences  
The "Old Grad" Comes Back  
Alumnae Who Are Doing Things

Vol. XIX No. 17

FEBRUARY 2, 1920



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- His dad
- His job
- The gym
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- HIS SAVINGS ACCOUNT**

—From American Magazine

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# MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

## PUT IT UP TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Readers of the Weekly will remember that last week we suggested that the Board of Regents rescind its action in raising fees and make the budget for the coming year, with due regard to the necessity for economy and then, should it appear that an emergency exists, place the situation before the Legislature which meets in January, and ask for immediate action to meet the imperative demand for relief.

There can be no question that the Legislature would treat the situation with consideration and afford the needed relief.

It has been urged in objection to this plan, that the case could be put to the Legislature with greater force and more appeal if the fee schedule which has been determined should be in actual force at the time the matter went to the Legislature.

In answer to this argument it is to be said, first—that if fees are raised to provide for the budget adopted for the coming year, no emergency will exist. There will be no call for immediate action.

The year's plans will have been made and the University could get through the year without legislative action.

And, it is extremely difficult to get legislative action appropriating money to refund money to individuals.

If the request for money to refund fees paid and provide for a reduction for the future, is made, such request will take the usual course and be considered in connection with other requests near the end of the session, when pressure for money for this and that and the other thing is so tremendous, that it is bound to distort the views of even the best friends of the University.

Pressure will become so great the legislators will seek every possible outlet for even a little relief and someone will say: "The University got through the past two years—it can get through the next two. Let the next Legislature settle the question."

This means that the settlement of the question is again postponed, not upon principle but upon considerations of temporary expediency—or just as a way out.

If the Regents adopt the policy suggested by the WEEKLY, and put themselves on record as of the opinion that a further raise of fees is as unthinkable as a reduction of

faculty salaries, the question of further raises will be settled for all time and a substantial foundation will have been laid for a request for appropriation sufficient to return to the old plan of free tuition.

We cannot help feeling that this matter is vital to the whole future of state-supported education in Minnesota.

We have gone a long way from the original ideal of free public education and we believe that now is the time to have this question settled as a matter of principle.

There will never be a better time than the present situation affords.

Why raise fees when there is another perfectly legitimate and natural way out of the present difficulties?

## IN EXPLANATION

In printing the communication of certain alumni to the board of regents, last week, we omitted the names of three of the signers of that communication.

GRATIA A. COUNTRYMAN, '89,  
JOSEPH JORGENS, '91, and  
A. T. LARSON, '94, Law '96.

It would have been merely a matter of time and effort to have secured six thousand signatures to the communication, but the six who signed had taken time to go into the matter exhaustively, and their names meant just what their owners stand for—one hundred per cent loyalty to Minnesota and an intelligent comprehension of the question treated in the communication.

## THE ANNUAL MEETING TO BE A HUMMER

The committee in charge of the annual meeting is anxious that every alumnus should know that the annual meeting is going to be a "hummer." The program is concerned with up-to-the-minute University topics. It will be led off by Dr. William Watts Folwell who will tell about an idea which he championed more than fifty years ago—The peoples (or junior) college idea.

O. E. Hammer, Law '94, of Rochester, Minn., will talk about free tuition for all non-professional departments. Mr. Hammer is a member of the legislature and is a strong advocate of the idea that Minne-



sota should go back to free tuition for all except professional students.

Harry Franklin Baker will show lantern slides and talk about the Building program and campus development. No one is better qualified to talk of this subject than Mr. Baker and he will speak from several years of intimate study of the topic.

Professor Henry F. Nachtrieb, for many years president of the General Alumni association and known and honored by thousands of alumni and former students, will appear in "An appreciation."

President Burton is to talk upon a subject which he may select and Presidents Northrop and Vincent have been invited as guests of the alumni for the evening.

It is promised that every talk will be brief.

In addition Mrs. Elizabeth Ware Bruchholz and Helen R. Fish have written a "skit" dealing with the high cost of living and the University faculty.

"Bill" Norton will lead community singing. Those who remember what a treat he made the singing last year will look forward to this feature of the program with special interest.

The plan of hosts and hostesses employed last year will be used again this year and classes will be seated by classes, or, in the case of small classes, by groups that were in college at the same time.

Remember the date—February 12; the place—Donaldsons; the hour—six o'clock.

Get in your reservation at once.

The price per plate has been fixed at the lowest possible minimum—\$1.75.

#### THE PERSISTENCE OF AN IDEA

Readers of the Weekly have known of the idea suggested by Dr. Williams Watts Folwell, nearly a half century ago, that the University sell its campus in Minneapolis and move to the North shore of Lake Minnetonka. A large tract of land could have been secured, at that time, for a very low price and a wonderful site for the University could have been obtained at a nominal outlay.

We all know it was not done; but some of the most strenuous objectors to the plan lived to regret that the change was not made when it could have been done with so little trouble.

The old idea has persisted through nearly

half a century as a pleasant dream—but a dream and nothing more.

Recently Dr. Folwell has reviewed the old question by amending his original suggestion; he now advocates moving the University near the geographical center of the state and securing a half township or a whole township (thirty-six square miles) for a site.

According to his plan, all except the departments of medicine, dentistry and possibly law, would be moved to the new location.

The educational possibilities of development of the new site and the advantages of community consciousness (college spirit) and the unification of the institution under such conditions can hardly be overestimated.

Dr. Folwell was considered visionary when he offered his suggestions in the long ago—we have lived to acknowledge the wisdom of the plan. His recent suggestions will also be considered visionary—but, may it not be the vision of a seer?

The other day a little group of University men got together and this subject chanced to come up. Immediately the state's vast investment in the University was urged as an insuperable objection.

Is it?

It was agreed in this group that the location of the University is now most objectionable and will in time become almost intolerable.

A change at some future time seemed to the members of this group inevitable and the question was raised.

Why not now?

Six million dollars are to be invested in more buildings. Why should not a change be considered before this further investment is made?

It is, also urged that the change would work toward the disunity of the institution—that is, the professional departments would lose contact with the rest of the institution.

This will have to be granted. Yet the unification of the agricultural departments with the other undergraduate departments would more than offset, so far as numbers are concerned at least, these disadvantages.

A question was also raised as to what would be done with the present buildings. It was suggested that the city might be glad



to buy Folwell Hall for a high school and that other buildings could be devoted to other public uses or changed to meet the needs of commercial or manufacturing uses.

The longer this group talked, the more enthusiastic its members became for the proposed change.

What do you think about the matter?

It is conceded that Dr. Folwell was wise in his original suggestion. He has been right upon so many things he has advocated, may he not be right in this matter?

At any rate it is worth thinking about.

If any alumnus has anything to say upon the question, pro or con, we should be glad to hear from him.

## The "Old Grad" Comes Back

Back on the job again after a brief wrestle with the 57th variety of that pest the war brought into being along with boche and bolshevik. Heigh-ho! It's a hectic life, old dear, what with beets in the sugar, riots in the newspapers, the war risk in Article Ten, and foreign-born germs breaking into the best American families.

Unless you are temporarily recorded among the missing on the campus, these days, you simply have no prestige at all. Just as I was beginning to feel quite in the swim, if a trifle wobbly of knee, my complacency was knocked into a cocked hat by the announcement in one of the papers that "the flu is not the flu at all. It is a respiratory difficulty with temperature." At least it's a comfort to know what to answer when you are asked, discreetly sotto voce, "Did you have the FLU?" with a kind of glove-fingered, arms-length handling of the last word as if it might go off at the very moment of saying. If ever this amiable little germ is lured back to its native haunts I hope the shores of Spain may be permanently quarantined.

Reflection, you so often read, is the crying lack and the crying need of the American woman. I had only too thorough a dose of it in the three days I lay in bed; my brain began to feel like a railroad terminal looks. Incidentally, it was the only dose I had of anything. Which reminds me that "doses," in terms of medicine, was one of the things I reflected on. Has it ever occurred to you that the science part of Christian Science and the medical part of medical science are getting quite chummy these days, considering the deadliness of their enmity three or four years ago? Of course, neither would admit to chinning, because the Christian part of the former and the paganism of the latter are too inalienably divorced. But what's the answer when you call in a doc-

tor, under persuasion, and he says "You can't get any pills or black syrup out of me. Give your system plenty of ventilation. Stay in bed. Don't worry. That's all you need." Prescribing fresh air and quarts of hot water at \$5.00 per prescription is all very well for a wealthy neuresthenic in a fascinating negligee, but for a hard-working, flannel-wrapped materialist who expects to wring her money's worth out of every sweating penny—well, I say it's a luxury. Hereafter I shall prescribe my own ventilation and get my science out of the Christian Science Monitor.

When you and I were here none of the new buildings which are to form the eventual mall had been built. So far, these comprise the buildings of engineering and architecture, the schools of chemistry and mines, and the buildings connected with the medical school on the other side of Washington avenue. Most of them have been occupied about seven years. They are all of uniform style, both in their general scheme and in the materials used. To my untrained eye, which is quite incapable of sizing up fine architectural points, they all seem of excellent design and plan. Over on this section of the campus you feel as if you had strayed into another world, a world as removed from the old campus as though separated by miles instead of by a stone's-throw. There is some flavor of academic cosmopolitanism, a subtle diffusion of mature purposes, which the old campus lacks. Here, the students seem to have found themselves, they have grown up; on the old campus they are still playing. And when in an idle moment I strolled through the school of architecture on a tour of curiosity, lured by tales of the splendid work its students were doing, I suddenly understood the source of my hazy impressions. In the freshmen, sophomore, junior and senior rooms, and



up in the near-atelier under the sloping roof and the slanting light, the students were working with the absorption only one influence can produce—the influence of creating. As I stood in the doorway, rather enviously watching the bent heads and unconscious faces, it struck me all in a heap that that was what college education ought to mean to the individual: production, creation. By the time a student comes to the University he ought to know his bent—and there is no student so wholly ungifted that his inclinations do not lean one way more than another. Here, in this department, the students were following their bent; they were working for the joy of creating the things they wanted to create. And judging from the exhibits hung along the corridors, creating the thing for the joy of creating, produces some remarkable results. Several really exquisite motifs and designs lined the third floor walls, work done both by students and instructors, the design problems

of George Fraser and Professor L. E. Arnal especially notable. Professor Arnal is a comparatively recent newcomer to the school of architecture, and if I am any judge, one to be boastful of. His study describing the Fetes Nautiques de Jour et de Nuit a l'Extremite du Canal dans les Jardins de Versailles, on exhibit, is a thing gorgeous in color and effect, well worth a special trip to see. I understand he was a student in L'Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris,—doubtless but a small part of his equipment.

Which all sounds most amusingly wise, considering that I don't know a corner stone from a pillar of the church—and as you know I don't, what's the use of trying to impress you? Think I'll go out and play in the slush.—Yes ma'am, it's actually thawing! That may mean nothing in your young life, but in mine—well, after three months of nothing but snow and more snow, a smell of near-spring is like a breath from Parnassus.

## Alumnae Who Are "Doing Things"

### WOMEN OVER-SEAS.

It occurs to us that in Minnesota's intellectual Who's Who, honorable mention is due some of those intrepid young graduates who left eminently satisfactory and eminently safe positions in their home towns, to venture across the seas into an environment and a work utterly alien to their experiences. The University of Minnesota has to her credit between 65 and 70 young women who engaged in some form of service during the war. A few never came back. Many did extremely notable work. Those who have returned from overseas have stirring stories to tell—some of them harrowing, some of them amusing, all of them interesting.

We have in immediate mind two young women who represented the Minnesota contingent in overseas' service with the Y. M. C. A., under the auspices of the Federation of Women's clubs. It so happened that they remained together from start to finish, serving in the same leave area from the time they set foot on French soil until they left it. To do her bit, Ruth Rosholt, '04, left a position as head of the cataloguing department in the Minneapolis Public library, where she had been working for

several years. Margaret Frisbie ('16) was holding down an executive job with the Red Cross. Merle Higley, '11, director of the Woman's Occupational Bureau in Minneapolis, joined this contingent in Paris the day after it arrived there.

Miss Rosholt tells a graphic story of some of their experiences, which should be just as interesting now, in the light of perspective, as they were at the time of their occurrence. "Should be," because for some occult reason stories, accounts and plays of the war are already being shunned. The psychology of public opinion is a difficult thing to "get." While the war was going on, when popular feeling might be forgiven the instinct to turn to relief in its forms of entertainment, fairly wallowed in plays and tales of the war; the uniform of a soldier in the A. E. F. sent an audience into a veritable hysteria of enthusiasm. Now, after little more than a year of peace, public sentiment shows a violent aversion to anything even distantly smelling of the war, either in play or story. Instead of enjoying some incident or episode in the peace of historical perspective, we take the figurative attitude of covering our eyes and ears with our

(Continued on page 10.)



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December 23, 1916.....	\$ 45,000
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July 25, 1917 .....	212,000
November 20, 1917 .....	298,000
May 1, 1918 .....	339,000
October 26, 1918 .....	567,000
December 31, 1918.....	427,000
March 4, 1919.....	455,000
May 1, 1919.....	507,000

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hands, and saying "No—no! I don't want to hear or see anything connected with the war. Let's go and dance—and forget it ever happened."

If some of the young women who went over as Red Cross nurses and got the smell of battle in their noses, are prone to sniff at the job of the "entertainer," let them read some of these incidents, which we quote verbatim from Miss Rosholt's story:

"About sixty of us were hurried away from New York and piled into Liverpool on top of a big group landing the day before we did. We weren't wanted in Liverpool and it was difficult to secure accommodations. The 'Y' officer held us under orders to eat and sleep in the barracks at Lincoln Lodge for four days, during which time so many girls came down with the 'flu' that he grew alarmed and allowed us to find our own lodgings. Three of the girls died, one became mentally unbalanced, and a number had to be sent home unfit for work. It was tragic and wholly unnecessary. The London and Paris offices did what they could, but of course it was too late to save lives and the health of those hardest hit. . .

"This leave area (Biarritz) handles from twelve to twenty-one hundred men a week. It gives the boys the first happy time they have had since coming to France and it helps to change their attitude toward the country. The wear and tear of everyday living among people with strange customs, a foreign language and differing ideals is not conducive to fair judgment on conditions. The boys vent on their surroundings some of their impatience over the delay in going home, and homesick boys can't think straight anyway! The best we can do is to give them all as good a time as we can, supply a bit of home atmosphere, and wait for time and distance to soften some of the unpleasant impressions they are carrying away and restore somewhat the idealism toward France which they brought over.

"The 'Y' situation is too complicated for one letter. There have been mistakes and misfits, but the idea was fine and the plan broad. The educational program was most interesting. The sudden closing out of the camps prevented carrying out much of it, so that we can't tell, now, just how effective it has all been. The leave area work is one of the most telling things the 'Y' has done. It has altered favorably much of the hostile

attitude the boys had toward the organization. . . .

"Here at Biarritz . . . the 'Y' operates a 'wet' canteen—that is, chocolate, coffee, milk, cold drinks, sandwiches, doughnuts, cookies, etc. . . . In addition to the canteen the 'Y' maintains a big municipal building. . . . It arranges hikes morning and afternoon trips to Bayonne, sea excursions, auto rides into the Pyrenees and trips to Lourdes. There is a big athletic program in which Margaret Frisbie plays a star part. Games are played mornings on the beach, swimming parties held at noon and baseball games often in the afternoons. At the 'Y' there is music and dancing morning, afternoon and evening. . . . On Sundays we have morning and evening services; Sunday afternoons we serve tea to about a thousand more, or less. Friday evening we entertain for officers and the visiting A. E. F., Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross.

"We have a small Federation unit here—California, South Dakota, Utah, Missouri, having each one representative and Minnesota three. Lillian Ritchie followed Margaret and me here. She sheds sweetness and light upon the canteen, dances like mad and helps with the tea parties and in the library. Margaret is the chief attraction in athletics, and dances until she frays out her feet. I have dodged dancing and read palms instead for the boys who don't dance, and at other times run the little library."

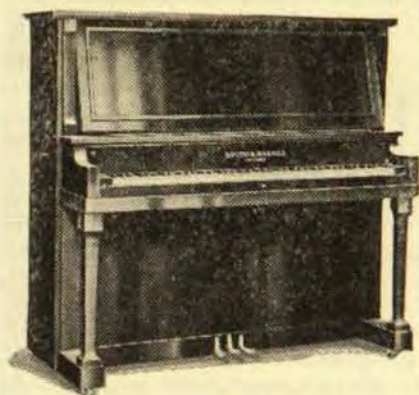
Miss Rosholt says "palmistry in the A. E. F. would fill a volume," and she certainly found her metier in it. Among hundreds of others, she read palms for Billy Sunday's secretary, Royal Dixon, the author, and Hanley, the composer of Indiana.

Should any one think that play may not be work—here is a summarization of one week of Miss Rosholt's "play" in the A. E. F.: 201 library readers waited on, 86 palms read and as many more listeners amused and entertained, 31 boys entertained at picnic lunches, 7 boys picked up on the street, 9 boys entertained at meals and 35 visited with at length—201 casual interviews and 254 intimate ones, 455 in all for the week.

. . . We are on the job from 9:30 in the morning to 11:30 at night. Usually we have an entirely new crowd in charge at each occasion and must make them feel that each party or dance or tea is new and fresh and spontaneous."

Miss Rosholt has returned to her post as





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head of the cataloguing department in the Minneapolis Public library. Miss Frisbie recently became Mrs. Harold Wood. Perhaps there are moments in the safe and even tenor of their present days when they long to go back, when it all seems like some sort of a mad and splendid interlude—a dream between going to bed and waking up. And

waking up is sometimes so awfully drab! At any rate, it is significant that almost without a dissenting voice the women want to return—although just to what, now that the A. E. F. is no longer existent, is uncertain; and equally without a dissenting voice the men are quite content to stay in the good old U. S. A.

## COMMUNICATIONS

### SET A HEN—STOP THROWING ROCKS AT THE CHICKENS

Somebody ought to say this, so I will. We must stop this belly-aching about salaries, or there will be no sincerity or joy, no dignity, honor or efficiency left in the teaching profession.

Let's stop comparing ourselves with plumbers. If a plumber gets more money than we do, what do we care?

If we keep on talking, people will believe—perhaps we will believe—that plumbers are more important than professors. It's better to maintain a different standard of

measurement. Some realities are incommensurable.

Let's stop comparing ourselves with leaders of industry. Most of us couldn't have been leaders if we had set out to be. There are a few million people in industry who aren't leaders. But the real point is, we didn't want to be leaders of industry. If we are worth consideration, it's because we deliberately set out to be something else.

Look around. There's a lot of wasters and spenders; a lot of cheap new rich. Do you want to be in that class?

(Continued on page 28.)



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## "REMINISCENCES"

By *CYRUS NORTHROP.*

### MEDICAL SCHOOL ESTABLISHED.

April 26, 1888, at the same meeting at which the Medical department of the University was established, the board of regents elected eighteen gentlemen prominent in their professions as lecturers in the law school. Although only a few of these ultimately did much lecturing in the school, the list is worthy of mention. After naming the president of the University as president of the law faculty, and Professor Wm. S. Pattee as dean, the board named the following as members of the teaching force in the law school:

Hon. S. J. R. McMillan, Hon. Gordon E. Cole, Hon. Chas. D. Kerr, Hon. Cushman K. Davis, G. C. Ripley, Chas. A. Willard, Judge James O. Pierce, Hon. Chas. E. Flandreau, John B. Atwater, C. D. O'Brien, Geo. N. Baxter, Hon. W. D. Cornish, Judge John M. Shaw, Judge P. M. Babcock, Chas. W. Bunn, Hon. George B. Young, Sumner Ladd, Dr. Chas. H. Boardman.

Upon the recommendation of the law committee the board adopted resolutions establishing the course of study in the law school, the method of instruction, provision for library, for moot courts, for attendance on courts, for admission, for degrees, for fees and giving law students the right to enter other departments of the University for instruction in elocution, international law, constitutional history and political science.

#### *Early Progress Slow.*

The University made comparatively little progress during the first three years of my administration. The young people of the state had not yet acquired the habit of going to the University. The attendance was but a little more than one hundred greater in 1887 than it had been in 1885. The churches were slow in losing the idea that the University was a godless institution and there was much talk of the need of Christian education. The farmers were alienated by the fact that agricultural education was apparently receiving little or no encouragement from the regents. The legislature had no conception of what a great university is and what it needs, and the University was an unwelcome beggar. The shadow of the possible separation of the agricultural college from the University was over us all this time. One did not know who were friends and who enemies to the institution. There was very little in the situation to encourage. Governor Pillsbury never lost hope or courage and he was as resourceful in the emergency as any man possibly could be, and always inspiring and encouraging. But three years is a very short period in the life of a state in its formative process as Minnesota then was, and it is a still shorter period in the development of a great University. But at last, at the end of three years there came a change. The next four years 1888 to 1892 were great years for the University. In those years the institution acquired a momentum that has never ceased.



In those four years these things of great importance were accomplished besides a multitude of smaller things that all helped.

- 1—The School of Agriculture was established.
- 2—The Experiment Station was organized.
- 3—The Law college was organized.
- 4—The Medical department with its four colleges was organized.
- 5—The School of Mines was established.
- 6—The Veterinary department was created.
- 7—Several buildings were erected.

8—The battle in the legislature for the separation of the agricultural department from the University was fought to a finish and the victory was won by friends of the University—a victory so decisive that the contest can never be renewed. The skies were cleared. The University could now lay its plans for work with confidence in the future. And from this time on the number of students flocking to the University began to increase largely. The preparatory department was dropped in 1890. Yet the number of students increased in spite of that. There had been 310 students in 1885. There were only 412 in 1887. But in 1888 there were 491. In 1889, 781. In 1890, 1002. In 1891, 1183. In 1892, 1374. And thereafter with the exception of a single year the number of students increased nearly 200 every year to the close of my administration in 1911.

#### *The Board of Regents.*

Until 1895 the meetings of the board of regents were held in the governor's room, at the capitol, in St. Paul. At the meeting of the board, May 1, 1895, it was voted to hold the meetings in future at the University. This action was most agreeable to me. I never felt quite at home in the governor's room, and I always felt very much at home in the president's room at the University. The meeting in the governor's room seemed to emphasize the governor's control over the University. As he appointed the whole board except himself and the president of the University, and practically also appointed them, his ability to dominate in the affairs of the University was complete; and if he chose to take undue interest in the management of the University, he had a wonderful opportunity to control everything, with the regents all appointed by him and holding all their meetings in his office. It is much to the credit of the governors of Minnesota that they have generally been willing to leave the management of the University to the good judgment of the regents and not often have they had a "policy" which they insisted the board should carry out. In only a very few instances have persons been elected to the faculty by the overweening influence of the governor, and very rarely has there been, in University management, any show of personal or party politics by a governor of Minnesota. There has been, however, just enough to show clearly what is possible and what might become actual if a really bad man were elected governor. I have sometimes questioned whether the University ought to be so completely in the hands of the governor as it is. I do not believe the board would be composed of better men than it is now, if its members were to be elected by the people. But the power of the governor—now almost absolute, in theory—would be taken from him and he as a member of the board *ex-officio* would be on the same footing as every other member, with



no real or implied obligation on the part of any of the members to do what the governor desired. At present things are well enough and there does not seem to be any prospect of undue interference by the governor and perhaps it is well in this case to obey the old rule and "Let well enough alone."

#### *A Radical Suggestion.*

I am not certain that it would not be a good plan to have members of the board of regents ineligible to reappointment when their term of office expires but eligible after two years. This arrangement would relieve the governor of the embarrassment of not reappointing regents if he did not wish to reappoint them and would yet give him an opportunity to appoint them later if he so desired. It is not desirable that the board of regents should be perpetual in its personnel. New men ought to be appointed from time to time. This would prevent the board's getting the idea that it and not the state of Minnesota owns and runs the University, and would keep the board from falling into a rut in its management of affairs.

#### *Suggestions Concerning Procedure.*

In the last year of my official life I introduced to the board of regents two resolutions which I regarded as important and which were adopted by the board. I could not with very good grace have proposed the resolutions earlier, but as I was going out of office I felt free to present them. The first was that the president of the University should be a member of all the standing committees. Heretofore the president had been assigned a place on committees like any other regent and of course was a member of only three or four committees at the most. It seemed to me that the president should be familiar with the work of all the committees and thus be kept in touch with all parts of the University. The regents without a dissenting vote approved the proposal.

The other resolution provided that the board of regents should elect its president annually. It had been the custom to elect a president for an indefinite term and as a consequence the man elected continued to be president as long as he was a member of the board. This had not occasioned any trouble because the men chosen had been competent and faithful and nobody desired to shorten their term of service. But in case any change should at any time be needed, it was evidently desirable that there should be an opportunity to make the change in a natural way without any show of personal animosity and this could be secured only by having the term of office limited. This resolution was adopted by the regents and it has resulted in shorter terms of service of the presidents.

#### *Progress of the University.*

The progress of the University during my administration was most marked in two respects. First the organization of new colleges and setting them in successful operation. Second in the erection of new buildings to accommodate the ever increasing number of students. If I were to add a third it would be the development of scientific work and the providing of suitable laboratories with adequate equipment. The institution never had sufficient funds to enable one with a free hand to hunt for new professors and induce them to come by the offer of large salaries. It was hard enough to get the necessary appropriations



from the legislature for either the running expenses of the University or for the new buildings needed, but it was doubly hard to get both. Some legislators seemed to take the view that the University was a necessary evil but one to be made as inexpensive as possible. When the largely increased number of students was presented as a reason why appropriations should be increased—one representative in committee inquired, "Can't they go somewhere else?" I never went to the legislature for the purpose of lobbying. When the committee on appropriations held its meetings I was usually notified and was requested to attend. Some of these committee meetings were very pleasant and some were not so pleasant. The unpleasant ones were all in the early days when the University was small and weak and was not able to awaken the interest in its welfare that it has been able to awaken in later years when almost every part of the State numbers among its influential citizens graduates of the University and when a considerable number of both the senators and representatives are graduates. In the early days when one went to the legislature to ask for appropriations for the University it was not like going to a friend, who had an interest in the institution. There was on the part of a large portion of the legislature no real appreciation of either what the University was or what it could be or what it ought to be. And for years various jealousies in the state made the session of the legislature a time of special anxiety to the friends of the University. Governor Johnson once said that he had found the pressure for appointment on the board of regents greater than for any other office whatever. Yet the regents received no salary. They were honored by the position and one would naturally suppose that they honored the position since so many were eager to become members of the board. But good men as they were and faithful as they were and self-sacrificing as some of them—notably Governor Pillsbury—were, there were not wanting men of such ingrained suspicion in the State and sometimes in the legislature as to whisper if not openly declare that there was something wrong in the board of regents and that things needed to be looked into. Occasionally a man has been appointed a regent who when he entered upon his duties evidently felt that there was something "rotten in Denmark" and that it was his mission to find out what it was. I could generally diagnose the situation and the mental and spiritual perturbations of the new regent, and it would have been amusing if it had not sometimes been pathetic, to watch the progress of the reformer in search of things to reform at meeting after meeting, until he finally discovered that his suspicions were groundless, that the regents were honest, that there was nothing rotten in Denmark—and then it was quite delightful to see the newly enlightened regent become as the others were, a regent.

#### *Notable Men on Board of Regents.*

The board of regents was always respectable but it never contained a more notable body of men than it did at the time I was called to the presidency. General Henry Hastings Sibley was president of the board and associated with him were John S. Pillsbury, ex-governor of Minnesota, Knute Nelson, Governor and for many years United States senator from Minnesota, C. K. Davis, United States senator from Minnesota, Judge Buckham of the district court, Hon. John B. Gilfillan, member of Congress, Judge Greenleaf Clark, a lawyer of eminence,



D. L. Kiehle, for many years state superintendent of education, and Dr. William Watts Folwell, the first president of the University but having no vote.

*Asks for a Vote.*

It was my desire to have a vote as a member of the board of regents because I felt that I had as much interest in the welfare of the University as any other regent at least, and I did not desire to be simply the hired man of the regents. With a vote, I was on an equality with the other members of the board and not a mere advocate presenting various causes to the board. The legislature soon after I became president passed a law giving me a vote in the board. The board of regents was a very comfortable company of gentlemen to be associated with. They meant to do their duty and they did it as they saw it. Not often was there serious division of sentiment on important questions. Rarely did debate become heated or exciting. Occasionally a man would find his way into the board who had ideas not entertained by his associates and he would express his peculiar notions at times; but nobody else would take his remarks very seriously, and his most extended utterances would be received with a smile and without comment when the matter under discussion was, as often happened, not specially related to the business of the University. Generally speaking, the regents did not adopt measures by any partisan methods. A proposition would be thoroughly discussed and if it appeared that the members of the board were very far from being unanimous, the proposition would be laid aside for further consideration or would be abandoned without a vote. There are not many cases of action with a greatly divided vote. The meeting of the board December 12, 1905, was an exception in this respect. Two questions were acted on—not at all related—but yet one of them came up for discussion when the temperature had been somewhat raised by the discussion of the other and for once the board voted by yeas and nays without any courteous yielding to the minority.

The first question was on the proposition to establish a graduate school. It was a very close vote and the school was established by a majority of only one. Ayes,—Northrop, Olsen, Mahoney, Comstock and Noyes. Nays,—Wyman, Wilson, Rice, Randall. The next matter that came up was a resolution declaring that foot-ball games as now managed are "not only brutal but tend to immorality." On this question there were ayes,—3; nays,—5. The ayes were Rice, Wilson, Mahoney. The nays were Wyman, Northrop, Comstock, Randall and Noyes. These votes show that there was no steam roller at work to crush the minority. The men were independent, only three of the men who opposed a graduate school voting in favor of the indictment against foot-ball.

Still another vote, at this same meeting, on a question of salary, had this singular feature that four "sons"—belonging to at least three nationalities by birth, voted in the negative—Johnson, Olsen, Wilson, Nelson. The rest of the regents voted in the affirmative. It is but fair to say that Mr. Olson spelled his name with an "e" instead of an "o." But it was still Olsen.

*General Sibley as Regent.*

General Sibley had nothing to do personally with my call to Minnesota. That is, he did not see me nor did he communicate with me in any way till after I had accepted the presidency. Then General Sibley wrote to me from some-



where in the South where he was temporarily staying a most cordial letter of welcome in which he expressed his hearty approval of the action of the board in electing me, his own personal satisfaction that I had accepted the appointment, and the strongest assurance of the hearty support of the regents in all the work which I was about to undertake. This letter was peculiarly gratifying to me because of the standing of General Sibley in the community and in the board, and because at the time he was the only member of the board who had not seen me. So long as he lived, his actions corresponded to the spirit of his letter and I never had any reason to feel that he did not do all that he could for the University. He was not as close to the work as was Governor Pillsbury and his actions were mainly official, but it was not a little help to know that he had a strong interest in the University and that his influence at all times could be depended on to help with the legislature and the public.

#### *The Policy of the President.*

My policy as president of the University was always to maintain peace—peace between the University and the people of Minnesota, peace in the board of regents, in the various faculties of the colleges, peace between the faculties and students, and personally as much as possible to live peaceably with all men. In carrying out this policy I was entirely successful. The feeling towards the University on the part of the people of the state when I retired from the presidency was notably friendly as shown by the utterances of the press of the state, by private communications and by legislative actions. Only once did the faculty of one college get into serious conflict and that was soon ended. Contentions of various kinds in the medical faculty arose from time to time, but a faculty meeting over which I was called to preside usually settled matters. No conflict between the students and faculties ever gave serious disturbance and the only conflicts of any kind between these were easily settled.

#### *Personality and Preparation for the Teacher.*

The University free from disturbing contentions within and without had a splendid opportunity to grow and to develop in a healthy way. It was engaged in a work of real education—not merely imparting knowledge but training in character and good citizenship. I deemed it not less important certainly to see that the students when they left the University should be what they ought to be than that they should know what they ought to know. And I suppose that my influence on the student body as directly exerted was much more powerful along the lines of the former than of the latter. Indeed as I taught no classes regularly I had no opportunity to affect the students in any special way in matters relating to the curriculum, while in the daily assembly I had a splendid opportunity to mould their ideas of life and its duties, of character and its essentials, of the relation of each one to others and to the State, of the need of manliness and high ideals, and along these lines of thought I did all that seemed to me possible to do in the way of influencing the character and career of the students. How much I accomplished I do not know. But I have been made to feel very humble by the testimony of many students that I had influenced their lives for good far beyond what I had any reason to expect.

This leads me to say what has always been strongly impressed upon me



that success in teaching depends quite as much upon the personality of the teacher as upon his knowledge. Knowledge of course is essential for if one is to teach he must know something that is to be taught. But given the necessary knowledge, if a man has no real earnestness, if he does not feel the importance of the things he is to teach, if he has no personal interest in his students and no concern as to whether they are being fitted for life, if he is not capable of inspiring a zeal for learning and an enthusiasm for scholarship, he can never be a successful teacher—at least not in any broad sense. I once knew a man whose attainments in languages and literatures were simply stupendous, and who was nevertheless so lacking in vigor, personal interest and apparent enthusiasm, that a distinguished professor of Greek in a university said of him that he “made a subject the deadest possible” when he dealt with it by way of instruction—and the consequence of his lack of inspiration was a total failure so far as teaching was concerned.

#### *Research and Teaching.*

It is not given to every man to be a successful scholar in research work and at the same time an effective teacher. Most men have to choose which they will be. There is not much opportunity for a professor who does full work as a teacher, to do much work in the way of original research. This is more true in some lines of work than in others. For example, Thomas R. Lounsbury, the eminent Yale professor of English in the Sheffield Scientific school for many years, and who passed away only a year ago, was able to do much original work and do much effective teaching, because—in addition to his great ability—he was working in both with the same subjects, and research in Chaucer or Dryden, or Cooper, meant not only original contributions to human knowledge upon these subjects, but also added material of the highest quality for the class room. But with many subjects, the research and the class work do not so plainly help each other. While men great in original investigation are much to be desired in universities, I am sure that men great in teaching are not less to be desired and are not less useful to the University. The late Professor Arthur E. Haynes was a good scholar and a good teacher, but I do not know that his contributions to human knowledge were important. But I do know that his teaching was effective, his research into students most admirable, his influence on the character and life of his students very potential, and that he will be remembered with gratitude by many of his former pupils as long as they live.

#### *Fame vs. Success.*

I am not trying to show that a man is the better teacher who does not devote much time to research work nor that the man who does research work cannot be an effective teacher. I am simply saying that only in rare cases can a man be a first class man in both; and while the fame of the University is greatly increased by the notable discoveries of original investigators, the success of the University as a training school in learning and character depends more directly on the work of faithful and inspiring teachers and these should be secured whether the others are or not. For the state universities at least have for their object primarily the education of the children of the state and it is of vital importance that the training of these children should be for usefulness and duty under the guidance



of men who know and appreciate what usefulness and duty mean. Such men dealing with such knowledge as the world already possesses, will do the work that is most needed for the rising generation. If they can also do research work, well and good. If they can not, and other men can be secured who can do research work, let them by all means be secured. But for the training of our American boys and girls for life do not neglect the securing of inspiring teachers.

#### *Greek Letter Societies.*

It is a much mooted question whether fraternities, Greek letter societies, are desirable in a university or not. People are very much divided in opinion on this subject. And undoubtedly much may be said with reason on both sides of the question. As the years have gone on, the number of fraternities in the University of Minnesota has greatly increased. There are probably nearly thirty such organizations for men or for women in the institution at the present time. Many of them have houses of their own in which some of the members live and where all the members spend more or less of their time. The value of these institutions depends largely upon the character of the members. A society that at one time may have had a bad reputation by reason of having elected undesirable men as members may in a short time have an excellent reputation by reason of the improved quality of its members. But unless the members of the society are of good character and sound principles, there is always danger that the fraternity house may become a place of evil. Complaints came to me from time to time that bills were not paid; that drinking in some societies was habitual and excessive; that other evils existed; that gambling was practiced; and in two or three cases that worse immoralities were countenanced. The opposition to fraternities and the criticism of them became at last very strong and I realized that something ought to be done to improve the situation and to elevate the character of the fraternities. In the spring of 1909, I called a meeting in my office of representatives of all the fraternities. I discussed with these representatives at the meeting the reputation which they were establishing, the evils which were complained of, and their lack of interest in the general welfare of the university. Professor Edward E. Nicholson, who is now chairman of the administrative board of the college of science, literature and arts, had been invited as a graduate fraternity man and one deeply interested in the character of the fraternities, to be present and he gave his views upon what was needed. As a result of the discussion it was proposed that some organization of the fraternities themselves should be formed to take the initiative in improving general conditions. This met with general favor but the matter was continued under consideration for more than a year. The final result was the formation of the interfraternity council. Professor Nicholson, who has been practically in charge of this organization from the first, says: "Since the formation of this council, conditions have improved wonderfully. This last year the scholastic average of scholarship for the fraternity men was below that of the scholastic average of the men of the college by one per cent. There is a very strong recognition of the rights of the university among the fraternities. They are willing at all times to cooperate, get behind and push for the things that make for the good of the University. There is a real democratic spirit. Very little trouble is had with the non-payment



of bills and excessive drinking is practically unknown." This is a very satisfactory report. The scholarship of the fraternities of course ought not to be even one per cent below the average for the classes; but that is so much less than it was formerly that it may be taken as evidence of great progress and improvement.

In addition to this council specially for the fraternities, there was also formed at some time—the year I do not remember—"the Academic College Student Council" with subordinate councils in practically every college. The influence of this council has been excellent and has contributed to the welfare of the students and the peace of the University.

#### *Faculty Meetings.*

President Charles W. Eliot in his work on University Administration expresses most clearly and admirably some views respecting the faculty and faculty meetings that are so exactly like my own views that I deem it worth while to quote his words: "In the agglomeration of university teachers called a faculty, if they meet but seldom, leaving to deans, secretaries, and committees all the routine work without demanding of them incessant improvements, receive from the members few new proposals, and do their best to avoid discussion of those few, it is certain that the institution in their charge will not grow or thrive, and will soon cease to play a leading part in the educational progress of the community or the nation. By the vitality, inventiveness and enterprise of its faculty, it is safe to judge any institution of learning. Nothing can take the place of vitality in the faculty, no one man power in a president or dean, no vigor and ambition in a board of trustees, and no affection or zeal in the graduates of the institution.

"Faculty meetings serve several other purposes besides that of the promotion of educational improvements. In the first place they greatly promote mutual acquaintance and good understanding among the teachers of a college or university. Good fellowship and a real intellectual intimacy among the teachers of a university are in themselves great objects. They create a good atmosphere for the intellectual life of the whole body of teachers and students. In faculty meetings the different qualities of the members who take part in the discussions are plainly revealed. The whole body learns that certain members are public spirited, generous of time and labor, and cooperative while other members exhibit the opposite qualities. Some members are seen to be clear, keen and fair in debate, while others are obscure, dull or unfair. Some members are modest and retiring, and yet ready for service, while others are more forthputting in talk, but not so serviceable; some are quick, ready and fertile, while others are habitually slow to speak, and even tardy in debate, and yet sound and influential; some say little, but their opinions are weighty when expressed; others talk much and often and nevertheless are influential because inventive and suggestive. That the members of a faculty understand each other's dispositions and various capacities is often of great advantage in a university crisis or emergencies; that the president and deans should have the opportunities which faculty meetings supply to become acquainted with the powers and characters of the different members of the university staff is of primary importance."



I may add to this that professors who do not regularly attend faculty meetings when such meetings are held are in danger of becoming isolated, out of touch with their colleagues, and indifferent to the general policy of the university. And isolation means discouragement and loneliness and loss of enthusiasm. I do not think it wise to take authority from the faculty and confer it on small committees; nor do I think it wise to devise any method of legislation which will make meetings of the faculty unnecessary. There must be some time and place in which the whole teaching force of the college can breathe a common atmosphere, feel a common interest and help create a common enthusiasm; nothing can be worse than to have the members of a faculty, each chained to his own wheel, with no common interests, no sense of unity of purpose or real fellowship in work—after which come jealousy, suspicion, distrust, uncertainty, fear and general unhappiness. Gloom hangs over an institution that might just as well be lighted up by good fellowship and general acquaintance with associates and a general interest in the work of all.

*Asked to Serve on St. Louis Exposition Commission.*

One day in the winter of 1901, I received a telegram from Honorable James A. Tawney, chairman of the Congressional Committee on the St. Louis Exposition asking me if I would accept a position on the National Board of Commissioners for the exposition. I had never seen the bill creating the commission and I knew nothing about the prospective duties of the commissioners. I did not want the position. But as Mr. Tawney was anxious to have some one from the Northwest appointed and thought that I was the most available candidate, I replied that I would take the position if it would not interfere with my duties as president of the University. The Minnesota delegation did their best to induce President McKinley to appoint me. Personally Mr. McKinley was very willing and indeed would have been glad to appoint me. But senators from Ohio and Indiana had a favorite whom they were urging for appointment and Mr. McKinley felt compelled at last to yield to their wishes and appoint their candidate. I was not appointed. However the same afternoon in which the papers announced the fact that I had not been appointed, I received a telegram from Honorable John Hay, Secretary of State, informing me that President McKinley had appointed me chairman of the American delegation from the United States to the Pan-American congress to be held in the city of Mexico on the following October. I recognized at once the fact that the president was trying to relieve my disappointment at not receiving the St. Louis commissionership. I did not want the Pan-American appointment and I did not wish to decline the appointment without good reason and thus appear to be offended. Luckily I soon discovered that the Pan-American congress was to meet on the 22d of October and that I was under engagement to deliver on that day an address at the bi-centennial celebration of Yale college in New Haven, and therefore I could not attend the Pan-American congress in Mexico. I at once wrote to Secretary Hay, stating the case and my inability to accept the proffered appointment and asking him to convey to President McKinley my decision, my thanks for his kind intentions to honor me and my best wishes for the success of his administration. Mr. Hay replied, admit-



ting that under the circumstances I could not do otherwise than I had done and expressing his regret that I could not accept the proffered appointment. This matter was a subject of comment in most of the papers of Minnesota. But as I had asked for no office, and wanted no office, the outcome was entirely satisfactory to me.

*Professor James A. Dodge.*

Professor James A. Dodge was the professor of chemistry when I came to the University. He was a graduate of Harvard, a good chemist and a good teacher. He was very modest and retiring but was highly appreciated by his students. Much to my regret Professor Dodge resigned in 1893 and his resignation was accepted. He gave as his reason for resigning that the University was growing so fast and becoming so large that he did not feel equal to the work. He subsequently went to California and engaged in high school work in which he was successful. He is one of the very few members of the faculty who resigned while I was president, and I have noted the fact of his resignation because resignations were unusual and because his reason for resigning was so far as I know without precedent and further because I desire to put on record my appreciation of his attainments and his modest but efficient services.

*A Word About the Deans.*

The college of dentistry is one of the best in the country. It did not become so without some experience of trouble. Several deans, one after another, retired. The faculty was from time to time reconstructed. But an entirely satisfactory dean, Alfred Owre, and an efficient faculty were at last secured, and for a number of years before I retired from office, the dental college was conducted with harmony and great success. The applications for admission were as numerous as the accommodations of the college would permit, and the training of the students was as perfect and up to date as the training of dental students anywhere. Dean Owre was judicious and progressive. He did not come to the president the moment he had a difficult question of policy to answer; but he studied the question, found what he regarded as a correct and desirable answer, and then laid it before the president, who never found occasion to reject the conclusion which the dean had reached. It is a matter of personal congratulation that I had such a helpful and rational company of deans. Downey in the college of science, literature and arts; Pattee in law; Millard, Ritchie and Wesbrook in medicine; Wulling in pharmacy; Appleby in school of mines; Frankforter in school of chemistry; Jones and Shenehon in engineering; Liggett and Woods in agriculture; Owre in Dentistry; James in education and Eddy in the graduate school, and I might mention others—all of these were men whom it was comfortable to work with, all of them men who did faithful service in their official positions; and all of them deserving special mention and commendation from me. They differed in character, temperament, ability and way of doing things—but they were all trustworthy and I had no hesitation in placing on them the chief responsibility for the conduct of the colleges they represented, and as the result proved I never had occasion to regret that I had placed the responsibility on them. I must not omit from the list of successful deans, Miss Ada Comstock, dean of women and later the accomplished dean of women in Smith college.



*Dean Pattee.*

William S. Pattee was the first professor of law in the University of Minnesota. He was chosen on the recommendation of Honorable Gordon E. Cole at the time a member of the board of regents. As the law school grew in the number of students and faculty, Professor Pattee was made dean, and he continued to hold that position till his death which occurred in April, 1911, a few days after I retired from the presidency. Dean Pattee was born in Maine, was educated at Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Maine. He came West soon after he graduated and taught school for a time in Illinois. Later he removed to Northfield, Minnesota, where for some years he practiced law. He was at one time a member of the legislature of Minnesota. He organized the law school and conducted it most successfully. He did much more for his pupils than instructing them in the principles of law. He was a teacher of ethics and he made a permanent impression on the moral character of his pupils. He was also a philosopher, deeply interested in philosophical questions, and he kept up a correspondence on philosophical subjects with his president of Bowdoin college, Dr. Samuel Harris, as long as the latter lived. I am not a philosopher, but I was greatly interested in Dean Pattee's talks upon the subject in which he was deeply interested and many a Sunday evening was spent largely in listening to his discussion of these subjects at my home where he was accustomed to come somewhat regularly on Sunday evenings. Some of Dean Pattee's addresses, baccalaureate and others, were productions of a very high character, logical, profound, interesting and convincing. His unvarying seriousness of manner detracted somewhat from the effect produced by creating a feeling of being weighted down by a heavy weight instead of being buoyed up by variety and carried along by thoughts presented in changing forms. A touch of humor would have added wonderfully to the profound thoughts which he was accustomed to present. Dean Pattee, was, I think, quite aware of this peculiarity and he remarked to me once that on rising to speak he invariably found himself under the spell of this everlasting solemnity of manner. This was the more surprising because the dean in social life was quite able to appreciate and enjoy humor, and many a hearty laugh have I drawn from him in conversation. Dean Pattee was a thoroughly conscientious man, who meant to do his duty at all times. I think the influence of his life and teachings in the University was most excellent, and that many a successful lawyer in the Northwest recalls from time to time the helpful words of wisdom which he once heard from the lips of Dean Pattee and which have been a help to him in his life.

*Presentation and Content of Speech Discussed.*

Everyone knows that the effect produced by a speech ought to depend mainly on the contents of the speech; but that in point of fact it often depends quite as much on the manner of speaking. The same thoughts may be presented in two speeches, in one making no impression, in the other being very effective, simply on account of the manner of speaking.

Dr. Folwell has always insisted that my speaking was more effective when I was taken by surprise and obliged to extemporize than when I had prepared an address. I do not suppose that he or any one else supposes that my thoughts



deteriorate in value the more time I take to produce them. So it is not that the extemporized thoughts are better than the others, but simply that the freshness of feeling, the vivacity, the skill in meeting the exigency, give an interest to the extempore speech, which is wanting in others. An illustrative incident occurs to me. I gave an address once at Preston, Minnesota. I was the guest of Senator Thompson. Mrs. Thompson was unable to attend the meeting at which I was to speak. After the meeting was over and we had returned to the senator's home he spoke in somewhat glowing terms of my address and assured Mrs. Thompson that she had lost the occasion of a life time. My old friend, David L. Kiehle, who was temporarily supplying the pulpit of the Presbyterian church in Preston, was at the meeting and exchanged views with Senator Thompson respecting my address before they separated at the meeting. He was fully responsive to the high praise bestowed by the senator, and he added—"It isn't so much what he says as the way he says it"—in which statement I think Dr. Kiehle was quite right. At the same time I should feel pretty bad if I thought that my hearers generally got no impression from what I said and were impressed only by the *way* I said it. At all events it has always been my purpose in speaking to make my hearers know *what* I say rather than to distract them by my way of saying things. The secret lies in making the way you say things the means of impressing on the hearers the thoughts you utter—*what* you say.

*Colonel Liggett.*

Colonel William M. Liggett occupied for a number of years a position of great influence in the University. He was a member of the board of regents and dean of the agricultural department and director of the experiment station. He had been a soldier in the civil war, and later was an agriculturist on a somewhat large scale. He brought to the service of the University, practical knowledge, good sense, a spirit of loyalty to the institution, and genuine interest in the work of the agricultural department. He helped in gaining for the agricultural college and school the confidence of the farmers. He broadened the work of the experiment station. He maintained a wholesome discipline in the department. He was enterprising without being extravagant. He did much to prepare the department for the wider range of work and influence into which it has entered in later years. His failing health at last compelled him to resign and his death followed about two years after. At his funeral I spoke some words of hearty appreciation of him as a man and a University official.

*Dr. Jabez Brooks.*

Dr. Jabez Brooks was professor of Greek in the University when I became president. He had been president of Hamline university when that institution was located in Red Wing. He was induced to resign that position and accept the professorship of Greek in the State University when the first faculty of the latter institution was organized. He continued to hold his professorship till 1909 when he retired. He then went to California where he died a few years later. His funeral was held in the Wesley church in Minneapolis and it was my privilege at that time to bear testimony to his many excellent qualities. Dr. Brooks was a polished gentleman, amiable, scholarly, one whom a friend would really mourn for after he had passed away, because his death would create a



real sense of loss. I remember with gratitude his years of faithful service in the faculty, his careful consideration of all questions raised, and his conservative and wise counsel.

*Dean Frederick J. Wulling.*

To Dean Frederick J. Wulling belongs the credit for building up the college of pharmacy. When the college of pharmacy was established Mr. Wulling was called from the east to organize and conduct the college. The University was not supplied with abundant funds at the time and the equipment of the pharmacy department was not on a very magnificent scale. The hopes for increased appropriations and a suitable building for the department were delayed for many years. Professor Wulling had calls to go elsewhere with increased salary. But his courage never failed. He clung to this work determined that the college should under his guidance attain to an honorable position. At last his hopes were realized. The building originally devoted to the whole medical department was injured by fire, was reconstructed and given to the exclusive use of the pharmacy department. Dean Wulling was provided with an adequate faculty and the institution became and is now one of the best schools of pharmacy in the country. The ability of Dean Wulling and the value of his work have been recognized by the pharmacists of the country and he has been elected president of the local and national pharmaceutical associations and his influence has affected most favorably both legislation and practical work. Dean Wulling was modest, sensible, considerate, reasonable, never expecting the University to do what it could not, and never ceasing to hope that the University would do what it could. I count him among my many good friends and I am grateful to him for his fidelity and perseverance which finally achieved success against great obstacles and discouragements.

*President Bridgman of Hamline.*

I met Dr. George H. Bridgman, President of Hamline university in St. Paul very soon after I came to Minnesota. At the commencement of Hamline in 1886 I was a guest and spoke in favor of a friendly spirit among the various colleges of the state. My relations with Dr. Bridgman were always pleasant. I never tried to get a student away from him or to prevent any one's going to Hamline who had an inclination to go there. Dr. Bridgman reciprocated my kind feeling and was as generous in his treatment of me as I could desire. We carried on our work only a few miles apart for more than a quarter of a century. When I was about to retire from the presidency and the committee on Rhodes scholarship—consisting of the presidents of the various colleges in the state—was holding its last meeting at which I should be present, Dr. Bridgman introduced a resolution thanking me for the courtesy and fairness with which I had always treated the other colleges of the state which was unanimously adopted by the committee. It gave me great pleasure as it was the testimony of the heads of the colleges that I had dealt justly and kindly with them.

*The Greater Campus.*

The rapid growth of the University and the erection of new buildings made it evident that the campus was not large enough and that measures should be



taken to secure an adequate appropriation for the purpose of enlarging it. Mr. C. J. Rockwood, an alumnus of the University, was the first one to bring this matter to the attention of the friends of the University and to urge that application be made to the legislature for a suitable appropriation. Several years elapsed before anything of importance was done towards carrying out Mr. Rockwood's ideas. The matter, however, was kept before the public and the board of regents by Mr. Rockwood. In the fall of 1906, the alumni took up the matter and urged the regents to ask the legislature for \$1,200,000 for additional land—specifying as desirable for purchase the block opposite the campus from University avenue to Fourth street, and the land south of the campus to Harvard street. It happened very fortunately that at this time Honorable James T. Elwell was the senator from the University district. He was eminently "suaviter in modo, fortiter in re." He was therefore peculiarly fitted to present the proposed appropriation. He became enthusiastic, was indefatigable in his efforts and succeeded in getting the senate, with but two or three dissenting votes, to appropriate the sum asked for. The house of representatives cut the appropriation to \$700,000 and ordered the cost of a building or two to be taken out of this sum, so that there was left but \$450,000 for land. However, this was enough to begin with. The next legislature largely owing to the earnest efforts of Senator Elwell appropriated \$350,000 more. I have been told that four members of the board of regents went to the legislature and opposed the granting of this appropriation. Some of them have doubtless lived to see the foolishness of their action. With the money thus appropriated the regents bought a considerable tract of land adjoining the University on the south along the river bank. On this new land the buildings of the medical department, of the engineering college, the chemistry building, the animal biology building, the school of mines building, and the Elliott hospital have since been erected. The hospital was the gift of the late Dr. Elliott, who died some years ago in California, having made provision for this gift to the University after his wife's death. The hospital has been invaluable to the medical department. For years a hospital was desired and the need for it greatly felt by the medical faculty. It seemed impossible for years to secure any state appropriation for it and none was asked for. But the gift of Dr. Elliott solved the problem and the state has since done its share in sustaining the hospital and in various ways enlarging and promoting its work. But for the appropriation for enlarging the campus, all the buildings now on the new campus as heretofore enumerated either could not have been built or would have occupied all of the old campus, leaving practically no open campus at all. Great honor is due Senator Elwell and Judge Rockwood for their work in suggesting and securing appropriations which have so splendidly met the immediate needs of the University for expansion.

#### *The School of Agriculture.*

The school of agriculture was opened October 18, 1888. The first year it had 47 students. The legislature of Minnesota passed an act in 1885 requiring the regents to establish an agricultural experiment station. The regents had no money at the time. But congress in 1887 passed the Hatch bill appropriating \$1500 annually to each state for an agricultural experiment station intended especially for investigating and specifying with some particularity the fields in



which it was desirable that investigations should be pursued. After the passage of this bill, the regents organized the agricultural experiment station, and in the catalog for 1887-88 the following appear as members of the faculty of the experiment station.

E. D. Porter, director and agriculturist.  
 Samuel B. Green, Horticulturist.  
 Otto Lugger, Entomologist and botanist.  
 Chas Poumeroulie, Assistant in horticulture.  
 Willet M. Hays, Assistant in agriculture.

with several minor officials.

(Continued from page 11.)

There are some people, and we are among them, who are worse off than they were. That's bad. But we make more fuss than the bar-keeps, whose jobs have gone altogether. Our salaries are safe yet, though diminished in value. Moreover, no one has suggested prohibition of education.

We aren't going to starve.

No.

Plain living may not lead to high thinking, but there are mighty few calories in a grape fruit. When we begin to secrete happiness along with the gastric juice, it will be time to open a gas jet.

There is such a thing as the joy of workmanship. It beats all the other joys. We shall be a sad lot if we lose sight of it.

Let us magnify the teaching profession. Is there any better? Can you maintain worth-while feeling better anywhere else?

Let's set the example of a group who refuse to be upset by the teetering times. Let's be a stabilizing influence. At least, let's keep our thoughts in equilibrium and our hands at work.

Just now we are like the farmers who kill off the hens whenever the price of eggs goes down. Let's plant a good acreage of teachers, in the expectation that the price will be satisfactory by the time the crop is ready for market.

The economic situation will improve. Some day the pendulum will swing back. When it does we shall be better off. Meanwhile we shall improve our condition by going about our business and doing a good job.

The State will give us more money. Perhaps endowments will help. Let us by all means see that the younger fellows get their salaries raised and that teaching is made more attractive. But meanwhile let

us urge the good old rock-bottom motives to bring qualified men into our profession, and keep eating and drinking and wearing and gasolining in their proper place as third grade factors in determining a man's career.

Lest someone recognizing the authorship of this paper should say, "That Man cannot feel for the poor instructor," let That Man say that economic pressure obeys the law of fluids and is transmitted in all directions. That Man knows that salaries ought to be raised and must be raised. But That Man urges that we look at our troubles and our privileges through the same end of the telescope. That Man fears that we are not sustaining our profession in a critical time. That Man urges that we play the game and recruit the team.

That Man calls attention that not once has he used the word "Service;" nor the word "Ideals."

Make of this fact, my Lord and Ladies of the Faculty,—an extenuating gravy with which to baste the sad carcass of That Man as you roast him before the evening fire. So humbly pleads

That Man.

#### TAKES EXCEPTION TO STATEMENT

St. Paul, Minnesota,

January 22, 1920.

To the Editor, *Minnesota Alumni Weekly*:

Lest the multitude of those who believe firmly in Revealed Religion should remain voiceless, I beg leave to take exception to the views expressed by Prof. F. M. Rarig, of the Department of Public Speaking, in a lecture upon the subject of the Sacred Scriptures, as reported on page twelve of "The Minnesota Alumni Weekly," January 19, 1920. I cannot agree with the claim that



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CHARLES M. HOLT, Director Department of  
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there is any fallacy in the philosophy set forth in the "Old Testament." I respectfully protest against the allegation that the story of Elijah is, in any sense, "a fable."

In common with many citizens of the State I believe that the University should carefully avoid all forms of religious teachings. Secular education in America, conducted by the State, involves the observance of that concept. A State institution ought,

also, to avoid lending its platforms and its professors to attacks upon religious beliefs.

I desire to go on record as a believer in the plenary Divine inspiration of that collection of ancient books which is known to the English-speaking world and cherished by the English-speaking world as the "Bible."

JOHN W. WILLIS, 1877.

## OF GENERAL INTEREST

At the All-University Convocation held Thursday morning in the Armory, President Lynn H. Hough of Northwestern University was the speaker.

Dean William R. Vance of the Law School gave the third of the Y. M. C. A. lectures on the Bible at the Little Theater on Friday afternoon, January 30th. His subject was "Prophecy in the Bible."

On Thursday afternoon, January 29th, the professional section of the Faculty Women's Club met in Shevlin Hall. Miss Clarke of the Americanization department spoke on "What friends from across the sea can mean in our lives."

Professor Arthur P. Newton of London University spoke on "The Government of the Empire" Wednesday afternoon in the law auditorium on the campus. Dr. Newton is professor of imperial history in the University of London, and is making a trip around the world for purposes of research work.

At the first banquet of the University Masonic club for the current quarter, which was held Thursday, January 29th, President Burton was the principal speaker. E. B. Pierce, registrar, acted as toastmaster, and W. F. Webster, '86, assistant superintendent of Minneapolis schools, spoke. Masons among the faculty and the student body took advantage of the opportunity to become acquainted with each other.

Minnesota swimmers competed for the first time this year with Y. M. C. A. entrants in the University Armory pool, Saturday night, January thirty-first. Following the races, an exciting game of water polo was played. This game which has just made its appearance on the campus, is

played under intercollegiate rules and promises to be a popular college sport.

At the Vocational Conference, which is to be held for Freshmen girls in Shevlin Hall on February 3rd, Dr. Mabel Ulrich, supervisor of social hygiene, Dean Coffman, of the School of Education, Miss Katherine F. Ball, vocational advisor for women, Miss Ruth Raymond, of the department of Art Education, and Miss May S. Kissock, acting head of the department of physical education for women, Miss Mildred Weigley, of the home economics department, and Miss Anna Owers will be the speakers.

February 16th will begin a short course for beekeepers at the University Farm, under direction of Dr. E. F. Phillips of the department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., and F. Demuth, apiary expert. Latest methods in the management and wintering of colonies will be explained by means of lectures, stereopticon pictures and charts. The bee culture division staff of the state college of agriculture will assist in the work.

The students of the School of Agriculture held their annual Home Coming Day on Saturday, January 31st, on the agricultural campus. President M. L. Burton spoke at noon in the Assembly. In the afternoon the annual interclass indoor track and field meet was held. From five to eight o'clock in the evening a reception was held in the ladies' hall and in Pendergast hall. Later in the evening a basketball game, of the school vs. the alumni, was held.

A bill is now before congress to appropriate \$30,000 for a forest experiment station at Cloquet, Minn., which is to be conducted in co-operation with the University



of Minnesota. E. G. Cheyney, chief of the division of forestry of the Minnesota college of Agriculture, says that if the bill goes through and government co-operation is extended to the degree apparently contemplated, Cloquet will become the investigational station of the government for all the lake states.

Dr. E. M. Freeman, dean of the college of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home economics, is on a ten-days' leave of absence in Washington, D. C., to take part in the meeting of a committee of the national research council of the American Phytopathological society, to discuss the establishment of an American phytopathological institute. The society plans to raise \$20,000,000 for the establishment of the institute, with the object of doing for plant disease what the Rockefeller Institute does for human disease.

The Y. W. C. A. offers to the women of the University the following six-week courses which will begin next week: "New Life Currents in China," led by Mrs. John F. Downey, who returned recently from China. This class will meet Wednesdays at 11:30 in the Y. W. C. A. parlor. "Marks of a World Christian," led by Rev. N. D. Henderson of the Olivet Baptist Church, will meet at 2:30 on Thursdays.

The following series of industrial talks will be given under the auspices of the University Y. W. C. A. at Shevlin Hall on Monday afternoons at 4:30 o'clock, February 2nd, "The four parties in industry," by the Rev. Thomas W. Graham; February 9th, "Report of the Washington industrial conference," Miss Agnes Peterson, one of the sixty delegates; February 16th, "Eight hour day—night work," Miss Florence Burton, State factory inspector; February 23rd, "Collective bargaining," Miss Florence Burton; March 1st, "Minimum wage," Miss Eliza Evans, secretary of the minimum wage commission; and March 8th, "The student and the industrial problem," Mrs. W. F. Decker.

Walter B. Hyler, Robert R. Gibson and Max Shapiro were selected for the Minnesota debating team as the result of the try-outs held Monday afternoon, the 26th. The three men have already distinguished themselves in debate; Hyler was on the team which debated against Illinois, Gibson was on the home team last year, and Shapiro

took part in the Northern oratorical contest. The debate for which this team is primarily picked is that against Wisconsin, to take place at Madison, March 12th. The subject chosen is "Resolved, That employes in a corporation should be entitled to one-third representation on the board of directors." The Freshmen-Sophomore debate occurs February 12th and the oratorical contest is slated for April 12th.

A new athletic stadium, at an approximate cost of \$385,000, is being discussed on the campus as a possibility to be realized within the next five years, if nothing diverts the profits ordinarily derived each year from football and other athletic events. If, however, the proposed blanket tax goes through, Professor James Paige, faculty member on the board of athletic control, says that the building of such a stadium will have to depend upon alumni support. The location for the new stadium, which would be modeled after the famous Yale bowl, has not been seriously discussed. The Athletic board contributed \$19,000 for the purchase of the Hunter tract of 40 acres near the farm school. Originally it was planned to use 14 acres of this property for an intra-mural athletic field; this site might be eventually chosen for the stadium. The athletic board now has a surplus of \$74,000 in the treasury representing profits from athletic contests from 1906 to January 15, 1920.

The proposed blanket tax was the subject for discussion at the All-U open forum held in the law auditorium Wednesday evening. This tax is projected to cover all items of interest incident to the average student's activities outside the class-room, such as the Daily, the Gopher, athletics, inter-collegiate debate, etc. It would eliminate the necessity for personal appeals, solicitations, and organization campaigns. Mr. E. B. Pierce, registrar, spoke in behalf of the tax; Mr. Paige of the law school opposed it on the ground that it would cut the income of the athletic association to such an extent that the building of a stadium would depend almost wholly upon the generosity of the alumni. Judge Bruce, of the Law School and formerly chief justice in the North Dakota supreme court, represented the legal aspect of the situation. He said that all projects supported by the Blanket Tax would have to be owned and



controlled by the state. The student speakers all favored the tax.

The seventh annual Farm Bureau Conference was held on the agricultural campus Tuesday, January 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31. On this occasion the farm bureaus of more than thirty counties federated in a permanent state organization. On Tuesday Mr. A. D. Wilson, director of agricultural extension, presided at the opening meeting. On Wednesday, county agents held a special meeting in St. Paul, with speeches and discussions, and later visited the Federal Land bank of St. Paul. At the Thursday forenoon session Miss May Secrest, state leader of home economics, presided, and L. R. Simons, of the office of extension work, Washington, D. C., gave the principal talk. On Friday the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation was launched. The closing session on Saturday was held in the auditorium on the agricultural campus, with Mr. F. E. Balmer, county agent leader, presiding. S. L. Strivings of Castile, New York, a practical dairymen and well known orator, spoke on the "Promise of State and National Farm Bureau Federation." Mr. Strivings is president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation and vice president of the national organization.

The dean of the medical school presents the following statement, showing institutions represented on the Mayo Foundation body of graduate students, as being of probable interest to many alumni readers: M. D.'s from Pennsylvania, 22 fellows; Minnesota, 16 fellows, 2 scholars; Rush, 11 fellows; Harvard 8 fellows; Johns Hopkins, 6 fellows; George Washington, 3 fellows; Tulane, 3 fellows; Iowa, 3 fellows; Maryland, 4 fellows; Toronto, 3 fellows, 1 scholar; Columbia, 2 fellows; Creighton, 2 fellows, 1 scholar; Jefferson, 2 fellows; Northwestern, 3 fellows, 1 scholar; Vanderbilt, 3 fellows; Washington University, 3 fellows; Western Reserve, 2 fellows; Allahabad, 1 fellow; Cornell, 1 fellow; Leland Stanford, 1 fellow; McGill, 1 fellow; Marquette, 1 fellow; St. Louis, 2 fellows; Syracuse, 1 fellow; Alabama, 1 fellow; Dublin, 1 fellow; Illinois, 1 fellow; Indiana, 1 fellow; Kristiana, 1 fellow; Michigan, 6 fellows, 2 scholars; Southern California, 1 fellow; Yale, 1 fellow; Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery, 2 scholars; Flower Hospital and Medical School, 1 scholar; Georgetown, 1 scholar; Medico-Chirurgical,

1 scholar; Buffalo, 1 scholar; Queens University, 1 scholar; London Medical College, 1 scholar; Tennessee, 1 scholar; Medical College of Virginia, 2 fellows; Nebraska, 1 fellow, South Carolina, 1 fellow; Western of Ontario, 1 fellow; Emory, 1 scholar, and Ludwig Maxe, 1 fellow.

#### DEATHS.

Mrs. Harold J. Dane, (Grace E. Robinson, 1911) died January 24th, 1920, of pneumonia. She is survived by her husband and a five-year old daughter, Grace Margaret Dane.

In the last number of the Weekly we referred to the death of Rupert C. Dewey of necessity rather briefly as we had only a few meager facts at hand. Colonel Dewey, class of '92, died on January 13th at Oakland, California, of pneumonia following influenza. A letter from W. A. Chowen, engineer '91, dated from San Francisco, January 24th, says: "Colonel Dewey had been stationed here at San Francisco for three or four years, and he and his little family had made some very warm friends. He was stricken with typhoid-pneumonia and was ill but a few days. His family, consisting of two daughters and Mrs. Dewey, were all ill at the time. . . . The Colonel's death was very sudden and unexpected, as within a minute or two before death occurred he had been improving and was thought to be entirely out of danger. . . . I had the good fortune to see considerable of the Colonel since his sojourn in San Francisco, and I know that he was exceedingly popular, both with his subordinates and his superiors."

An imposing military funeral was held in Oakland for Colonel Dewey. At the time of his death he held the rank of lieutenant colonel, assistant quartermaster, U. S. M. C. He was commissioned in the marine corps July 23, 1900, and served as a captain of Minnesota volunteers throughout the Spanish-American war. He was a Royal Arch Mason and an active member of the American Legion, Randolph T. Zane post.

Walter Denny, School of Medicine, 1920, died Sunday afternoon, January 25th, of influenza, which he contracted serving as interne in the city hospital.

E. R. Hoskins, thirty years old, assistant professor of anatomy, died Friday from influenza-pneumonia after an illness of six days.





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Dr. Hoskins graduated from the University in 1916 and afterward received the Ph. D. degree at Yale. During the war, he served as a captain in the sanitary corps. He was at the

Bellevue Medical college in New York until January 1 when he returned to Minnesota. Dr. Hoskins is survived by his wife and one child.

## Report of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the General Alumni Association submits herewith its annual report for the year ending today, and its financial report for the fiscal year ended July 31st, 1919.

### *Finances.*

Special attention is called to the treasurer's report. This report shows the Association to be in excellent financial condition. Its debt of \$1,900 has been reduced to \$1,500 and all other obligations have been met. The Board desires to state again what has been previously announced, that it intends to put forth every possible effort to wipe out this debt entirely at an early date.

The prospects for the current fiscal year are encouraging. In spite of the additional financial burden assumed in the publication of one hundred sixty extra pages of the Weekly, a thirty-three per cent increase in printing costs, and other unusual expenses, increased advertising support, additional subscriptions and the generous gift of Mr. Todd Lewis, make it certain that the Association will finish the year with all current expense bills paid. The balance remaining to be applied upon the debt of the Association may be reduced below what we had hoped it would be, but the Board feels more than justified in deciding as it has, though it may postpone for another year the wiping out of the debt of the Association.

### *The Soldiers Memorial.*

When the last annual meeting was held the question of a State Memorial was occupying the attention of all friends of the University. A State Commission had been appointed and great enthusiasm was felt by the alumni generally for the carrying out of the projected mall, auditorium, and campanile plans.

The State Commission, by a vote of seven to four, favored the alumni plan, and so reported to the Governor. The minority reported favoring the State Capitol ground site. The Governor passed both reports on to the Legislature without recommendation, and opponents of the University plan were able to prevent action.

There is a very strong feeling among the alumni that this plan must in some way be carried out. The final decision of the Regents to locate the auditorium at the head of the Mall has made possible its realization in the course of time.

The Alumni committee on grounds and buildings has recommended that a campaign be instituted to raise \$250,000 for the campanile, as a memorial to all Minnesota men and women who have lost their lives in any of the nation's wars. The Board of Directors has approved this report and has authorized the president to appoint a committee to make further study of the matter and recommend definite plans for carrying out the project.

### *The Todd Lewis Gift.*

The year has been marked by a distinct advance in the development of the Minnesota Alumni Weekly. The gift of \$1,000 made by Todd Lewis, of this city, has permitted of changes that otherwise would have been impossible. While the Board has previously expressed its thanks to Mr. Lewis it takes this opportunity of again voicing its deep sense of gratitude.

The money has been used to provide a better grade of paper, more office help (so that more time may be devoted to editorial work), the printing of many additional pages, so that the type can be set leaded instead of solid as in the past.

Judging from the expressions of many of the readers of the Weekly, these changes have been very welcome and have added to the interest and enjoyment of subscribers.

### *The Northrop Reminiscences.*

Some years ago, at the earnest solicitation of the secretary, President Northrop began writing a series of "reminiscences." He has been persuaded to allow the Weekly to publish them. Three numbers have been published so far and their reception by the alumni has been enthusiastic in the extreme. The "reminiscences" are being furnished subscribers in addition to the usual amount of material printed in the Weekly, that is, about 160 pages more than have been previously published.





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This has entailed a considerable extra expense which it is hoped will be provided by additional subscriptions. The Board takes this occasion to appeal to all the alumni to subscribe for the Weekly. It is worth the while of any and every alumnus and, in addition, it gives every alumnus a share in the organized work of the Alumni for the University.

The Board takes this occasion to express, formally, its gratitude to President Northrop for giving the Weekly the right to publish these reminiscences.

#### *Committee on Grounds and Buildings.*

The Committee on Grounds and Buildings has been active during the year and has made several reports which have been published in the Weekly. The Board feels that it is only a matter of justice to call special attention to the work of this committee and its very efficient chairman, Harry Franklin Baker. The committee has kept in close touch with the University administration and has been able to make many helpful and welcome suggestions to the University authorities. One of the indirect results of its work was the decision to change the location of the University storehouse from the river bank where it had been tentatively located to another location less objectionable.

The Board feels very strongly that the river bank should be kept for all time free from buildings of any sort. This is the one natural feature of the campus which offers the greatest opportunity for artistic development. The appearance of the ore crushing and heating plants have already demonstrated how such location is bound to disfigure it.

#### *Other Reports.*

The reports of the auditors, the auditing committee of the alumni, the committees of the Minnesota Alumni Weekly and Athletics, and the report of the investment committee and the treasurer's report are all submitted herewith in accordance with the provisions of the constitution and are included as a part of this report of the Board of Directors.

#### *Change in Life Membership Plan.*

It is worth while to call attention to a change in plan for securing life members from the senior class. Hitherto the plan has been to offer a life membership and a five-year subscription to the Weekly for \$17.50, payable through a period of five years. The old plan has always been recognized as rather illogical, and a new plan has been offered. The new plan

includes a life membership and a life subscription to the Weekly for a cash payment of \$35, or for \$40, payable \$10 a year over a period of four years. More than two hundred seniors signed up for this plan last spring and it seems probable that the proportion of seniors who will so sign up will increase year by year.

It is hardly too much to expect that by the time four classes have signed up for this plan that the annual addition to the endowment fund of the Association will amount to from \$8,000 to \$10,000.

The life subscription plan is undoubtedly a desirable one and has come to stay.

#### *The Alumni Directory.*

The last official alumni directory was published in 1912. In 1915 an edition was published, as a commercial venture, by the R. L. Polk Company, professional directory publishers. At the present time there is no directory of the alumni of the University which is even approximately up to date. Last spring the Regents voted to undertake to issue such a directory and referred the matter of its publication to the University comptroller. The directory is now in process of preparation in his office. The date of its issue has not been announced.

#### *Resignation of President Burton.*

In common with the faculty and student bodies, the alumni regret the going of President Burton. While, naturally, we cannot appreciate his feeling that Michigan offers him a larger opportunity for usefulness, we do not question his sincerity. We wish him every possible success in his new field of work.

#### *The Question of Fees.*

The fact that the Regents have found it necessary to again vote an increase in fees, has brought to the fore the question as to whether Minnesota is not getting far from its original policy of free tuition.

The question has been discussed by the Weekly and by individual alumni through the Weekly. At the meeting of the Board of Regents held January 15th, a delegation of alumni appeared before the Board and made a plea for the Regents to place themselves on record as favoring a return to free tuition in all except the strictly professional departments, and to ask the next legislature for funds to make this possible.

While the Board of Directors has not taken action in this matter, the subject will be pre-





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sented at the annual meeting and a full statement of the facts in the case will be made.

#### *Resignation of the Secretary.*

Mr. E. B. Johnson who has been secretary of the Association since April 21st, 1906, has resigned to engage in business. The resignation has been accepted to become effective June 30th, 1920, and the Board has authorized the appointment of a committee to investigate and recommend to the Board a candidate or candidates for the secretaryship.

The committee named by the president for this purpose includes Mr. Charles F. Keyes, president (by vote of the Board), and the following members of the Board: Thomas F. Wallace, chairman, Soren P. Rees, Elizabeth Fish and Edgar F. Zelle.

There will undoubtedly be some confusion attendant upon the change of the executive officer of the Association, and the Board feels that the occasion is one that demands a little additional effort upon the part of every member of the Association, in order that nothing that has been gained be lost. Hearty cooperation on the part of all members is the only thing that will insure the continued and unimpeded advance of the work of the Association for the University.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

#### PERSONALS

'92 E.—M. S. Howard and W. H. Burtis, E. '92, have sold their interests in the Interstate Power company. Mr. Burtis has gone to Armour, South Dakota, to take over the management of the South Dakota Light and Power company, which operates a large central station at Armour and an extensive transmission system supplying many towns in that section. Both Mr. Howard and Mr. Burtis are financially interested in this property. Mr. Howard is continuing with the Interstate Power Company, with supervision over its two hydro-electric plants and all their properties in Allamakee and Winneshiek counties. His offices are Waukon, Iowa.

'93 Law, G. '94—Edward W. Hawley, attorney and former alderman from the second ward, finally won in the long and hotly contested suit for damages against the Minneapolis Gas Light company. In November, 1918, Mr. Hawley had filed suit for \$30,000 damages against the Gas company, Charles A. Parker, James F. Wallace, F. L. Moody, C. C. Madison and Jay C. Williams, charging them with conspiracy to injure and blacken his character for the purpose of preventing re-election as alderman.

'00—C. W. Olson, who has been for the past six months with the Mercantile American Bank at Lima, Peru, writes that: "A young Inca was born to the Olson family and some time around 1936 a Charles Paul Olson may register at the U. of M."

'02, '03 Law—Frank Silloway, who for several years has been traveling both in this country and abroad in the interests of the John Deere Plow Company, is now vice-president and sales director of the company and is living at Moline, Illinois.

'12 Chem.—David O. Spriestersbach was married New Year's Eve to Miss Marie Pfeiffer of Duluth.

Minnesota lost a basketball game to Wisconsin Saturday night—29 to 12.

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