

MINNESOTA

ALUMNI

WEEKLY



The "Old Grad" Comes Back
Annual Reports
Alumnae Who Are Doing Things
The Annual Meeting

Vol. XIX No. 18

FEBRUARY 9, 1920



PUBLISHED BY
THE GENERAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

PERSONAL.

L. E. Wakefield, a former student at the University, was elected president of the Equitable Loan association at its recent annual meeting, to succeed T. B. Janney, organizer and president since the foundation of the association 1910. Mr. Wakefield has been a director or officer on the board ever since its formation.

'03 Law—Kelsey S. Chase, formerly president of the Peoples' bank of St. Paul, was recently elected county treasurer by the Board of Ramsey County commissioners to fill out the unexpired term of Martin J. O'Malley, resigned. Mr. Chase was elected over four candidates.

'03—Jesse G. Steenson has been appointed Minnesota director of the campaign to enforce prohibition. Minnesota headquarters

will be in the Federal building, Minneapolis. Mr. Steenson will direct a vigorous onslaught against moonshiners, bootleggers and blind-piggers, in which Internal Revenue agents, county agents and city police will co-operate, as well as the citizens of Minnesota.

'12 E. E.—Charles N. Young has been admitted as an associate of the Casualty Actuarial and Statistical Society of America. He is the author of an article called "Creative ability and its compensation" appearing in the January number of "Industrial Management."

'13 E.—William Louis Mahoney and Miss Letitia R. Jewell of Cleveland, Ohio, were married at the bride's home, January 31st, 1920.

'13 N.—C. Adelaide Madsen has charge of the laboratory and röntgen departments of the Solomon Clinic, Louisville, Kentucky.

**Murton
Mortgage
Company**

**FARM MORTGAGES
FARM MORTGAGE BONDS**
(Denominations \$100 to \$1000)
Business Established 1908

**540-44 McKnight
Building
Minneapolis
Minn.**

THE HAZARD TEACHERS' AGENCY

Twenty-eight years of successful service built on effective methods and honest dealings. State in first letter wishes as to work, location and salary. Payment of registry fee optional.

R. B. HAZARD
703-704 Globe Building
Minneapolis, Minn.

or **T. MOREY HODGMAN**
1406 Old National Bank Bldg.
Spokane, Wash.

... and at the Vanderbilt,
New York



A fact:

Here at the Vanderbilt, the preference is no longer for an extravagant, straight Turkish brand, but for Fatima. More and more men, it seems, are finding that Fatima's "just-enough-Turkish" blend enables them to smoke without any worry as to "how many."

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

FATIMA
A Sensible Cigarette

*Fatima contains more Turkish than
any other Turkish blend cigarette.*

MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

Dr. Cyrus Northrop, president emeritus of the University of Minnesota, has been elected head of the Sound Government Association of Minnesota. Under Dr. Northrop's leadership the organization will carry on, through its county branches, an active fight against radicalism. "It is inconceivable," Dr. Northrop is quoted as saying at the initial meeting of the organization recently, "that men should be faithless to the country's ideals and their own. Let us get down to business and to work." The Sound Government Association is an organization of working men, merchants, farmers and professional men, which has chosen Minneapolis as its convention city as being the most representative center.

A FRANK DISCUSSION.

We hope that every reader of the Weekly has read what President Northrop had to say, in the latest installment of his reminiscences, concerning the government of the University by the Board of Regents. No one was ever in position to speak with such authority and absolutely without prejudice, and no one has ever spoken more frankly and plainly than President Northrop has in the paragraphs to which we refer.

THE FLU SITUATION ON THE CAMPUS.

To date (Friday, February 6) a total of 391 cases of influenza have been reported to the University health service since its first appearance on January 14. Fourteen of this number have died. The influenza cases on the agricultural campus are markedly decreasing; on the main campus the epidemic apparently reached its height on January 26. The health service has taken every possible precaution to curb the epidemic.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Do not forget the annual meeting which is to be held at Donaldson's Thursday night this week. The hour is six o'clock—the alumni are expected to be ready to sit down to the dinner at 6:30 at the latest. The program is one that ought to appeal to every alumnus. It is to be devoted to a discussion of live topics that are vital to the whole life of the Univer-

sity. The discussions are to be led by those who are specially fitted to handle them.

Send in your reservation if you have not already done so. Remember that anyone ever connected with the University is invited to be present. No attempt has been made to reach alumni who are not members of the Association, but they are just as welcome as the members.

The annual meeting should be the big event of the whole Alumni year and you can make it so by coming out yourself and getting a few friends to meet you there.

NEW YORK LUNCHEONS DISCONTINUED.

The noon-day luncheons of the New York alumni have been discontinued, as the Garrett restaurant, where they were held, was closed early in the year. The committee in charge of this activity has felt that it was best not to make any further arrangements until there had been a meeting of all the alumni at which there would be an opportunity to hold a general discussion as to the best time and place for luncheons, as well as plans for other social gatherings.

With this idea in view, plans were begun for an informal supper to be held early in February, but on account of the influenza epidemic, this has been postponed for about a month. Notices will be sent far enough in advance so that all alumni will have time to respond and plan to be present.

Addresses have been revised as well as possible, but any who have recently come to New York or made a change of address are asked to notify the president of the Association, Professor Benjamin C. Gruenberg, 473 Central Park West, so that they will be sure to receive a notice of the meeting.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

Auditor's Certificate.

Minneapolis, August 20, 1919.

We have audited the accounts of the General Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota for the two years ended July 31, 1919, and certify that the Statements and Receipts and Disbursements, Exhibits "A-1" and "A-2," the Income and Expenditure Accounts, Exhibits "B-1" and "B-2," and the General Statement, Exhibit "C," appended hereto, are

THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

in accordance with the books, vouchers and other records produced to us, subject, in each case, to the explanation that no adjustment has been made for unpaid annual dues, annual

dues paid in advance and interest accrued on investments.

MARWICK, MITCHELL, PEAT & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

Exhibit "A-1"

GENERAL CASH STATEMENT

For the year ended July 31, 1918

Receipts:	
Interest on Investments	\$ 1,814.75
Interest on Bank Balances	5.16
Annual Dues	154.50
Net Proceeds - Annual Meeting	24.80
Contribution - American University Union	748.00
Refunds - University	1,838.42
Alumni Weekly - Net Contributions	<u>2,224.96</u>
	6,510.59
Disbursements:	
Secretary's Salary	\$ 3,600.00
Assistant's Salary	1,000.00
Office Help	35.05
Printing	164.10
Traveling Expense	166.00
Postage	321.00
Office Changes & Repairs	65.32
Fidelity Bond	35.00
Commissions	37.50
Miscellaneous Office Expense	146.79
American University Union - European Work	755.55
Accrued Interest on Mortgage Purchased	88.45
Payment on Alumni Association Note	<u>191.67</u>
	\$ 6,606.23
Excess of Disbursements over Receipts	95.64
Balance in Bank, as at July 31, 1917	<u>31.40</u>
Balance in Bank (Overdraft) July 31, 1918	\$ 64.24

Exhibit "A-2"

GENERAL CASH STATEMENT

For the year ended July 31, 1919

Receipts:	
Interest on Investments	\$ 1,810.80
Interest on Bank Balance	2.25
Annual Dues	200.50
Net Proceeds - Annual Meeting	28.05
Net Proceeds - Alumni Day Meeting	24.55
Sale of Directory	5.00
Contributions	350.93
Refunds - University	1,828.33
Alumni Weekly - Net Contributions	<u>2,221.78</u>
	\$ 6,212.17
Disbursements:	
Secretary's Salary	\$ 3,600.00
Assistant's Salary	1,097.83
Office Help	12.00
Printing	141.33
Typewriter	83.03
Postage	182.00
Telephone	7.50
Supplies	15.32
Fidelity Bonds	35.00
Subscriptions	17.75
Membership - Association of Alumni Secretaries	10.00
Commissions	25.00
Miscellaneous Office Expense	168.84
Payment on Note due to Minnesota Alumni Association	400.00
Expenses of Memorial Campaign	<u>328.93</u>
	6,124.55
Excess of Receipts over Disbursements	87.62
Balance in Bank (Overdraft) as at July 31, 1918	<u>64.24</u>
Balance in Bank, July 31, 1919	\$ 23.38

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Exhibit "B-1"

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

For the year ended July 31, 1918

Income:		
Interest on Investments	\$ 1,814.75	
Interest on Bank Balances	5.16	
Annual Dues	154.50	
Net Proceeds - Annual Meeting	24.80	
Contribution - American University Union	748.90	
Refunds - University	1,538.42	
Alumni Weekly:		
Net Contributions	\$ 2,224.96	
Contributions applied on Note of General Alumni Association	97.50	2,322.46
		6,508.09
Expenditure:		
Secretary's Salary	3,600.00	
Assistant's Salary	1,000.00	
Office Help	35.05	
Printing	164.10	
Traveling Expense	165.00	
Postage	321.00	
Office Changes & Repairs	56.32	
Fidelity Bonds	35.00	
Commissions	37.50	
Miscellaneous Office Expense	146.79	
American University Union - European Work	755.35	
Accrued Interest on Mortgage Purchased	88.45	
	6,414.56	
Add Decrease in Inventory of Furniture, Fixtures and Supplies	329.00	6,743.56
		6,743.56
Net Income (Deficit)		\$ 135.47
<u>Deficit Account</u>		
Deficit, as at July 31, 1917		\$ 1,328.77
Add Deficit for the year ended July 31, 1918		135.47
		\$ 1,464.24
Deficit, July 31, 1918		\$ 1,464.24

Exhibit "B-2"

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

For the year ended July 31, 1919

Income:		
Interest on Investments	\$ 1,810.80	
Interest on Bank Balances	2.23	
Annual Dues	200.50	
Contributions	360.93	
Net Proceeds - Annual Meeting	58.05	
Net Proceeds - Alumni Day Meeting	24.55	
Sale of Directory	5.00	
Refunds - University	1,542.43	
Alumni Weekly - Net Contributions	2,221.78	
	6,226.27	
Expenditure:		
Secretary's Salary	\$ 3,600.00	
Assistant's Salary	1,097.83	
Office Help	12.00	
Printing	175.45	
Typewriter	83.03	
Postage	182.00	
Telephone	7.50	
Supplies	15.32	
Fidelity Bonds	35.00	
Subscriptions	17.78	
Membership - Association of Alumni Secretaries	10.00	
Commissions	25.00	
Miscellaneous Office Expense	168.84	
Expenses of Memorial Campaign	328.93	
Decrease in Inventory of Furniture, Fixtures and Supplies	150.00	5,908.65
		5,908.65
Net Income		\$ 317.62
<u>Deficit Account</u>		
Deficit, as at July 31, 1918		\$ 1,464.24
Deduct Net Income for year ended July 31, 1919		317.62
		\$ 1,146.62
Deficit, July 31, 1919		\$ 1,146.62

EXHIBIT "C."

GENERAL STATEMENT.

As at July 31, 1919.

Assets.

Furniture, Fixtures and Supplies....	\$350.00
Cash in Bank.....	23.38
Deficit	1,146.62
	<hr/>
	\$1,520.00

Liabilities.

Notes Payable—Minnesota Alumni Association	\$1,500.00
Minnesota Alumni Weekly—Postage.	20.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,520.00

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.
THE GENERAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Statement made July 31, 1919.

Receipts:

Balance, previous year...	34.76
Balance—meetings	82.60
Monthly bank balances..	2.23
Contribution—a friend...	32.00
Contribution—Partridge .	328.93
Interest on mortgages and notes.....	1,825.80
Annual dues.....	200.50
The University.....	1,542.43
The Alumni Weekly.....	2,221.78
Sale of directory.....	5.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$6,276.03

\$6,276.03

Expenditures:

Salary of secretary.....	\$3,600.00
Salary of assistant secretary	1,097.83
Memorial campaign.....	328.93
Postage	202.00
Printing	155.45
Miscellaneous	201.66
Underwood typewriter...	83.03
Security Bonds.....	35.00
Subs Alumni Magazines.	17.75
Office help—extra.....	12.00
Commissions	25.00
Interest on G. A. A. Note	114.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$5,872.65

\$5,872.65

BALANCE TO GOOD—\$403.38

DISPOSITION—\$400 used to reduce note to the Minnesota Alumni Association and \$3.38 carried over to new year.

EDGAR F. ZELLE,
Treasurer.

THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

For the Year Ending July 31, 1919.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND as of July 31, 1918.....	\$31,172.09
ADDED DURING YEAR—	
Final Payments.....	\$111.00
Partial Payments.....	800.00
Alumni Weekly—Life Subscription	43.00
	\$954.00
BALANCE July 31, 1919.....	\$32,126.09

ACCOUNTING.

Mortgages:

Simonds	\$3,300.00
Snelling	3,000.00
Young	3,000.00
Christianson	3,000.00
Greenlaw	2,950.00
Johnson (McM.).....	2,500.00
Basham	2,000.00
Haffley	1,850.00
Muth	1,800.00
Savage	1,700.00
Glasspoole	1,500.00
Crocker	1,000.00
Musgrove	1,000.00
	\$28,600.00

Miscellaneous:

Athletic Club Bonds.....	200.00
Notes covering pledges...	375.00
Cash in bank.....	1,451.09
Note, G. A. A.....	1,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,526.09
	<hr/>
	\$32,126.09

EDGAR F. ZELLE,
Treasurer.

THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY,
Statement of Finances for the Year 1918-1919.
(Complete to August 1, 1919)

Income:

Subscriptions	\$3,772.15
Advertising	1,651.06
	<hr/>
Total	\$5,423.21

Expenditures:

Printing Weekly.....	\$2,512.87
Other printing.....	85.17
Postage—First and Sec- ond Class.....	245.23
Stencils	34.48
Wrappers	36.58
Engravings	34.81
Memb. Alum. Mag., Associated	50.40
Miscellaneous	169.72
Exchange	32.17
Total	\$3,201.43
BALANCE TO GENERAL AC- COUNT	\$2,221.78
E. B. JOHNSON, Secretary.	

REPORT OF THE INVESTMENT COM-
MITTEE

To the General Alumni Association:

Your Committee on the investment of the funds of the Minnesota Alumni Association, a corporation, respectfully reports and states that, with the exceptions noted in the report of investments herewith submitted, all the funds of the Association have been invested in carefully selected First Mortgages. The two Second Mortgage Bonds of the Minneapolis Athletic Club mentioned in the list were turned in for memberships, and hence are not, strictly speaking, investments.

Arrangements are practically completed for the investment of the uninvested bank balance shown in the report.

The following is a list of the investments and other assets:

G. E. Simonds:

Duplex on Northwesterly 75 ft., lots 3 and 4, Lowry's Subdivi- sion of Block "C", Tuttle's Ad- dition to Minneapolis	\$ 3,300.00
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Ernest E. Snelling:

480 Acres, Musselshell County, Montana	3,000.00
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Irving A. Bisang:

39 Acres in Champlin and Brook- lyn Townships, Hennepin Coun- ty, Minnesota	3,000.00
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Mabel C. Christenson:

Lot 18, Block 2, Baker's Addition Minneapolis	3,000.00
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F. A. Greenlaw:

Lot 12, Block 5, Lyndale Heights, Minneapolis	2,950.00
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Erastus Basham:

320 Acres, Yellowstone County, Montana	2,000.00
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W. R. Heffley:

Lot 14, Block 3, Bowen's Addition Minneapolis	1,850.00
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Jacob Muth:

210 Acres, Stark County, North Dakota	1,800.00
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C. J. Savage

Lot 17, Block 2, Baker's Second Addition to Minneapolis	1,700.00
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C. E. Glasspoole:

160 Acres Dawson County, Mon- tana	1,500.00
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Charles H. Johnson:

160 Acres, Saskatchewan, Canada	1,500.00
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Nellie Crocker:

160 Acres, Roberts County, South Dakota	1,000.00
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Perry Musgrove:

320 Acres, Valley County, Mon- tana	1,000.00
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Emil Pust:

320 Acres, Richland County, Montana	2,500.00
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Two 2d Mortgage Bonds of Minne- apolis Athletic Club.....	200.00
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Miscellaneous Notes for Member- ships	350.00
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General Alumni Association Note..	1,500.00
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Bank Balance	1,028.09
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Total

\$33,178.09
Respectfully submitted,
ARTHUR W. SELOVER,
THOS. F. WALLACE,
EDGAR F. ZELLE,
Committee

Dated: February 6, 1920.

REPORT OF THE ATHLETIC COMMIT-
TEE.

To the Board of Directors, General Alumni
Association:

Having in mind the recent purchase by the Board of Regents of the University of a tract of land on the Inter-Campus line, which land was secured with the announced intention of utilizing it, at some time in the future, for an athletic field for intra-mural and inter-collegiate sports, your committee submits the following:

In our opinion, the tract of land referred to above is not practicably adapted for the designated purpose, because

1. It is too far distant from both the main campus and the Agricultural department to admit of its use for intra-mural sports; the time consumed by students going to and from the

field and inadequate transportation facilities preclude its use for that purpose.

This is emphasized by the fact that, with the exception of those whose homes are in either Minneapolis or St. Paul, the great majority of the students on the main campus now, and will in the future, live in its immediate vicinity, and it will be still further emphasized if and when the University adopts the dormitory system.

2. For intercollegiate football, which practically supports all other inter-collegiate sports and contributes to the support of intra-mural sports, and for all other inter-collegiate sports, facilities for reaching the field are inadequate and the distance too great to insure successful financial operation.

Since criticism should also be constructive, your committee recommends the following as a policy to be urged by the Alumni Association:

If it is intended, as a part of the present Greater Campus plans, to use all, or any part, of the present athletic field for buildings for other purposes:

The Board of Regents should, by condemnation proceedings, if necessary, acquire title to a sufficient amount of land directly east of and adjoining the present University property for an athletic field and a site for a gymnasium and armory; otherwise, purchase enough of such land to enlarge the present athletic field to adequately meet the demand.

Since physical training is little, if any, less essential than the training of the mind, its importance should be given due recognition.

To this end, the University itself should provide every facility necessary to such training, and, therefore, should erect a gymnasium and armory of sufficient capacity and convenience of arrangement to provide all required facilities which should be incorporated in such a building for an institution of the size of the University; should provide an athletic field which will include all features necessary for the conduct of physical training in outdoor sports, and should build grandstands and such other structures as may be required, not only for intra-mural, but also for inter-collegiate sports.

For many years the University Athletic Association has been endeavoring to accumulate a fund with which to erect suitable stands on the athletic field; but growing demands have constantly kept several jumps ahead of the accumulation, though always the charges for

admittance to inter-collegiate sports have been higher than we would like to see them, excepting to students.

Every student and every former student of the University should be admitted to all athletic contests at a nominal admission fee. The students already enjoy this privilege, and it should be extended to former students, who would, perhaps, pay at a higher rate on the same plan. It might be best to continue the present basis as regards the general public.

After the University shall have provided the facilities suggested in this report, any surplus of receipts from athletic contests, together with the present funds of the Athletic Association, less a sufficient amount always to insure financial solvency for a year in advance, should be turned over to the Board of Regents to reimburse the University for the proposed expense, or for other purposes.

The two members of your committee who are also members of the Athletic Board of Control and of the Athletic Committee of the University Senate have regularly attended meetings of those two bodies, and have been adequately influential in whatever has been accomplished by them.

Respectfully submitted,

E. B. PIERCE,

JAMES E. O'BRIEN,

J. P. SCHUKNECHT,

HENRY F. NACHTRIEB,

J. F. HAYDEN, Chairman.

Athletic Committee,

General Alumni Association.

REPORT OF THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY COMMITTEE.

To the Board of Directors:

The committee on the Minnesota Alumni Weekly submits herewith its report covering the year ending with the annual meeting of February twelfth.

Since the Board of Directors has gone into the development of the Weekly, during the current year, so fully in its own report, the report from our committee need be little more than a matter of form.

The committee naturally feels a considerable pride in the progress shown by the Weekly during the past twelve months, and it also desires to record its appreciation of the services of Dr. Soren P. Rees, who was instrumental in securing the gift of \$1,000 from Mr. Todd W. Lewis. Without this gift the material advance made by the Weekly during the year

would have been impossible, and the committee heartily approves the statement of appreciation voted by the Board to Mr. Lewis for his generous gift.

The standards set by the Weekly during the current year must be maintained; this means that Minnesota Alumni must come to the sup-

port of the Weekly as subscribers. It has attained a degree of usefulness and excellence that should make every alumnus proud to acknowledge it as his alumni publication and glad to stand by it and support it loyally.

Respectfully submitted,
JOSEPH JORGENS, Chairman.

COMMUNICATIONS

THE SALARY QUESTION

It may comport with the due dignity of the teaching profession to forget all about salaries and salary increases, but it is safe to surmise that the wives of teachers do not think so. The reflected glory of the teaching wage-earner suffices ill to feed or to clothe them or their children. Nobility may lie in being "content with such things as ye have," but the nobility diminishes in direct ratio to the size of the family to be kept content. Life may be more than meat, but only on a minimum of calories; the body than raiment, provided a shabby coat does not conduce to shabbiness of soul.

Perhaps it is easy for the few who draw decently large salaries to counsel fortitude and forgetfulness upon the part of those whose daily and perilous problem it is to make ends meet.

The Northwestern University considers the issue so important a one as to devote an entire number of its weekly University Bulletin to a discussion of "The Nation's Peril—the Underpaid Teacher," in which it makes a telling presentation of the theme. It is not averse

to putting the teacher into graphic comparison with the carpenter or the milk-wagon driver.

It is to be feared that the deadly inertia which slowly creeps upon the chronically underpaid teacher needs no encouragement. It is dangerously prone to extend to the work he does and to the influence he exerts upon the student body. He yields all too easily to the laissez faire tendency, which a recent writer in the Weekly commends, until he becomes at last of the order of the worm that cannot turn. Save him or let him save himself from that and he has a surviving chance of usefulness.

Said a certain employer, following up the uninspired movements of an employe: "What kind of a gait is that?" "It's a six-dollar-a-week gait, Sir," said the lad. "We'll make it nine dollars," replied the Wise Man.

It remains true that help comes to him who helps himself. The hope of higher pay rests largely in the demand of the teacher for due consideration. Small wonder if hope deferred not only tends to heart-sickness, but to mental error, and tempts him to the doubtful expedient of an unionized profession.

Erg.

The "Old Grad" Comes Back

My dear—Let me introduce to you the latest thing in greetings as practiced in the effete circles of the U. of M. When you meet a man on the walks or in the halls, do you murmur in ladylike and alluring accents, "How-d'ye-do, Mr. Smith?" or in the more genial tones of friendship, "Hello, Jimmie!" You do not. You say, with the jovial, slap-you-on-the-shoulder inflection of a newsboy hailing his pal, "Lo Kid!" And the "kid," perhaps with a lift of his cap or perhaps with a mere saving touch to the brim, replies, "Lo, yourself, Mary!"

In these days of high-power locomotion, when the so-called finer things of living are shoved into the discard and 99.9 efficiency is

the crushing slogan, it is well to inject an occasional shot of novocaine into the sensibilities. My old-fashioned notions, which still retain some flavor of the quaint conventions of little old New York, got a distinct jolt this morning. In fact they got three distinct jolts, but all variations on the same theme.

At the campus gates three fair co-eds (and they really were fair—exceeding fair) passed three flourishing specimens of the college youth. "Lo! Kids!" sang out the maidens jovially. Did the boys laugh or comment after they had gone by? They most assuredly did not. They accepted this unique mode of greeting with all the sang froid that custom establishes.

This, apparently, is a day dedicated to jolts. Over in the Library building I almost ran over a young man and girl so lost in mutual conversational appreciation that my apology was quite unheard. As the girl talked, she absently poked at the young man's coat buttons with a voluble pencil, as completely unconscious of her surroundings as if she had been stranded on a desert isle instead of standing in the center of a stream of students. There was not a vestige of coquetry in her face or manner. She might have been talking to another girl or he to another man.

Downstairs in the hall a very pretty girl was struggling with her locker key. It refused to fit into the hasp and finally fell to the floor. She gave an impatient exclamation incredibly akin to "Oh, the — — —!"—but let me spare your shrinking ears! A young fellow, hurrying by, laughed heartily and called out, "What's 'matter, Jane?" Did he pause to pick up the fallen key or help her with the refractory lock? He did not.

"But they couldn't have been nice girls!"—I hear you primly protest. Certainly they were nice girls—of niceness the very nicest, demure, sweet-faced, quietly dressed. Two of them I recognized as belonging to the most ladylike organization on the campus—such as the W. S. G. A., the Y. W. C. A., and any other heiroglyphics standing for whatever is of uplift the most uplifting. Another is the daughter of one of our most ardent woman voters, and already shows radiant promise of outshining the elder generation at its own game. She is cultivating a deep voice, the brusque manner of perfect comradeship, and a straight lower

lip. If you will consult the Who's Who gallery of women voters you will note that the straight lower lip prevails almost without exception.

Is it merely a passing phase; or it is the prophetic trend of co-education? Five years from now will the girls be jovially slapping the men on the back as they pass with a mutually cordial "Lo, old top!" It is only a step beyond "Lo, kid!" without the shoulder attention. Ten years ago there was a lot of patter about the unwomanly co-ed who was being completely swept into the background of the marriage market. There is less patter nowadays—and more marrying! The co-ed occupies the limelight of speculation less as she advances more concretely into the limelight of action. The question of her marriageable assets bothers her not at all. She is much more concerned with her assets in the market of the world. She is thoroughly imbued with the sense of her economic freedom. The flirt, the coquette, the college widow, are not merely passe; they are myths. The co-ed has become an equal-in-arms (no pun intended!), a comrade, a pal. She is just as preoccupied in getting along with women as she is in getting along with men. She may marry; she may not; she doesn't worry about it either way. Married or unmarried, she's a good fellow; she's an independent human factor; she occupies her own particular niche in the work of the world.

Look at it from any angle you please, my dear, and you have to admit, atmosphere of brusqueness, overwhelming good fellowship, and all, it's better to be a co-ed these days than it was in our day.

Alumnae Who Are "Doing Things"

AN ALUMNA IN THE LABOR FIELD

Florence A. Burton is a comparatively young recruit in the army of Minnesota women who are "doing things." Her "career" is still in the making. That she has already achieved a degree of distinction, bespeaks the prospects for her future.

However, I do not believe Miss Burton is concerned one-half as much about her future as she is about her immediate usefulness—and you have only to talk with her five minutes to hold no doubts on the latter score. She is one of those vivid, vital individuals whose fund of energy and initiative is apparently inex-

haustible. Her "official title" is inspector for the bureau of women and children of the State department of labor and industries. As she very aptly expresses it, it is her official duty to thrust duty upon others; in other words, to see that the labor laws protecting women and children are enforced. Her work as inspector covers a multitude of occupations; although she is popularly referred to as state factory inspector, the inspection of factories is only a small part of Miss Burton's program.

The work of a state inspector is three-fold: detective, arbitrate and educational. The so-

called detective aspect leads to some prosecutions in law, but these are comparatively rare; a proportion of about one employer in every twenty-five is found a law-breaker. Minnesota's state labor laws are too familiar in cities of the first and second class to support the pose of ignorance. Employers have too thoroughly learned the penalties of attempted evasions; they prefer to keep on the safe side.

The arbitrate purpose of Miss Burton's work is, of course, the adjustments between employer and employe. Girls and women come to the bureau with complaints about the hour and wage conditions surrounding their work. Miss Burton calls on the employer, investigates the alleged situation, and counsels the adjustment. Rarely is it necessary to carry the question to a higher court, in other words, to the commissioner of labor. The bureau is created to adjust the problems arising out of labor, and its interest is as keen for the employer as for the employe. The employer consults the bureau as freely as does the employe. If he is introducing new features, he seeks the law on the subject to be sure that he does not inadvertently side-step it.

Miss Burton also makes special investigations, such as surveys of the working conditions surrounding women and children in the chop suey houses of the city. The reports garnered from such investigations (which she reports direct to the commissioner of labor in St. Paul), are used as a basis for future labor legislations. At every session of the legislature some effort is made to strengthen the laws protecting the laboring women and the children of school age in the state.

The educational is the constructive phase of Miss Burton's work. It represents the effort to live up to the minimum standards of sanitation, hours, wages, etc. Minnesota has established comparatively high minimum standards; it requires a proportionate degree of watchfulness to keep them up to the mark. In the southern and eastern states the laboring conditions surrounding children are notorious; statistics show that 2,000,000 children between the ages of ten and fifteen are engaged in industry. This means that these two million youngsters are reaching the age of fifteen virtually lacking education. Minnesota's legislation prohibits the employment of children under fourteen in factories, mills or work shops, and of children under sixteen in any line of work whatsoever, during school sessions, without special certificates. It demands

an eight-hour day and a 48-hour week for children who may be lawfully employed. So that, obviously, Minnesota's labor legislation is one of the best in the country, so notably good, in fact, that Miss Burton says it is a temptation to sit back rather smugly and occupy with idle bragging the moments in which we ought to be working to strengthen the weak points in our labor laws. For instance, Minnesota has no minimum wage in which a child can enter retail stores. Also, the laws are not state-wide; they apply only to cities of the first and second class. Rochester and St. Cloud, for instance, can evade them. These are but a few instances of the weak spots in our labor legislation-armor.

Miss Burton is one of four state inspectors appointed by the department of Labor and Industries and is the Minneapolis representative. Four or five days of every month she goes out of the city on special investigations. Her work entails some public speaking on the conditions of labor prevailing, on labor legislations, etc. Miss Burton is to speak at Shevlin Hall on February sixteenth and February twenty-third on "Eight hour day—Night work" and "Collective bargaining." These talks are the third and fourth of a series of industrial talks to be given under the auspices of the University Y. W. C. A.

Miss Burton was a student in the University in 1904-05. After leaving college she taught school for about five years, and in 1911 took up placement work with the State employment bureau of the State department of labor. Her present position as state inspector she has now occupied three years.

Miss Burton's successful experience in this field ought to be a heartening example to those young women graduates who are still teaching because "there doesn't seem to be anything else to do." Remember, Miss Burton was a teacher first,—an industrial investigator afterwards!

It so happens that the Weekly has come in recent touch with the work of three other alumnae whose activities are closely allied with Miss Burton's, in fact, are in the same field. These are Eliza Evans, Law '08, graduate '09, secretary of the Minimum Wage Commission, St. Paul, Mrs. Max West formerly Mary Mills, '90, who has just resigned her position in the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor at Washington, D. C., and Lucile Collins, '10, who is now acting as publicity agent for the National Child Labor

Committee in Minneapolis. The Weekly hopes to add the story of their activities in its next issue,— a sort of serial on women in industrial surveys!

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Charter Day convocation, which marks the 52nd year since the granting of the present charter to the University, will be held on Wednesday, February 11. Dr. George Edgar Vincent, former president of the University, will give the convocation address.

An All-University song contest is open to student contributors until Saturday, February 14. The contest is under the direction of the Minnesota Week committee and the accepted contributions are to be incorporated into a proposed new Minnesota song-book.

The All-University glee club is clearing its throat preparatory to giving an all-U concert at the armory the later part of this month. The club has just returned from a short trip to Hutchinson and Glen-coe, and is planning a series of five tours into southern cities of the state in the next three months.

At the annual banquet of the Minnesota chapter of the Cosmopolitan Club, to be held Wednesday evening, February 12, in the Minnesota Union ball room. Dr. George Edgar Vincent will speak on "Cosmopolitanism."

The Berkshire String Quartet will appear in a recital, to be given as an extra number on the regular all-University concert course, at the University Armory on Friday night, February 13th. The quartet, now on a successful tour throughout the country, will be assisted by Emilie Ferir, the well-known viola player.

The college of education has arranged for a series of lectures on the profession of teaching by President Henry Suzzallo of the University of Washington, to be held on the campus from March 1 through March 5. The program follows: March 1, "The standards of professional life"; Tuesday, March 2, (4:30 in the Armory) "What constitutes expert service"; Wednesday, "The social approach to education"; Thursday, "Human nature and teaching," and on Friday, "The art and technology of teaching." All lectures except the one other-

wise indicated will be given in the Little Theatre at 4:30 p. m.

Minnesota's basketball team had to acknowledge the worst defeat in its history, when Iowa on Monday night, February 2nd, scored a knock-out of 30 to 5 at Iowa City. Reports have it that Minnesota men, playing without Oss, Kearney and Hammer, were badly outclassed from the moment of the first whistle. In the second half the Gophers went scoreless. In fact, Neal Arntson, Gopher forward, and Captain Lawler, were the only ones to connect for a basket on the "U" side during the entire game. In the Wisconsin-Minnesota game played at Madison, Saturday night, January 31, Minnesota was defeated by a score of 28-12. All the 12 points chalked up on Minnesota's board were credited to Neal Arntson's star performance.

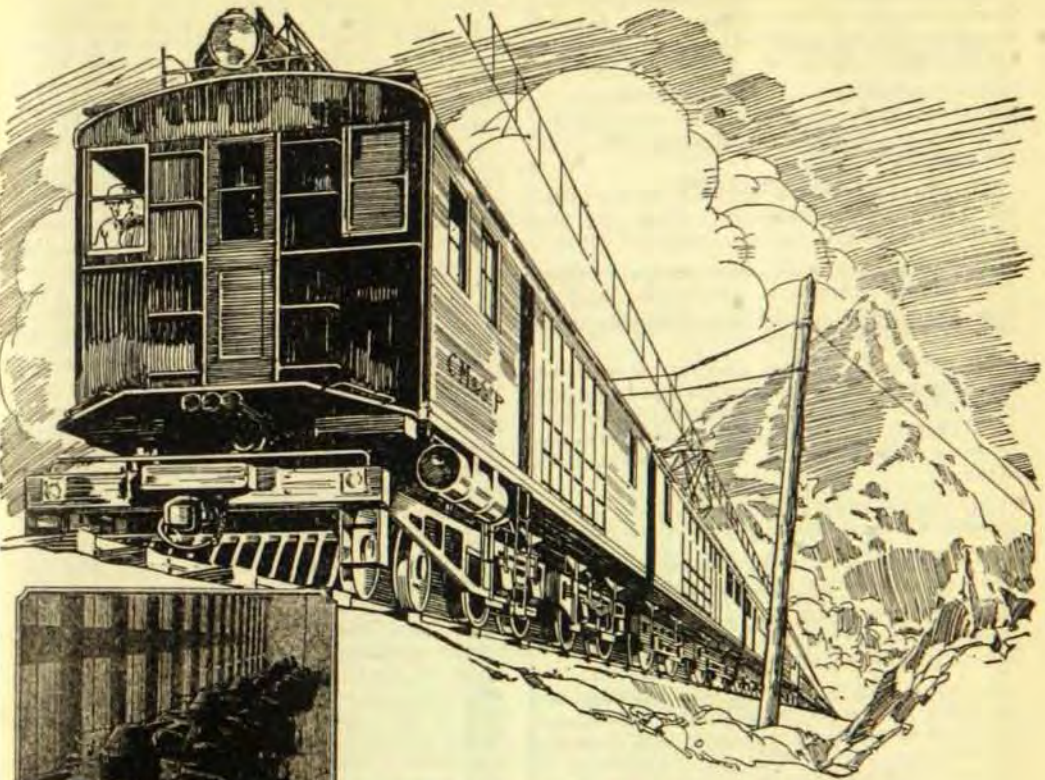
PERSONALS

'03, Law '04, Gr. '05—H. M. Orfield was re-elected president of the All-Minneapolis Good Roads council, which met last week. The council is making every effort to have the Babcock state highway measure ratified at the next election.

'14 Ag.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Beach announce the birth of a daughter, Marguerite Cordella, on January 18, 1920. Mr. and Mrs. Beach are back in Illinois for a vacation. Their present address is No. 125 Oak Crest, Decatur Illinois.

'07—Edith M. Phelps, with the H. W. Wilson company, of New York City, as editor and correspondent, has recently edited, according to the last-issued Wilson bulletin, a Debaters' Manual containing all the steps in preparation of a debate, as well as compiling selected articles (under the heading of the Debaters' Handbook series) on federal control of interstate corporations, government ownership of railroads, government ownership of telegraph, income tax, league of nations, Panama Canal tolls, the initiative and referendum, the Monroe doctrine, parcels post, recall, and woman's suffrage. She has also edited the University Debaters' annual, containing constructive and rebuttal speeches delivered in the intercollegiate debates of American colleges and universities during the college year 1916-1919. Miss Phelps' home address is 512 W. 122d St., New York City.

'20—Neil Upham, who has been president of the senior class of the School of Business and vice-president of the Commercial Club, was elected all-senior president at a meeting of senior presidents of all colleges, which was held Tuesday noon, the 27th. Last year Mr. Upham was business manager of the Gopher.



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'14 Ag.—Samuel H. Thompson, who has been in charge of farm management demonstrations in Iowa since 1914, is now assistant county agent leader.

'17—Neil Garrett, who last year taught in the Little Falls schools, is now physical director at the Northrop-Collegiate School in Minneapolis.

'17—Ethel Hoskins is working for the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, where she has been since leaving college.

'17—Anna Jacobs is teaching again this year in the schools at Anchorage, Alaska. She has classes in French, English, commercial work and gymnasium.

'17—Lawrence Walter Marshall is with the 8th U. S. Infantry Regiment, in Germany, the only infantry regiment assigned to permanent duty in the occupied territory. His address is A. P. O. 927, A. E. F., Coblenz, Germany.

'17—Ingerd Nissen is in the employ of the Liberty National Bank of New York City.

'17—Eleanor Olds is now doing secretarial work for a bonding house in Minneapolis.

'17—Ann Peterson is assistant physical training teacher at the Northrop-Collegiate School in Minneapolis.

'17 Ag.—Alma O. Schmidt, who has been doing very successful work in the community center of St. Paul, has recently been appointed secretary of the Women's Department of the St. Paul Association of Public and Business Affairs.

'17—Ethelyn Slayton, who was in the service of the government in Washington during the war, is now with the Russell-Sage Foundation in New York City.

'17—Velora Welch, who has been teaching in Tampa, Florida, for a year, is now physical instructor in the Little Falls High School.

'18—Anne Angst is doing work in the Minneapolis Y. M. C. A.

'18—Lucy Gibbs, who for the past year has been working in St. Louis, Missouri, has returned to her home at 2460 West 24th St., Minneapolis.

'18 Ag.—Ruth Kolling is doing social service work with the associated Charities of Duluth.

DEATHS.

Maynard Mahler, of Le Sueur, died from the results of influenza Monday morning, February 1. Before coming to Minnesota, Mr. Mahler attended Carleton college for two years.

Mrs. J. A. Anderson died very suddenly on Christmas day at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Robert Mowry Bell, at Crystal Bay, Minnesota. Mrs. Anderson's two daughters, Mrs. Bell and Mrs. J. H. Barr (Kate Kennedy, '83) as well as her son, Ernest Kennedy, '88, were all students of the University. The Kennedys are in New York for the winter, at 36 Gramercy Park.

George A. Pratt, president of the Pratt's Express company, died February 4th at his home, 200 Fifth street southeast, of pneumonia resulting from influenza, after a brief week's illness. Mr. Pratt graduated from the college of engineering in 1898 and spent several successive years in engineering projects in Peru, South America. He is survived by his wife and three brothers.

Lalla Platou, of the class of '21, died of pneumonia Sunday, February 1, at the Fairview hospital after an illness of only four days. Miss Platou was the daughter of Dr. Platou of Fargo, N. D., a candidate for governor of his state at the last election. She was very active in University affairs, secretary of the junior academic class, a member of the editorial staff of the Gopher, a member of the Women's Self Government association and of several literary societies. Her brother, E. S. Platou, is a student in the University.

E. H. Pearson, a former student of the University, died at Jordan, Minnesota, Tuesday night, February 3rd. Mr. Pearson was superintendent of schools at Jordan.

Mrs. Annie L. Bull, wife of the late James A. Bull, died at her home, 2150 Carter avenue, St. Paul, on Monday night, February 2nd. Mrs. Bull was 81 years old. She was prominent as a teacher in Minneapolis, and her interest in education led her to become one of the prominent advocates for the establishment of co-education in the agricultural school of the University of Minnesota. Mrs. Bull is survived by four children, Miss Mary L. Bull, extension specialist at the University farm; J. Harvey Bull, of Stacy, Minn.; Alvah M. Bull, superintendent of grounds and

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buildings at the University farm, and Coates P. Bull, recently professor of agronomy in the University of Minnesota.

Among the Minnesota alumni teaching in Duluth schools are Agnes McCarthy, '19; Dora Edwards, '19; Miss Kedloe, '19; Florence Cheadle, '19; Elizabeth Rivers, '16; Dorothea Priestersbach, '17, and Florence Fallgatter, '17, who is supervisor of home economics.

'07—Anna Campbell is instructor in algebra, geometry, English II, Economics and geology in the Ogilvie (Minnesota) schools.

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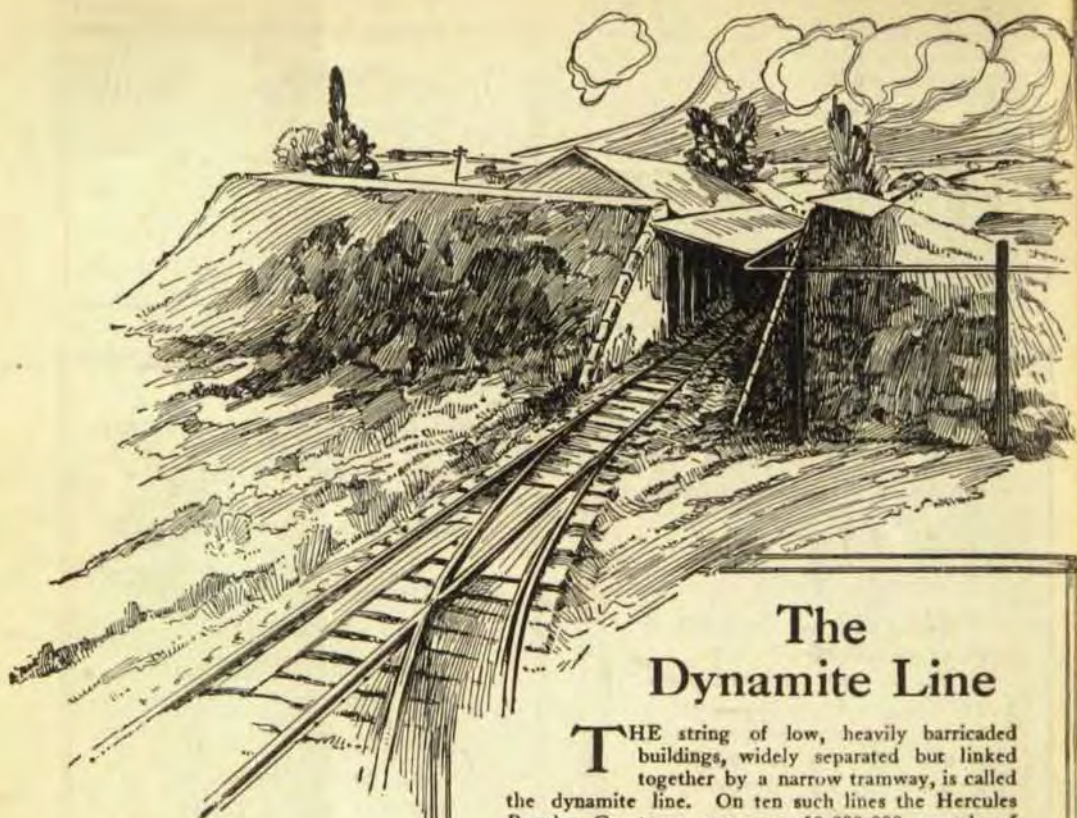
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The success of alumni work for the University is gauged largely by the support which the alumni give the Weekly.

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

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MINNESOTA

ALUMNI

WEEKLY



An Alumnus Who Is Doing Things
The Annual Meeting Report
Communication

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MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

HIS EIGHTY-SEVENTH BIRTHDAY

Last Saturday was Dr. Folwell's birthday. On behalf of the alumni the secretary sent him a beautiful plant with a card of greeting expressing best wishes. Those who heard Dr. Folwell at the annual meeting last Friday night at Donaldson's do not need to be assured of his vigor and youthfulness of spirit. For the sake of those who were not present, we want to say that it was a delightful treat to listen to him on that occasion. He was right in his element and displayed those traits which we have always associated with his name. Dr. Folwell rather prides himself upon his reputation as an "educational mutineer," and his performance at the annual meeting certainly showed little consideration for theories simply because they have become established or because of their age. He is as ready to break a lance now as he ever was and the man who crosses words with him wants to be sure of his ground and must offer something better than tradition to support his contentions.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

The General Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota held one of the most enjoyable annual meetings and banquets in the history of the Association on Thursday evening, February 12. Two hundred forty sat down to dinner.

During the dinner "Bill" Norton, Joseph Granbeck, M. O. Oppegaard and A. W. Allen supplied the linked sweetness with such time-worn "favorites" as "The Nut Brown Ma-aiden," sung appasionato or whatever is the equivalent for the apex of musical feeling. They declared it their initial debut as a "has-been quartet," but that was difficult to believe. Judging from the close harmony, both in tone and facial expression, one might have imagined they had toured the country in that particular combination for several seasons past.

The Business Meeting.

Miss Caroline Crosby presided, the president, Mr. Keyes, being kept away from the meeting by illness. The chairman announced that the annual report of the Board of Directors had been published in the Minnesota Alumni Weekly of February 2nd, and that unless demand for its reading was made it would not be read and that it would be de-

clared approved unless objection was made. No objection being made, the report was declared approved.

Announcement was likewise made that the report of the chartered accountants was submitted for examination of anyone interested and that the same had been published in the Weekly of February 9th.

Attention was called to the fact that the report of the treasurer had been published in the Weekly of February 9th and that it would be declared accepted and approved unless demand was made for its reading or objection was made to its approval. There being no objection made it was declared accepted and approved.

Attention was called to the reports of standing committees which had been printed in the Alumni Weekly of February 9th and January 19th. No action being required.

The canvassing committee to count the votes cast for directors, was announced as follows: Burt L. Newkirk, chairman; Clara Hankey and William Anderson.

After the business meeting, Mr. Norton led in a general "song-fest." Mr. Norton has established a state-wide reputation as a song leader through his successful "community sings."

Mr. E. B. Pierce, 1904, registrar of the University, acted as toastmaster. Mr. Pierce is becoming a University habit as official toastmaster. Almost automatically he falls into the job but he fills it anything but automatically. When Mr. Pierce directs the speaking campaign at a banquet, it goes. First of the speakers of the evening he introduced Dr. William Watts Folwell, "prophet and seer,"—the first president of the University and recently made president emeritus by special action of the Board of Regents. On Saturday, February 14th, Dr. Folwell was eighty-seven.

Dr. Folwell.

Dr. Folwell spoke on the "People's College," a term he prefers to the better known "junior college," because of the inaccurate inference in the word, junior. The plan of the junior college has been his dream for many years—and his prediction. Mr. Pierce maintained that Dr. Folwell's dreams and predictions always come true and this is no exception to the rule. It is on its way to actuality now. Six of these so-called jun-

ior colleges have been started in Minnesota, three were discontinued during the war; the three remaining are at Hibbing, Eveleth, and Rochester.

Dr. Folwell precluded his remarks by emphasizing a sharp line between general liberal education and vocational or professional training. He outlined his talk in ten sections,—with copious and characteristic "foot-notes" which were as illuminating as illustrations. We give his own synopsis here as the briefest and most accurate report possible on his talk.

Section I. Three epochs of Schooling:

Primary for the training of children.

Secondary for the instruction of youth.

Superior for adult specialization.

Section II. Epochs not recognized and distinguished in America. Free common school not quite a century old. Free high school hardly more than a half century old. American colleges therefore obliged to carry on a large part of secondary education. Many of them little more than secondary schools, and often very good ones.

Section III. Late Evolution of Proper University Work in College. Elective system, abolition of compulsory chapel attendance. Extension of library and laboratory facilities. Graduate schools.

Section IV. Result a Bad Mixture of Epochs, Methods and Discipline. Youth and adults mixed. Too much lecturing, too little book work. Not enough drill work on the youth, too much of it for adults.

Section V. First Step in Reform. Recognition of the secondary epoch as distinct and self-sufficient. The high school more than a feeder for colleges. End of schooling under tutors and governors, with rollcalls and marking systems.

Section VI. Practical Reform. Addition of two years to high school work and gradual relegation of first two years of college work to high schools. Process already begun, Junior colleges in Minnesota, in Missouri. Example of Stanley Hall in Minneapolis.

Section VII. Prime Advantage to High School when permitted to do whole work of secondary epoch instead of half of it. The high school now quits. It does not end. Increased dignity and consideration would justify the title of People's Colleges.

Section VIII. Incidental Advantages to Develop High Schools:

Continuation of proper school instruction.

Continuation of school discipline.

Elimination of distractions in the way of fraternities, dances, games, etc.

Simplification of the coeducation question.

Section IX. Relation of High School and Home. Home life place for youth under instruction. True college education offered to immensely large number of youth. Incalculable economy in saving of expenses of students sent away from home.

Section X. Liberation of the university from school keeping.

No classes.

No rollcalls.

No marks.

No prescribed years.

Degrees for merit only.

Candidates apply for examination when ripe.

The university thus emancipated will rise and shine in her true functions such as the cultivation of disinterested learning the guidance of serious men and women preparing for the higher walks of the professions or engaged in research in the realms of history and science and the publication of the contributions of her scholars and teachers to human knowledge.

Harry Franklin Baker.

Upon Mr. Harry Franklin Baker, a former student but not a graduate of the University, Mr. Pierce extemporaneously conferred the degree of B. S. (Bachelor of Service) in recognition of his service to the alumni—and indirectly the University—as chairman of the Building and Grounds committee of the Alumni Association. Mr. Baker's zeal in this connection has been untiring, and whatever results the committee has effected have been due in large share to his enthusiasm and inspiration.

Mr. Baker explained that this committee had no real authority; that its power lay only in indirect accomplishment through the creation of public sentiment. It has made investigations and surveys resulting in certain defined recommendations: the preservation of old oaks and other deciduous trees, improvement of lawns, rearrangement of some of the walks, removal from the center of the campus of dump heaps, lumber piles, etc., removal of railroad tracks instead of merely covering them (which latter course could not materially affect the exigencies of the situation as it stands) and a small amount of judicious planting along the river bank that

would enhance rather than obstruct the view. Before the war the committee had made recommendations and offered plans relative to the building of an auditorium and campanile; after the war, acting on Mr. E. B. Johnson's "inspired suggestion," it took up in enthusiastic detail plans for a memorial mall and campanile which would stand as a permanent memorial to the men and women of the University who had lost their lives in the nation's service. The plan was worked to architectural minutae, but failed of legislative realization, Mr. Baker told the gathering, because of local jealousy and misunderstanding. The committee, however, feels that the cause is by no means a lost one and proposes to take it up with renewed enthusiasm in the near future. As a professional landscape architect and gardener, Mr. Baker's words held additional weight.

O. E. Hammer.

O. E. Hammer, class of 1894, "attorney, first, and legislator afterwards," talked on free tuition in all departments of the non-professional schools. "The raise in tuition recently passed by the University regents should not be carried through if it will in any way tend to keep away any man or woman who wants and needs a college education and cannot afford it." He might as well have said there should be no raise in tuition fees because obviously on that score it must keep legions away. Mr. Hammer suggested as a "relief" measure, the appropriate advertising of the University in the small towns throughout the state. He pointed out how it would obviate some of the false conceptions abroad concerning the University. For instance, there is a popular idea, which he has often encountered, that the University of Minnesota is an "aristocratic" institution. When President Burton spoke at Rochester a short time ago, it was the first time, in many years, Mr. Hammer said, that any official from the University had "appeared and mingled with the common people." As a result, the people of Rochester have a conception of their state University which somewhat nearly approaches the accurate.

President Burton.

"We must analyze the educational situation," President Burton opened his short talk by saying. "We must prove ourselves strongest where we are weakest." Concisely he stressed three of Minnesota's problems, which it is the duty of the alumni, once realizing,

to help remedy. The University's location between two large cities and the growing lack of room is the first of its weaknesses. The lack of an Auditorium is the second. Every University or college should be provided with some means whereby the president can get and keep—in touch with the student body. Here is a concrete, a definite way in which the alumni can help. The third problem not peculiar to Minnesota is its religious problem. We need, says President Burton, a re-definition of the laws separating the church and the state. "You, as alumni, want your boys and girls trained to the conception of a higher life. You want them to honor religion. At the present moment there are multitudes who go about saying that this is a godless institution. It is your duty as alumni, without doing violence to the laws of the state, to religious sentiments or opinions, to have your boys and girls taught to really understand that the things seen are temporal, the things unseen eternal.

President Vincent Speaks.

In introducing President Vincent, the toastmaster told a story that suggested the fact that President Vincent was always well prepared for a call to talk. President Vincent, countered with a story that suggested that some time he might refuse and then, in a characteristic way told of his crossing the trail of the Downey's in China, and how he had found traces of their visit at many points. He also told of meeting other alumni in that country, and suggested that this was an indication of Minnesota's far-reaching influence, which goes wherever a Minnesota alumnus is to be found. He also expressed his great pride in being able to count himself as a Minnesota man and one of the number entitled to glory in Minnesota's worthy history.

As always he delighted his audience and had them under the spell of his personality. He received a greeting that must have shown him that he still holds a warm spot in the hearts of Minnesota men and women.

The Skit.

A skit entitled "University Consolidated," written by Helen Randall Fish, '02, was presented by alumni and faculty members.

The play opened with an office scene with two stenographers discussing the question of salaries at the University. Professor English Lit comes in and is followed by Professor Athletics, who ramps around and

makes trouble all because the "stenog" can't spell "manager." They are followed by others, including Dean Downey, who represents the deans, and who asks what the "quotation" on deans is. There is a "ticker" in the office (how such an instrument comes to be in a University office does not appear) but it does and the four or five "profs" stand over it and read their fate in its merciless messages, which have alternate downward and upward trends according as reports indicate the resignation of the old or the election of a new president. The eagerness of the group is well played up.

During the discussion of the presidency, the stenog answers the phone a number of times, each time announcing the going away of some well known professor who has recently resigned.

Finally when quotations have reached their lowest ebb and Latin and Greek are completely wiped out, someone makes a bright suggestion that they resign and go into business. In a moment they are transformed into an oiler, a street musician, a tea merchant, and a bolshevist, who tears the air with wild ravings and waves a red handkerchief.

The whole affair was well handled and created no end of fun and added very greatly to the enjoyment of the evening's entertainment. Special credit is due to the author and her able assistant, Mrs. Elizabeth Ware Bruchholz, who worked up the details of the presentation and to those who took part.

The cast included Professors James Davies, Carlyle Scott, Dean Downey, J. V. S. Fisher, John Bonner, Althea Heitsmith, Clara McKenzie, Pierce Atwater, O. F. Woodrich, Richard Heithsmith.

The crowd would not take a refusal and called the cast back and gave the members an ovation. This was followed by a similar call for "author."

Professor Henry F. Nachtrieb, professor of animal biology and member of the Board of General Alumni Association, in his brief "Appreciation" expressed the sentiment of regret which the Minnesota alumni feel in the approaching retirement of Mr. E. B. Johnson, as secretary of the Association and a member of the Board. Professor Nachtrieb presented Mr. Johnson with a loving cup, on which was inscribed on one side the words: "Presented to E. Bird Johnson as a token of his Efficiency, Faithfulness and Loyalty as Secretary of the General Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota, 1906-1920. On the other side is

the list of all the alumni who have ever served on the Board of Directors of the General Alumni Association—some eighty-six names.

CHARTER DAY CONVOCATION

The fifty-second anniversary of the granting of a charter to the University of Minnesota was fittingly celebrated in the Armory Wednesday morning, February 12th, at a "Charter Day Convocation."

Dr. George Edgar Vincent, head of the Rockefeller Foundation and former president of the University, was introduced by President Burton as the chief speaker of the occasion. Dr. Vincent spoke on "The University and Public Health." By climatic steps of comparison he showed how the different branches of learning—science, literature, the arts, medicine and law—had gradually been welded to form the platform of a University education, instead of being offered separately in different colleges to a limited number of students.

In speaking of the war as it affected education, he instanced the opportunities it had given the college professor to disprove the popular opinion that his is the "one-track" type of mind by proving its many-sided capacities. In "coming into his own," however, the college professor has achieved the somewhat paradoxical feat of going out of his own. Having discovered other fields for his talents (and other salaries) the teaching profession had lost its attractions. "College professors are no longer supposed to be devoted to poverty and the services of mankind." Dr. Vincent hoped that along with this development (if you can call it such) would come one that would prevent students from entering who simply want to "go to college" so that those really in search of learning might be in undisputed possession of the opportunities to satisfy their craving.

The War, said Dr. Vincent, had given a great impetus to the public health movement in this country. One of the first problems to be solved when the United States entered the war was that of sanitation in the camps. The question was so vital that the best minds in the country were brought to bear on its solution with the result that a science of public health has been developed which will soon be given its place in the colleges of the country. Johns Hopkins has already a class of seventy student candidates for the degree of doctor of public health, and Dr. Vincent believes that the day is not far distant when

such a course will be offered by all up-to-date universities in this and other countries.

Dr. Vincent strongly advocated publicity as a necessary factor in the success of the public health movement as allied to advanced education. He cited, as example, the success of the tuberculosis campaign through the publicity given it by the Red Cross. While the average academic mind necessarily resists the doctrine of publicity which "takes a motor idea that it wants to have carried out and then by persuasive shiboleth gets it sug-

gested," nevertheless its conversion is inevitable.

The object of the public health movement, Dr. Vincent said in closing, was to make the public more wholesome—having in mind, of course, not so much a physical wholesomeness as wholesomeness of attitude.

Dr. Burton gave a brief synopsis of the early days of the University and of the granting of the charter, which occurred in 1868. The year before that but 72 students were in attendance; today there are 16,000.

The University: Migration or Expansion?

The suggestion of abandoning the present campus and moving the University to the "Geographical Center of the State" does not appeal to a mere geographer. The purpose of the University is service for the young people of the State, and the ideal ought to be to serve as many as possible. Studies of the General Education Board have shown that in all the Universities and Colleges of the country, a very large fraction of the student attendance, perhaps 90 per cent, is drawn from a radius of less than ninety miles. At the University of Chicago, more students come from the city of Chicago than from all the rest of the world.

One important way in which the University can be of the greatest benefit to the greatest number, *is to be most convenient to the greatest number*. By this logic, the place for the University is at a place most convenient of access to the largest fraction of the population. Now the center of the population of the State is probably within gun shot of the twin cities. Since the students do not move to the University as the crow flies, but mostly by railway, the place of greatest convenience is certainly not Little Falls or Brainerd, and as certainly is in the Twin Cities. Therefore the University as at present placed is in an ideal location for service. The very fact that it is overrun with applications, and is in danger of overtaxing the present campus, proves its advantage of position.

We all know of course that it is not a good thing to have classes overrun, and perhaps it is not a good thing to try to have ten thousand young men and women crowded together as one family. If this is an evil thing there are other ways of managing it. Whether it is a bad thing to have these young men and wo-

men pursuing their education in a great city is an open question. For my own part I have always been glad that the University was located in Minneapolis, the largest city in the State. And my choice would be to get my university education in the largest city possible. The advantages seem to me all on one side; great libraries, great museums, great things in music and the drama, great industries, great ventures of all kinds—these are the things to have at hand, as a very real part of the educational environment of the University student. As for vices, like the poor they are always with us, and they are present in the smallest town in measure sufficient for the ruin of any boy or girl who is bent on being ruined that way.

Let me here set down my fervent conviction, that the character of any student body, the quality and quantity of its study and attention to business, the existence or absence of the loafer, idler or butterfly, and the general status of student honor and purpose in life, are strictly and wholly in the hands of the president and faculty. Any faculty that will, may have low standards of ethics and morals in the student body. Any professor who invites it may have lax interest and rough house in his classes. And the reverse is as rigidly true. We have as high a standard of student ideals, and of student honor, and are as free from the loafer and the cad among the students in the University of Chicago, as I have ever seen in any student body, in spite of the fact that we are in the city fifth in size in all the world.

There is no doubt that there are too many young men and women at the University of Minnesota this year, and it is fairly certain that they will keep right on coming at the

same rate. The fact that they want to come is the highest compliment to the University and a thing profoundly to be thankful for in the State. Also the danger of swamping the equipment at the present campus is a real one. But let us think of other alternatives than moving the University into the wilderness. The same problem confronts other States and other Universities, and solutions are already suggested. Our late President Wm. R. Harper was very much interested in this problem the last two years of his life. And he was pushing the idea, that the first two years of University work as it is done now, ought gradually to be done by the small colleges and high schools, which could be multiplied as populations increased, to serve the needs of the student close to the student's home. That those who chose to go further with their education could then go to the great centers for the higher education. This plan was to be followed up by the amputation of all the college work, when the people's colleges were well enough developed so the University would become in time a graduate institution wholly, where entrance would require a college diploma, and where research and advanced instruction alone would be provided.

Why not let this be the ideal for Minnesota? California has taken the lead, and has shown one way of development. The State Normal School at Los Angeles has been taken over as the southern branch of the University of California. It will be an integral part of the University, doing various phases of undergraduate work, and granting degrees. Professors at the branch will be professors in the University of California, and the administration and management will be a part of that of the State University.

Now also the same thing is being discussed in Indiana with recommendations for two or three branch universities in the larger population centers of the State.

Let's raise the same question in Minnesota. Let us urge the establishment of branch universities in the larger Normal Schools, taking them over bodily, adding buildings and equipment and an instruction force to meet the needs of the local patronage. Let us build a branch in St. Paul, and one at Minnetonka. Put a branch at Winona or Rochester or Mankato, or sometime at each of them, and one at Duluth. Adopt the four quarter system for all of them. Minnesota has always been famous for her summer climate. Let us capitalize this climate, as an asset in educa-

tion. (Think of the famous regattas we can have at Minnetonka!)

Then cut off the Freshman class at the mother campus, and presently, as conditions may permit, the other undergraduate classes also, but keep Alma Mater where it is now, and make it over into an institution for graduate study only; the place where the exceptional students from all the several colleges may come for advanced training. The University would never be over-populated in such a case. Its glorious history would go on "thru decades and thru centuries," the place of highest achievement and highest pride of the whole great sovereign state of Minnesota.

J. PAUL GOODE, '89.

University of Chicago Feb. 8-1920.

AT WORK ON THE SURVEY

On February 9th, Rodney M. West, who is secretary of the department of agriculture of the University, was appointed assistant to the curriculum survey committee of the University. He will devote the remainder of the college year to preparing statistics in connection with the committee's survey of the University's needs during the next twenty-five years, as discussed by the Board of Regents at their January meeting. Dean L. D. Coffman, of the College of Education, heads the survey committee. The eight points of the proposed program of work as outlined by the Board of Regents, include the probable growth of the University during the next twenty-five years, nature of the extension, need of grounds, buildings and sub-stations, the shortening of courses in professional colleges, the reduction of cultural prerequisites in preparation for medical degrees, and administrative adjustments which might bring about improvement and increase in amount of instruction. The members of this committee, in addition to Dean Coffman, the chairman, are J. M. McConnell, superintendent of public instruction, Roscoe W. Thatcher, dean of the college of Agriculture, John B. Johnston, dean of the college of science, literature and arts, Wm. R. Vance, dean of the college of law, E. P. Lyon, dean of the college of medicine, Guy S. Ford, dean of the graduate school, and L. W. Jones, dean of the college of engineering and architecture. The survey will not be completed until the close of the present college year and possibly later.

An Alumnus Who Is "Doing Things"

PHELPS IN RUSSIA

George S. Phelps, 1899, whose home has been in Yokohama, Japan, for nearly fifteen years, is one of the Americans from Japan who has done notable social service in Siberia since the fall of 1918. Mr. Phelps is one of the members of the original commission sent by the Japan chapter of the Red Cross to investigate Red Cross needs in Siberia. Later in the year, Mr. Phelps, who has been in Y. M. C. A. service in the Far East since before the Russo-Japanese war, was named Senior National Y. M. C. A. secretary for Russia.

The Weekly has given quite a bit of space lately to alumnae who are "doing things." Here is an alumnus who has been doing such eminent things in a foreign land that a classmate says of him: "He is doing as important a piece of work as that of any alumnus I know. He has made his influence felt on the entire Japanese nation."

The following is a digest of an article of Mr. Phelps' which appeared in the "Japan Advertiser" of Tokyo, December 11th, 1919. This was written in response to the constantly recurring question as to what the Y. M. C. A. is trying to do in Siberia and whether a Russian Association is in process of establishment there. Mr. Phelps tells the story of the Association's activities in Siberia.

September 22d, 1919, marked the nineteenth anniversary of the founding of the Russian Y. M. C. A. which stands sponsor of the present movement in Siberia. This year also inaugurated the 75th anniversary of the founding of the parent Association in London. The germ of the idea was transplanted to America a few years later, where it found fertile field, and since then it has become epidemic thruout the world; at the beginning of the Great War it was flourishing in forty-two different independent national movements. To quote Mr. Phelps: "This new Russian Association grew in mind, spirit and body and, like the boy Samuel, found favor with God and man."

At the time the War broke out, the Association movement in Russia had spread to Moscow, and had won such national respect and support that it was the natural outcome to officially invite the American Y. M. C. A.

to send in secretaries and equipment for special service to the Russian soldiers, then fighting desperately on the German front. One hundred and twenty-five secretaries and much equipment were shipped to Russia but in the meantime, conditions had rapidly become so precarious that not only was the American Association gradually forced to withdraw, but the leaders of the national Russian movement and the local Associations were scattered and their effectiveness materially hampered during the crisis when their work was needed as never before.

At the request of the Russian national leaders, the interests of the Russian movement were committed to the American International Committee thru its general secretary, Dr. John R. Mott. Dr. Mott instructed the Senior National Secretary of the American movement in Russia to assume responsibility for the welfare of the Russian work until such time as the scattered Russian leaders could be assembled and the movement re-committed to them. During the early months of 1918, several of the American Y. M. C. A. secretaries who had been with the Russian army at the front, undertook to return to America thru Siberia. Some of these encountered the Czech divisions and gave them such assistance as they could. Others remained in Vladivostok and in Japan until conditions in Siberia became more settled, when they returned for further service with the Russians, Czechs and other soldiers, as well as with the civilian populations of various centers. With the arrival of the American Expeditionary Forces in August and of other Allied units, the service of the movement was greatly increased until over 100 American secretaries and 200 Russians, Czechs and other assistants constituted the working force. The movement has become a fine demonstration of the genuine world brotherhood which the Association represents. Eleven national units have been served in Siberia during the year 1919, and 28 nationalities were distinguished among those who enjoyed the privileges of the International Hut at Vladivostok and other Associations.

The Association movement in Siberia has been organized into five departments, the civilian work department, the railway em-

ployees' department, the army and navy department, the rural community work department, and the prisoner of war aid department. All these departments are served by four well organized bureaus, the executive, lecture and cinema, supply and finance. The scope of the movement in Siberia is five-fold; to co-operate with the constructive forces in state, church and other social organisms; to conserve the former Russian national movement and to promote the development of an independent, permanent Russian Y. M. C. A.; to serve soldiers and sailors of the A. E. F. in Siberia in such a way as to help maintain their morale and to "keep the home fires burning" in their hearts; to render such service as is needed and possible to the allied troops in Siberia, and to co-operate with the Red Cross and other philanthropic organizations in demonstrating to the Russian people the friendship of the Americans for Russia in her hour of need.

Mr. Phelps says, "One of the most interesting possibilities of work for the soldiers is that done in the International Hut at Vladivostok. The report of the Senior Secretary of the Hut for June claims a total attendance of over 60,000 soldiers during that month, representing 30 different nationalities; 600 were given sleeping accommodations; 45,000 were served at the buffet with sandwiches, cakes, tea, coffee, cocoa, etc.; 35,000 letters were mailed at the Hut; 50 moving picture shows were given, with the latest films from America; 18 concerts were furnished, besides a Grand Opera troupe various amateur performances by soldiers and sailors themselves, and band concerts. Altogether, fully 300,000 soldiers and sailors attended these entertainments during the first six months of this year."

The Association has furnished experts on playgrounds, games, rural education and boy psychology. The religious work of the city Associations has been very satisfactory. Physical education has been promoted in all the city Association centers. One of the most humanitarian and satisfactory pieces of service which the Association rendered was relief to returning prisoners of war from Austria and Germany. They began returning from German prison camps in December. For the most part they were absolutely destitute. The organization began serving tea, sugar and crackers to the men as they came thru Chelyabinsk. Com-

mittees of Russian ladies were organized at various towns within the vicinity. Books, socks, caps, shirts and gloves were given to the most needy. Altogether, over 61,000 of these destitute Russian soldiers were served. Every prisoner was given a wooden spoon, and sugar, tea and biscuit free of charge at each point.

"All the service bureaus have reached a high degree of efficiency. Under the direction of the lecture bureau, scientific lectures were given at many of the larger Siberian towns in the vicinity of Vladivostok. The bureau has made a collection of about 2,000 slides for illustrated lectures. Educational films, embodying the latest scientific results in nature study, geography, travel and industry, have been furnished. The lecture bureau has built up a splendid cinema laboratory, rendered complete by the acquisition of the equipment of the American Committee on Public Information.

"The one purpose of the American Y. M. C. A. in Siberia has been to serve men of any nationality and any creed. The Association has justified its reputation as a worldwide brotherhood and its leaders take great satisfaction in the consciousness that this Brotherhood of Young Men has actually done something to bind up the bleeding wounds of men in distress.

"The great need in all nations of the world today is virile manhood to become the leaders in the world reconstruction. The Y. M. C. A. is a manhood factory and its chief mission is to produce and conserve such manhood as the foundation of a new civilization demands. Only such Christian manhood can furnish the leadership necessary for ushering in and sustaining that social order which we call the "Kingdom of God." The American movement will feel happy indeed if it can believe that, when its services in Siberia is done, it has, however imperfectly, represented the spirit of Christ and has left some modicum of comfort and inspiration to its Russian brothers in a common service."

DEATHS

Dr. E. E. Southard died in New York of pneumonia following influenza, on Saturday, February 7th. Dr. Southard was a noted neuropodist and a member of the Harvard medical faculty. He leaves his wife, Mabel Austin, class of 1893, and three children,

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Austin, Ordway, and Anne. Mrs. Southard's address is 70 Francis street, Cambridge, Mass. She has many friends among the University faculty and alumni who will feel warm sympathy for her loss.

Maurice A. Quanrud, a freshman in the school of pharmacy, died Thursday, February 5th, of pneumonia resulting from influenza. His home was in Lanesboro, Minnesota, where the burial took place.

Carl Thomas, formerly professor of economics at the University of Minnesota, died in Washington Wednesday, February 4th, according to a report received in the office of the Daily.

Mrs. J. Carver Richards (Lillian Gowan, Ex. '07) of Virginia, Minnesota, died December 26, 1919, leaving her husband and four small children.

Warren Knowlton, Engineer 1902, died of pneumonia in Denver on February 4th. Mr. Knowlton played fullback on the University of Minnesota football team for four years and was Captain of the Minnesota team in 1901. He was graduated a Civil Engineer and after considerable railroad work in various parts of this country and Central America, he engaged in the cattle business in South Dakota with Walton W. Thorpe of '03 or '04. At the time of his death he was in the cattle business with his brother near Fowler, Colorado. He is survived by his wife—Gayle Hamilton Knowlton, by his father, two brothers and four sisters.

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Edwin F. Dahlberg (1914) a daughter, Margaret Emilie, born July 3, 1919.

OF GENERAL INTEREST

The Twenty-seventh Annual report of the Agricultural Experiment station is in publication. This report covers the period between July 1, 1918, and June 30, 1919.

Bulletin No. 187, issued by the agricultural experiment station of the University of Minnesota (September, 1919) presents an article on sorghum and sorghum sirup manufacture by Professors J. J. Willaman and R. M. West of the division of agricultural biochemistry and Professor C. P. Bull, re-

cently of the division of agronomy and farm management.

At the request of a committee of the local chapter of the American Association of University Professors, a meeting of the General Faculty was held on Monday, February 16, 1920, in the Chemistry auditorium on the campus. The meeting was called for the purpose of considering the serious allegations regarding academic freedom in the University which was made by a writer in the December issue of "Foolscap," a campus publication.

Local short courses in country creamery and elevator accounting are being directed by the division of agricultural economics of the University department of agriculture at various points in the state wherever at least six persons express the desire to receive such instruction and where suitable accommodations are available. The purpose of these courses is to bring instruction in the principles of bookkeeping within the reach of operators, managers, and their assistants, and the officers of country elevators and creameries.

Dean William R. Vance of the Law School talked before the Minneapolis Association of Office Men at the Leamington Hotel Thursday evening. His general theme of discussion was the work entailed at the office end of a nation's management. As Dean Vance was general counsel of the War Risk Insurance Bureau during the war, he is in a position to have first-hand knowledge of at least some phases of his subject. The bureau employed 1700 office worker and handled \$4,000,000 worth of insurance.

The Goal of Americanization Training is a two-leaf reprint, published by the University of Minnesota, by Albert E. Jenks, director of the Americanization Training course. This is the third University reprint of the article which appeared originally in *The Survey* of January 11, 1919. "The Spirit of Americanization" is also a University re-print of a paper which was read before the First Minnesota State Americanization Conference at Minneapolis, June 27, 1919, and first published by the Minneapolis Council of Americanization. "What then must be the spirit of Americanization . . . ?" asks Dr. Jenks. "It must be and is very simple. It is the true spirit of democracy: the spirit of fair play . . . ;

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the spirit of equality which insists on equality of opportunity for all the people of the United States to realize their democratic hopes; the spirit of justice which refuses to be at ease while democracy for any people in the United States is a name only, and not a fact."

Professor David F. Swenson of the Department of Philosophy, has had published recently by authority of the Board of Education, a booklet in which he compiles under the three topics of, "The Old Deficit," "The 1920 Budget," and "Teachers' Salaries," the finances of the Minneapolis Schools. In the foreword, Superintendent of Schools, B. B. Jackson, says: "In January, 1918, at my suggestion, the Board appointed a finance committee . . . to study the accounting methods of the business department and the Board's finances, and to recommend such system and procedure as would give the Board the definite knowledge needed for an intelligent expenditure within budget limits. Mr. David F. Swenson, as a member of this committee, threw himself with his usual enthusiasm and energy into this work. The result was the discovery of the Board's actual indebtedness and the adoption of a budget system, conforming to the city's fiscal year."

The lecture and lyceum department of the General Extension division of the University of Minnesota announces some very attractive "offerings" for the season 1920-21. This list has been secured by co-operation with the state universities of Wisconsin, North Dakota, and Kansas, forming one of the largest booking agencies in the country and so able to get the best talent on the most reasonable terms. Among the "entertainers" are William Sterling Battis, known as the "Dickens' Man," Jeanette O. Ferris, Scotch interpreter, John Seaman Garns, impersonator and baritone, and James Davies, lecturer and public reader.

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In the list of popular lecturers is John B. Powell, Richard R. Price, director of the Extension division, John F. Downey, dean emeritus of the University of Minnesota, and Maynard Lee Daggy. This is but a partial list. In addition, there will be exhibition and travelogue lectures and musical and dramatic offerings of genuine merit. The published announcement of these entertainments may be secured through the general extension division of the University.

C. M. Jansky, Jr., was recently appointed an instructor in electrical engineering to specialize in radio and transients. Mr. Jansky is a graduate of the University of Wis-

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consin. He has had teaching experience in the army training schools and in the University of Wisconsin, following several months of research work on military intelligence problems at the Western Electric laboratories in New York City, which were continued at Madison. His master's thesis was on "The construction of high power vacuum tubes and their uses in radio telephony." He collaborated with his father, C. M. Jansky, in writing a textbook on radio telegraphy. At the University of Minnesota, his work will include courses with the signal corps unit of the R. O. T. C. and also with other advanced students.

PERSONALS

'81—Fred L. Bardwell is spending the winter in Southern California at Claremont and other points.

'12-'13 E. E.—W. E. Brewster has recently moved from Brooklyn and is now publicity manager for the U. S. Light and Heat Corporation at Niagara Falls, N. Y. Mr. Brewster called at the University while in Minneapolis on business with the Automobile Show.

Dr. H. J. Leonard, assistant professor of oral hygiene in the college of dentistry, is inaugurating new methods of instruction in his junior class in oral pathology. Dr. Leonard is putting it up to the class through a committee, to decide which of several methods of instruction proposed they will choose.

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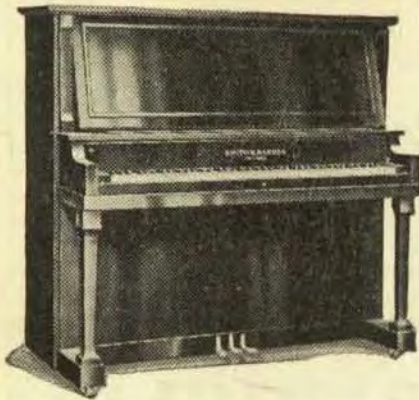
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The success of alumni work for the University is gauged largely by the support which the alumni give the Weekly.

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

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MINNESOTA

ALUMNI

WEEKLY



Result of the Election
The "Old Grad" Comes Back
Alumnae Who Are Doing Things
Another Point of View
A World Federation of College Women

Vol. XIX No. 20

FEBRUARY 23, 1920



PUBLISHED BY
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MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

RESULT OF THE ELECTION

The canvassing committee met at the office of the Association Tuesday, February 17th, at four o'clock. All members present.

There were 333 votes cast.

Of this number 2 were rejected because the voter could not be identified and 52 were rejected because they were not properly marked, that is, it was impossible to determine first choice, more than one first choice being indicated.

The "quota" was determined by dividing the number of legal votes cast by 5, the number to be elected, and adding one. (279 divided by 5) plus 1 equals 57, the quota or minimum number of votes required to elect.

The table, printed herewith, shows that Cyrus Barnum and David P. Jones were elected upon the first ballot, each receiving more than the number required to elect.

Stephenson, having the least number of votes was eliminated and his votes together with the surplus votes of Barnum and Jones, fifteen in all, were redistributed according to second choice. This failed to elect any other candidate, and so Speer, Rudolph, Moore and Huxley were successively eliminated, their

votes being distributed, as far as additional choices permitted. These transfers failed to bring anyone to the number of votes necessary to elect.

Of the four continuing candidates, three were to be elected, so Beck, having the lowest vote of the remaining candidates, was eliminated and the remaining candidates were declared elected, though none of the number had received the quota.

The candidates elected, in the order of the number of votes received, are Cyrus P. Barnum, David P. Jones, J. Frank Corbett, William W. Hodson and Orrin E. Safford. These men will serve for the ensuing two years, until the annual meeting of 1922.

Of the fifty-two who cast votes that could not be counted, four voted for the five winners; fifteen voted for four of the five winners; eighteen voted for three of the five winners; ten voted for two and five voted for one of the winning candidates. So it is perfectly clear that had these votes been counted they would have made no difference in the final result.

The membership of the canvassing committee included: Burt L. Newkirk, chairman, Clara B. Hankey and William Anderson.

Candidates	No	2nd	3d	4th	5th	6th	Final
1 Barnum, Cyrus P	64	-7=57	Elected				Elected
Beck, Vernon S	14	+6=20	+1=21	+1=22	+1=23	+1=24	Eliminated--low man
3 Corbett, J Frank	39	39	39	+1=40	+3=43	+5=48	Elected
4 Hodson, Wm. W	29	+1=30	+2=32	+3=35	+2=37	+3=40	Elected
Huxley, Fred R	12	+1=13	+1=14	14	Eliminated--Votes transferred		
2 Jones, David P	60	-3=57	Elected				Elected
Moore, Albert R	11	+1=12	+1=13	Transferred			
Rudolph, Chas E	16	16	16	16	+1=17	Eliminated--Transferred	
5 Safford, Orrin E	19	+3=22	+1=23	+7=30	+4=34	+3=37	Elected
Speer, Ray P	10	+1=11	Transferred				
Stephenson, O H	5	Transferred					
T o t a l	279						
Transferred		13	7	12	11	12	
Not Transf'r'b'l		2	4	1	3	5	

ANOTHER POINT OF VIEW

The communication from Mr. Kokatnur, printed in another place in this issue, is deserving of careful thought. We are inclined to think that he has touched upon one of the most serious phases of the problem of faculty salaries, that is—

The average equality of preparation, service and indispensability of members of the staff, and the vast range in the scale of remuneration offered.

Perhaps in no other unit of society is there a group more closely thrown together by the nature of their work than the faculty of a college or university. Theoretically, there should be the most absolute and pervading atmosphere of democracy—there should be no artificial social distinctions or barriers, and the rich and the poor, the higher paid and the lower paid, should mingle upon a basis of absolute equality.

Possibly this end might be achieved—if the faculty members had no wives. But celibacy is not a requirement for appointment to a college faculty position and an element is introduced that upsets all other calculations—

The professor's wife.

We must face the fact that women inevitably stress the social relations and this, just as inevitably, means discontent where any considerable variation in the ability to make a social showing exists.

So long as great inequalities in salaries exist, just so long will conditions in colleges and universities favor the growth of jealousies, heart-aches, and genuine unhappiness on the part of the professor's wife, and the professor cannot hold himself superior to the atmosphere thus created.

Conditions at Minnesota are, we suspect, in no way different from those existing the world over, but unhappiness exists and real sacrifices are called for on the part of faculty wives.

It matters not at all that part of this unhappiness and dissatisfaction is the result of individual disposition—such individuals exist, in fact there are many of them, and they are just as disconsolate and make their husbands just as unhappy as though made so by no fault of their own.

If faculty wives could rise superior to artificial social distinctions and conventions and conditions, variations in salaries would not be such a serious matter, though still without justification. But to suppose such a thing is to suppose the impossible.

Facing conditions as they are—what is the remedy? Of course salaries must be raised. The lowest salary for the beginner should be sufficient to enable the recipient to live comfortably and plan to marry and raise a family. Advances, for those who do satisfactory work, should come automatically and regularly within reasonable limitations. Advances from one grade to another, requiring action by the governing board, should follow successful achievement, and failure to make good should result in an early severing of relations with the institution.

The assurance of recognition and promotion for faithful and meritorious service would eliminate most of the causes of unrest.

Faculty members are not, for the most part, clamoring to rank with the captains of industry in the way of financial rewards. They are content with reasonable returns, so they can live respectably and without constant worry over finances, which means lessened efficiency.

Permanence of position, which the average faculty man enjoys, offsets, to considerable degree, the failure to attain the higher financial rewards which sometimes, not always, come to the commercial and professional world.

Then, too, assurance of steady income, though of modest proportions, has its compensations. The average faculty man does not know what it is to be responsible for meeting the Saturday payroll, nor does he have to wonder where the money is to come from to carry goods that are not moving as rapidly as they ought to move.

These are compensations that help to offset some of the things in the business world that seem so desirable. The faculty man who expects the natural rewards and satisfactions of his profession and at the same time the rewards of the commercial world without assuming its burdens, is expecting something he will never enjoy and does not deserve.

Universities and colleges can never compete with the leaders in commerce and in the professions, but they should offer better rewards than the average of the commercial or professional world—for that average is surprisingly low.

One of the great evils of present-day practice is to raise salaries of the men who receive calls to other institutions and forget the man who is not courting such calls, but who is just as valuable to the institution.

The only remedy is to establish a fair schedule of salaries and then say to those who have such offers: "We cannot do better for you and not be unjust to others. We are sorry to have you go, but we cannot be unfair to others in order to hold you."

One of our troubles is that we are trying to run our colleges too much upon a commercial basis—we are failing to put first things first.

Colleges and universities should lead and not follow. They, of all institutions should be independent exemplars of justice and not be swayed by expediency.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH

A discussion of immense importance in its potential significance but of doubtful substances in its present stage-setting, has been flourishing on the campus for the past week or so. Its ins and outs have even crept into the city newspapers. Just what it is all about is a bit difficult to put the finger on. Like many tempests in a tea-pot, it has raised quite a lot of beclouding steam, and under pressure, the lid of the pot has popped off right under the faculty nose, somewhat to its august astonishment. It all started from a student editorial in "Foolschap," a campus publication, which, in its December issue, made certain allegations against academic freedom, intimating none too subtly that academic freedom in the University of Minnesota was little more than a thing of fine phrases. "This academic freedom," said the editorial, "is of so peculiar a nature that no one member of the faculty is free publicly to discuss it. The president may speak of it with engaging frankness, the student may speak of it with fine ironic scorn, but the members of the faculty, those even whom we address as 'Dean,' and 'Professor,' dare not utter their true opinion concerning it. Their mouths are effectively sealed."

At first blush, one is prone to pooh-pooh this statement as immature bosh, written largely for the sake of the fire-works. But it seems that some members of the faculty felt that it merited serious and judicial consideration. As a result, upon the request of a committee of the local chapter of the American Association of University Professors, President Burton called a meeting of the General Faculty for Monday, February 16, "for the purpose of considering the serious allegations regarding academic freedom in the Uni-

versity made by a writer in the December issue of 'Foolschap.'"

The committee of the local branch of the American Association of University Professors reported that it had found no evidence to sustain "Foolschap's" charges, and that three courses of action remained open to it: (1) to report to the National Association for a formal investigation of the charges, since the local branch had no authority to take any final action on its own responsibility; (2) To drop the matter entirely and ignore the charges; (3) To bring the matter before the whole faculty for consideration. The first was not even thought of, as the committee felt there was no justification for it; the second seemed unwise on the ground that silence might indicate acquiescence; the third was done.

The committee appointed by the local chapter of the Association was headed by Professor C. M. Jackson of the department of anatomy; the other members were Norman Wilde, professor of philosophy, C. D. Allin, professor of political science, and A. B. White, professor of history.

During the course of the meeting, Professor Allin moved the appointment of a committee representing the general faculty of the University to receive information on the subject in question, to make investigations and to report the results to a general meeting of the faculty. Professor David F. Swenson, of the philosophy department, was made chairman. Dr. Moses Barron, assistant professor of the department of pathology, asked that a secret vote of the members present be taken. To the immense surprise of the assemblage, thirty-three out of the two-hundred and fifteen indicated, via the ballot, that they felt academic freedom in the University was more fiction than fact and eight others voted in a way to express doubt; one hundred eighty-two voted that the charge of curtailed expression among the professors, on pain of official decapitation, was groundless. The major sentiment inferred that the charge was essentially unfounded.

A NEW BUILDING PROGRAM

The Board of Regents, at its last regular meeting on Tuesday, February 17, abandoned the building program which it had recently approved, on the ground of the tremendous advance in estimates on the cost of building, and adopted a new building program recommending immediate improvements at an ap-

proximate cost of \$740,000. The Board also voted the construction of buildings recommended by the building and grounds committee, as soon as funds are available. The improvements, with their estimated costs, include the chemistry college addition, at \$300,000; the women's dormitory, as a wing to Sanford Hall, at \$180,000; remodeling the farm school buildings at \$100,000; a Crookston faculty cottage at \$10,000; a Morris recitation room at \$75,000 (at present there is no recitation room at Morris); and the covering of the Northern Pacific railroad tracks at \$75,000. The foregoing stand out as the most imperative immediate needs of the University. According to figures presented at this meeting,

the building fund has \$760,000 now on hand.

Judging from the way in which the building needs have accumulated within the past year, President Burton suggests that it would be well for his successor to ask of the next legislature twice as much as he asked last year. The State Board of Control estimates that the building funds will reach \$1,680,000 by October 1, 1921. The building and grounds committee, of which George H. Partridge is chairman, recommend the construction of an administration building to cost \$565,000; an electrical engineering building, at \$565,000; a library building, at \$300,000; a storehouse, at \$200,000; and a mines experiment station, at \$550,000.

COMMUNICATIONS

Regarding Fees at the University.

Beginning with the High School, make the first term free to all. The second, charge a set fee for each condition carried over from the first term studies. When the condition is worked off put the pupil on the free list again but throughout the entire course, who fails, pays.

One advantage of a system of this kind would be the greater interest parents would take in their children's schooling since both their pride and their pockets would be touched. There would be less of the spirit of "Here is my child; educate him" while the precious child stood by with an "I defy you to do it" grin on his face.

Almost certainly there would be a large elimination of those indisposed to benefit by the advantages offered them, to the good of everybody concerned, teachers as well as pupils. High School age is none too young for children to learn that everything in this world must be paid for by somebody and that those who take opportunities of education freely offered and waste them are sponging on the community. If they desire to fritter away their time they should be made to pay for the privilege in money, then and there; not stealing it from those who are making returns in labor.

After four years of such discipline, a college education would look attractive only to those who intended to profit by it and the resources of the University would doubtless be entirely equal to caring for such a "survival of the fittest" without the additional fees.

HELEN WATER GATES—'89.

Deserving of Careful Study

I have read with surprise the recent resignation of President Burton to accept the presidency of Michigan. I thought that he was going to make Minnesota his life job. Evidently considerations of salary and other opportunities must have prevailed over him, and no one would blame him for deciding to go where he has a chance to better himself and the community with greater facility.

His decision to go to Michigan, however, raises several questions. During the last year or two there has been a great stir about the low salaries of the University instructors and it has been significantly pointed out that the industries have drained the Universities of their best men. It is said that the Universities, and especially the State institutions, cannot quickly adjust themselves to the rapidly changing economic conditions of the country as the industries can. But the fact that, as the Alumni Weekly states—the University of Minnesota would have been willing to pay President Burton a bigger salary than Michigan, gives a lie to the inability of the University to pay bigger salaries.

It seems that the Universities lack a sense of the proportion of the different functions of their faculty members. Let it be said in fairness to the industries that the differences in salaries of the different heads are not so great as they are in the Universities. It should be noted that there are not even a half dozen positions in the federal or state government which pay a salary more than \$15,000.00 a year. Even in industries, the salaried positions very rarely pay more than \$15,000 a year. Then

why cry that the industries pay more than the Universities?

The crux of the matter is that while the gradation in salary from the corporation president to the general manager and various superintendents is uniform, the same in the University is rather abrupt. The difference in the intellectual calibre, training, teaching and executive experience between the various Deans and the President is certainly not so great as to justify a salary of \$20,000 to \$25,000, while the Deans can only reach to \$7,000. The point I make is not that a President should not get \$20,000 or \$25,000—for certainly his function is perhaps the highest in the community, and as such no amount of salary would be adequate for the splendid services he renders, but the point is—no University can consistently pay about \$20,000 to \$25,000 to its President and keep the Deans at \$7,000 and the instructors at a starving wage of \$1,500 a year, and then raise a hue and cry that they cannot keep pace with the industries in paying their men. The welfare of an institution depends not so much on the President but on the better teaching staff, on whom primarily depends the reputation of a University. I know of no student going to a particular University because of its fine President. They all go for the efficiency in teaching or for this or that Professor. No President can build up the reputation of an institution without an eminent staff of faculty members. This is true not only in this country but all over the world. This being true, is it not inconsistent that a University should be willing to pay an enormous salary to its President while grudging even a living wage to its young instructors? The State University has no right to pay such a high salary to its President without simultaneously raising the salaries of the Deans to \$15,000 or \$20,000, and that of instructors to about \$6,000 a year. For the difference in intellectual calibre breadth of vision between the instructor with intensive training and a president can even be fifteen times, even conceding that it is rather difficult to measure human faculties quantitatively. It must be remembered, however, that the real burden of educating the future citizens of the State falls on Deans, Professors and Instructors and not on the President.

Let me say once more that my criticism is not against any individual but against the principle. I only hope that the University will come to see its inconsistency in raising the

salary of one or more individuals at the sacrifice of the rest.

Very truly yours,

V. R. KOKATNUR.

WANTS A MINNESOTA GRADUATE

The addressee to the President of the Board of Regents this letter was sent to the Weekly with a request that it be published.

626 Ferry Ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Feb. 9, 1920.

Hon. F. B. Snyder,

President Board of Regents,

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Mr. Snyder:

I am writing to give you my views in regard to the selection of a new president for the University of Minnesota, a question which should vitally concern each alumnus. In passing let me say that I received the degree of B. S. in Chemistry in 1913, served as Shevlin Fellow in Chemistry in 1913-14 after which I received the M. S. degree. Later I spent three years at Harvard in work leading to the Ph. D. degree, so that I speak as an alumnus with some academic training at another institution. I feel that the board ought to be interested in learning the viewpoint of any alumnus who cares to present it to them.

First let me say that I think the new president should be chosen primarily because he is a big man, a man of great executive ability whose first duty would be to direct the affairs of the University. This should be self evident but often it seems that a man has been chosen as a college president primarily because he was an excellent publicist. Often such a man spends comparatively little time in directing the institution with which he is associated.

Then, too, I think that an alumnus of Minnesota should be chosen if a man of the proper caliber is available. Bound by the ties which are formed only as an undergraduate, and imbued with the traditions of the institution, such a man would indeed address himself wholeheartedly to the task of placing Minnesota in the forefront of American universities.

I believe that Professor John Zeleny, of the Department of Physics of Yale University, is such a man. Here is an alumnus of Minnesota, a scientist of international reputation and an outstanding executive.

I need not elaborate on Professor Zeleny's

qualifications nor dwell on his abilities in detail. They are well known to you. But I want to call your attention to the fact that Minnesota is primarily a technical and scientific institution and that as such an able scientist ought to lead her skillfully forward. I need not refer to the scientists who have made excellent executives at other institutions. Eliot at Harvard, Remsen at Johns Hopkins and van Hise at Wisconsin are some that come to mind.

When I was a student at the University Professor Zeleny was head of the Department of Physics and there was a pronounced opinion among the students, and they are on the whole excellent judges, that his department functioned the most efficiently of any on the campus, and that there was a splendid spirit of cooperation among the faculty. I feel that he would direct the affairs of the entire institution in the same splendid manner.

I am advocating Professor Zeleny so strongly because I know him and feel that he is the man we need at Minnesota. I hope that your committee will give his name the careful consideration that it deserves.

Yours for a larger and better Minnesota,

VICTOR YNGVE, '13, Gr. '14.

A WORLD FEDERATION OF COLLEGE WOMEN

Definite plans are on foot for the uniting of college women around the globe in a vast federation. The federation is being backed by many of the leading educators in America, including President Mary E. Woolley of Mount Holyoke, Acting President Helen Taft of Bryn Mawr, Dean Virginia Gildersleeve of Barnard, President William A. Neilson of Smith and others. In promotion of this project, three distinguished British university women, Professor Caroline F. E. Spurgeon, Dr. Winifred Cullis and Mrs. Ida Smedley MacLean, are on a visit to the United States. These women are known the world over as representatives of standards of university training which Americans are coming more and more to admire and perhaps to emulate.

That this proposed federation is a thing of substance and form, is evidenced in the drafting of a tentative constitution containing definite and detailed provisions. As worded in the draft, the purpose of the federation "shall be to promote understanding and friendship between the university women of different na-

tions and thereby further their interests and develop sympathy and mutual helpfulness between the peoples of the world." Membership is open to national federations of university women which are approved by the Council, the central executive committee of the federation.

In the means by which the purpose of the federation is to be carried out, college women will find their chief interest. Through the agency of the federation, it is intended that college or university students may be interchanged among the countries represented in the union. For example, Polish students in economics may come to Columbia University for additional courses; American students of architecture may finish their preparation at the Sorbonne; Spanish students of history may study for their theses at Cambridge, and so on indefinitely. Undergraduates as well as graduates may benefit by these provisions. The plan of the federation also provides for an interchange of professors and junior lecturers. Already this has been tried with apparent success in the larger men's universities in the East.

The tremendous possibilities, in the interchange of understanding and acquaintanceship, are recognizable at a glance. It means not only an interchange of educational ideas through the mingling of the teaching force of nations, but an interchange of friendships, ideals and standards, and a developing familiarity with national customs and peculiarities.

To a limited degree the note of this idea has been sounded through foreign scholarships and fellowships. It is very possibly the source of the inspiration represented in the present proposed federation. The plan is composite in its origin. American women were the first to think of a world-wide educational union. The visit of the British Educational Mission to the United States in 1918 at the invitation of the American Council on Education had much to do with developing the suggestion. The credit of its further promotion is due perhaps in large share to the energy of Miss Spurgeon, who had for some time advocated a closer academic relation between her country and the United States, and who received further inspiration from Eastern college women on her tour of the states as a member of the British Educational Mission. Miss Spurgeon carried her inspiration back to England and presented it to the Federation of University Women of Great Britain, of which she is president. In July, 1919, Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard College went to

England as chairman of the newly formed committee on international relations of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, to attend the annual convention of the British Federation. The principle of the plan for an international union was approved and the details of a constitution were left to the joint elaboration of the international relations committees of the Federation and the A. C. A.

Dr. Ida S. MacLean, one of the three British Educators mentioned above, visits the western universities this month and will present the idea of the Federation. In fact, she comes to Minneapolis this week.

AT DR. FOLWELL'S REQUEST

Dear Mr. Johnson:

If you have any means of conveying to the alumni the gratitude of myself and household for the beautiful potted plant in blossom—my favorite purple—on my late birthday, I beg you to do so.

Such attentions coming from loving friends make the old pedagogue happy and as our Sioux Indians would say, make his road clear and his sky bright. Oblige me as you can and I will ever remain their and your affectionate

WILLIAM W. FOLWELL.

Minneapolis, Feb. 17, 1920.

The "Old Grad" Comes Back

What a week! Packed to capacity, as the local dramatic critic says of the miniature playhouse in Our-Town. Things—things, wonderful, exasperating, superfluous, utterly indispensable things. Breath of life to a woman's happiness, the torment of her purse and her imagination.

Along with "Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever," and others of like ilk, there's a couplet that used to be rammed down our indiscriminating childish throats, which I have always thought of all bromides was the essence of bromidism sifted down to the last pulverized exhausted atom. It is this: "The world is so full of a number of things, I am sure we should all be as happy as kings." But the other night, passing the field opposite the Kenwood armory, that phrase popped into my head with a brand new meaning. It was nothing less than a pink sunset cloud that transformed the bromide tablet. We had had a week of gloom piled on gloom, and that delicate, flushing cloud poised over the brown field—but you get me! No need to rhapsodize.

All of a sudden it came over me—"What if heaven were devoid of things—pink sunset clouds, for instance—that adorable frock in Christine's shop window—the wave that breaks in spray at your feet—the morning newspaper at the breakfast table?

But I digress—as usual. Which is one of the joys of writing you. I can wander from the top of the page to the bottom and back again to the middle, with no cold-blooded disciple of English-as-she-is-spoke to check caprice with a chiding, ironic pencil.

Among the multitude of last week's "things"

was the annual banquet of the alumni association which I had the nerve to attend. Now—don't sigh! I sighed, too, at first. I was dragged there by one of those ardent alumni perennials who spring up faithfully once a year—and stay under cover for the rest of time. I had heard of the wild orgies of past annuals—the popping corks, the tale—just a little bit, well, you know—the boisterous laughter and all the inclusive etcetera. Naturally, I felt a trifle dubious. What might I not be getting into? Could I stand the excitement?

Do you remember how we used to feel about alumni banquets or alumni anything? The very word "alumnus" would twitch our muscles into a protesting yawn. And before a concerted attack of alumnus! Well, we simply turned tail and fled!

But I take it all back. Hereafter I shall paste my insignia "alumna," in the front window, along with the dollar R. C. membership sign, instead of trying to sneak it in by the back door. Not only was I *not* bored to tears at the alumni banquet but I enjoyed every minute of it! The dinner was good, the crowd was genial, and the speaking a happy combination of both. The legislator was most satisfactorily legislative. He salted his talk with just the right frequency and inflection of "My Friends," and moreover it turned out that he really had something to say. He said, in fine, "Advertise Minnesota throughout the state. It will pay." President Burton told us what was the matter with Minnesota: Too much metropolis, too little space, not enough auditorium; too much general education, not enough vocational training; too much godlessness, too little appreciation of the higher life

(an indefinite abode whose virtue seems to lie in the fixity of its comparative status). Incidentally, the parentheses are mine; also the interpretation.

I had never heard Dr. Vincent speak before. I am not sure that I ever want to hear him again. He left me with a most uncomfortable conviction of the inferiority of ordinary dub-

hood. There is something unhuman, almost diabolical in the play of his brilliance. It's as if he pressed a button in his brain and the scintillations immediately shot forth. His satire is a species of genius. No—give me the peace of self-delusion. Genius is depressing. And it must often be lonesome.

Alumnae Who Are "Doing Things"

THE POWER BEHIND

Just a little story of a little woman who is doing several interesting little things. At first blush, this may not seem a flattering prelude, but we hasten to justify the impulse that prompted it.

"A little story," because Miss Collins insisted on it. "A little woman," because no matter how many inches of French altitude Miss Collins might (and doesn't) put under her feet, she cannot escape the instinctive appellation; and "little things" because that was Miss Collins' own protesting designation of her activities since she graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1910.

Lucile Collins was a member of the Minneapolis Journal staff for nearly seven years, doing principally society and club work, and general reporting. I asked her the usual banal question: "Did you like it?" And she said, "Oh, yes, very much! But it's the sort of work in which one can—but dare not—become stale!"

When the U. S. Employment Service was installed during the war, Miss Collins, infected by the "doing-your-bit" epidemic, became interested in this particular phase of service. For the few months in which the Minneapolis bureau was maintained by the government, Miss Collins was director of the department for placement and vocational guidance of trained and professional women. Here, her experiences were unique and varied. Among many applicants, there were women who seemed to regard the fact of the war as a sort of open-sesame to new experiences, an outlet for restlessness, a remedy for boredom. Some of them were married. The woman had tired of the monotony of housework and the confinement of the four walls of her home; perhaps she had no children; her husband was in the service. She wasn't even sure that she cared to answer the roll-call when he came marching home. When asked what practical

experience she had had, she answered loftily, "I managed my home; that's experience enough to qualify a woman for anything." And perhaps she wasn't so far from right!

Miss Collins left her work with the U. S. Employment service shortly before the bureau dissolved, in response to an offer from the Minneapolis branch of the Goodrich Tire and Rubber Company. Here she was in charge of all the personnel work of the Northwestern houses, covering the states of Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa and eastern Montana. She had to interview and act upon the cases of all applicants for places, conduct the educational work, hold training classes in which she taught the line to salesmen and showed them how to represent it, and supervise the welfare work. It was a big job in which, in spite of a small corps of assistants, she had to be many individuals in one.

Miss Collins' background of training was such that she was asked to fill, and finally accepted, the position of publicity agent for the Child Labor Committee which is on the verge of a two-weeks' organized campaign in Minneapolis, under the general direction of Miss Josephine Eschenbrenner, membership secretary from New York. Conditions of child labor in the southern and eastern states still remain such that the National Child Labor Committee is working through local campaigns to stir up sufficient public agitation to influence the legislation of child labor for its decisive betterment. Campaigns have been recently carried on in Duluth and St. Paul. This one, opening February 23, I believe, will be a campaign similar to the others, and introduced with a pageant on child labor.

Miss Collins' work is the usual, inevitable work of a publicity director. Like all concentrated drives, it entails a great deal of detailed preliminary preparation. She solicits public interest, enlists the enthusiasm of the city's influential men and women, gets out and

has circulated educational propaganda, handles the newspaper publicity, speaks before clubs and other local organizations, supervises child labor exhibits and lines up the socially prominent for committees and pageant.

In a phrase, the publicity director acts as the power behind the drive. For two weeks she must be all things to all men—worse, to all women. Fortunately, the campaign is short; otherwise she would be a fit subject for the mad-house. I didn't ask Miss Collins what she would "do next." I rather surmise she will rest—lie down for an eon or two, or at any rate feel that a permanent couch might be a haven desired. Please don't mistake! Miss Collins did not admit any such probability. She was looking as fresh as the morning, when I talked with her, and equal to an indefinite progression of similar mornings.

OF GENERAL INTEREST

Administrative changes in the academic department of the University, with its some 3600 students, were proposed, and generally approved by the Board of Regents, at its late meeting. The plan, as outlined, suggests a dean for each of the junior and senior colleges of this department. As President Burton pointed out, it did not seem just or logical that one dean should have jurisdiction over but 77 students and another over 3600. The regents voted to endorse the policy of appointing assistants to the dean of the college of science, literature and the arts, but objected to the title, dean or assistant dean.

A new experiment station has been recently opened by the U. S. Bureau of Mines in conjunction with the University of Minnesota, for the purpose of making experiments with various kinds of fuel and analyzing correct methods of firing in different types of boilers, furnaces and steam plants. The Bureau's services are given free and through the use of the extensive apparatus and testing methods furnished by the experiment station, a large sum of money has been saved by the station's activities. J. J. McKittrick, assistant fuel engineer, who is giving his entire time to the work, has been instrumental in running down several fraudulent schemes for selling so-called "fuel savers." Often the product sold under this head is nothing but common salt colored by chemical means, for which the promoter has charged, in some instances, as high as \$1 a pound. Salt is without value as a fuel saver, as it does not pro-

mote combustion, and it has no heat value of its own.

Mrs. Ima Winchell Stacy, '88, of Minneapolis, who for the past year has been in New York as assistant director of the training school for teachers of retail selling at New York University, spoke before students interested in the subject, on retail selling and department store work, on Monday, February 23, in the campus Little Theatre. Mrs. Stacy held the position of educational director at the Dayton Dry Goods company in Minneapolis previous to her present post.

A resolution asking the Board of Regents of the University to retain the services of Dean F. J. Wulling as head of the College of Pharmacy, was unanimously adopted by the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical association at the convention recently held at the West hotel. Dean Wulling a short time ago received an invitation to become connected with a large eastern chemical corporation. The resolution is emphatic proof that Dean Wulling's work both at home and abroad is appropriately recognized and that it is felt his loss to the University and to northwestern pharmacy would be a serious one. At this same convention Dr. E. L. Newcomb, professor of pharmacognosy and materia medica in the college of pharmacy, was unanimously elected president of the association.

Under the auspices of the University post of the American Legion, a meeting was held in the Armory Sunday afternoon, for the purpose of presenting certificates to the relatives of the members of the A. E. F. killed in action during the late war. The French government, through Mr. John Bowe, formerly a member of the Foreign Legion of the French service, honors her American allies who died in her service by the presentation of these certificates. Mr. Bowe was mayor of Canby at the time of his enlistment in the Foreign Legion. During the war with Spain he was a member of the 13th Minnesota Volunteers. The program, Sunday, was exclusively a patriotic one.

As representative of the University, President Burton will attend the military and educational conference to be held in Washington on March 1. President Burton, who is chairman of the committee on military affairs, feels that "the whole question of the R. O. T. C. and its relation to the country is at stake." He will combine with his official duty, on this trip, the proposition of postponing the build-

ing of the new mines experiment station until the University is better equipped financially to undertake it. The original estimate of the cost of construction is just about one-half of what it would be now, owing to the present cost of materials. "On the basis of the needs of the University," the president is quoted in the Minnesota Daily as saying, "no one can justify the building of a mines experiment station at \$550,000." The original estimate was \$200,000.

Dr. R. O. Beard, secretary of the Administrative board and associate professor of physiology of the Medical School, Rodney M. West, secretary of the department of agriculture, and A. J. Lobb, assistant professor of political science, are the three University men who have been officially appointed as assistants on the University Survey Commission of which Dean Coffman of the College of Education is head. They will devote their entire time to the work until the Survey is completed, which will not be until the close of the present college year and possibly later. It is a piece of work requiring exhaustive study and preparation if it is to be of the practical and permanent value which the Commission intends it shall be.

Dr. A. E. Jenks, Director of the department of Americanization at the University, has been invited by the U. S. Commissioner of Education to "tell of the Minnesota plan of Americanization" at the meeting of the department of superintendents of the N. E. A., which is being held at Cleveland, Ohio, this week. He will speak both Tuesday and Wednesday.

Miss May Secrest, state leader in home economics of the extension division, resigns her position in March to accept a similar post with the college of agriculture of the University of California at Berkeley, California. She will be succeeded by Miss Julia Newton, the present assistant state leader. Miss Adele Koch will be advanced to assistant.

Mrs. James Paige, wife of Professor Paige of the University Law School and delegate at the final convention of the National American Woman Suffrage association and League of Women voters in session in Chicago last week, was nominated one of the seven regional directors for the United States in the new League of Women voters. Mrs. Paige attended the convention as chairman of the Unification of Laws committee of the Minnesota league. A board of ten directors will have entire charge of the affairs of the national league, seven of whom will be regional directors of states and

three directors at large. A National manager will be appointed to supervise the general administrative work of the body, under the direction of the national board.

The story of "then and now" in education, medicine, law, theology, journalism and politics in relation to the part women have played, was told in the course of the suffrage "fashion show" which was given as the social event of the victory convention in Chicago last week. Among other prominent narrators of the story was Miss Maria Sanford, professor emeritus of the University of Minnesota, whose subject was "Education—Then and Now."

The Cassilis Engagement, the production of the University Players' dramatic club, was played to a big little house, both Friday and Saturday evenings, February 20 and 21, in the campus Little Theater. The cast included Marguerite Kelly as Ethel Borridge, Warren Hamburg as Geoffrey Cassilis, Arthur Motley as Major Warrington, Robert Bell as Rector Herries, Philip Benner as the butler, Marjorie Munson as Lady Marchmont, Lillian Wedum as Mrs. Cassilis, Betty Grimes as Mrs. Borridge, and Hazel Martin as Mrs. Herries. The Cassilis Engagement is a story of English life in two of its most vivid phases and in itself is attractive enough to thoroughly entertain, had not the players themselves made entertainment doubly sure by the united effectiveness of their performance.

The Faculty Women's Club held its February meeting in the Little Theatre on Saturday, February 21. Two plays were presented under the direction of Miss Ariel McNaughton: "The Burglar" by Margaret Cameron, and "Food," by William de Mille. The casts were entirely composed of faculty members' wives. The committee in charge of the program was, Mrs. F. J. Alway, chairman, Mrs. E. E. Nicholson, Mrs. Daniel Ford, Mrs. E. M. Freeman, Mrs. W. P. Larson, and Mrs. F. J. Wullig.

Plans are on foot for a national presidential caucus to be held on the campus in the near future. The project is said to have the cordial approval of President Burton. "I think that it is a splendid opportunity for the University student," the president is quoted as saying, "And it is my desire that every student give his utmost support to the convention." Claire Weikert, Law '20, who is chairman of the organizing committee, is very enthusiastic about the possibilities of such a cau-

cus. "Anyone who is anxious to familiarize himself with the activities of such a convention will have the opportunity through this organization," Mr. Weikert is quoted in the *Minnesota Daily*: ". . . We may be accused of prophecy but some day the students of this University may be the constituents of a real national nominating convention and if they now make use of this chance they will be in a position to dominate and run affairs without opposition." A naive statement of a naive ambition!

E. W. Davis, superintendent of the mines experiment station, has presented the University with royalty rights on his invention of an iron ore washer. The royalty will amount to about \$300 on each washer marketed. The proceeds are to be used for research work in the mineralogy department of the University.

Summer courses for disabled soldiers will be given at the Agricultural college from April 5 to June 25 and from July 6 to September 26. There are now 215 disabled business men attending the college of Agriculture.

The All-U Council holds its meeting for general elections on Saturday, March 20. At this meeting officers and members on the Minnesota Union board of governors, the athletic board of control, the *Daily* board of publishers, the Gopher board, the *Daily* and Gopher editors, and the representatives to the All-U Council, will be elected.

The University basketball team was defeated by Michigan in a score of 21 to 20 in the Armory Monday night, February 16. At the close of the second half the score was 17 to 10 in the Wolverines' favor. One of the outstanding features of the first half was the accuracy of the Michigan forwards' shooting, with only three of their tries at the Gopher basket missed. Dunn and Karpus of the Ann Arbor quint were obviously the Wolverine stars. In the second half Kearney took Hammer's place on Minnesota's team and put up such a plucky fight that the Gopher play was transformed. To quote the *Minnesota Daily*: "His performance was the scrappiest that has been seen on the home floor this year." Oss and Arntson shot two baskets apiece in the second half. Captain Lawler is credited with holding down the Wolverine scorers and enabling the maroon and gold quint to come within striking distance of their opponents. In the latter half Michigan played almost entirely on the defensive.

APPRECIATIONS

Walter Denny.

The Faculty of the Medical School of the University of Minnesota desires to extend to the family of Walter W. Denny the sympathy of its members for the loss of their son.

Walter Denny had won the love of his associates and the esteem of his teachers. He was a man of essentially lovable disposition; a student of earnest purpose, of persistent energy, and of marked intelligence. He took high rank among his fellows and would have completed his course with honors.

In recognition of his worth and standing, the Faculty recommends to the Board of Regents that the Degree of Doctor of Medicine be conferred post obitum upon Walter W. Denny, as an earnest of the goal for which he had so faithfully striven and would so soon have won.

E. P. Lyon, Dean.

R. O. Beard, Secretary.

Elmer R. Hoskins.

The faculty of the Medical School of the University of Minnesota records, with deep regret, the death of Elmer R. Hoskins, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Anatomy.

Dr. Hoskins had been associated with the teaching staff of the school at two periods of his history. By his energy and enthusiasm for work, as by his personal character and kindly disposition, he had won for himself the esteem and the friendship of his fellows. Of marked ability as a teacher, he was continuingly a student and an investigator, distinguished in his special field, but holding always before him the vision of larger opportunities to be realized and of broader work to be done.

His death leaves to his associates the sense not only of immediate loss, but of the loss, too, of the unfulfilled ambition, the unrealized purpose which were counted upon to carry him far toward further professional achievement and distinction.

The members of the Faculty desire to convey to his family the assurance of their sympathy and their share in the sorrow so heavily fallen to them.

E. P. Lyon, Dean.

R. O. Beard, Secretary.

PERSONALS

'97 Med.—Dr. Russell M. Wilcox, with his wife, left last week for St. Petersburg, Florida.

'96 Engr.—A. M. Burch leaves this week for a trip to the orient, including China, Japan, the Philippines, and Honolulu. He is going in the interests of the Minneapolis Steel and Machinery company and will be away from four to six months. His wife and daughter are going with him.

Law '04—Edward L. Rogers, of Walker, Minn., has filed for the republican nomination as secretary of state. Mr. Rogers has been for many years county attorney of Cass county—so long in fact that he had become known as "county eternity." Ed Rogers will be best remembered as an old football man who was one of the mainstays of the teams of the early 1900s. If he can buck the line as he used to in days of yore his opponents might as well withdraw from the contest. Good luck to you, Ed.

Dr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Prim (formerly Elsie M. Barquist, '06) are living at 1810 Tenth Avenue South, Minneapolis. Dr. and Mrs. Prim were married in August, 1918.

'07 Education—F. B. Reed, who has for many years represented H. Holt & Co., publishers, has established himself in Minneapolis as manager of the Minneapolis branch of the Rocky Mountain Teachers Agency. Mr. Reed's acquaintance with school men and school matters has especially fitted him for this work.

'09—Dr. LeRoy Arnold, head of the English department of Hamline University, gave a delightful talk recently at the Hamline Methodist Episcopal church on J. M. Barrie's "Comedy of the Heart." He gave readings from the playwright's latest book, "Echoes of War," which includes four one-act plays. Dr. Arnold has lately returned from a lecture tour in the East, during which he spoke at Columbia University, the Brooklyn institute and the Association for the Extension of University teaching in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl E. Sager (Elizabeth Nelson, '16) have opened their new home at 2409 Lake of the Isles Boulevard, Minneapolis.

'16—Dorothy Schaffnit is spending the winter in Los Angeles, California, where her address is 514 South Grand avenue.

'17 E.—C. W. Lilly is at present in Grand Rapids, with the state highway commission, doing work on the Babcock system of highways. His address is Box 246, Grand Rapids, Minn.

'17 Eng.—R. J. Wolfangle is in the employ of the Minnesota state highway department, St. Paul, Minnesota.

'18—Mary Hathaway is teaching English and history in the schools at Ogilvie, Minnesota.

'18—Ruth D. Kolling is doing Red Cross disaster relief work in the section of North

Dakota which for four years has suffered severely from drought. Her address is Medora, North Dakota.

'18 Ag.—Frank Brunkow has accepted a position for a few months as seed inspector in the seed laboratory at the University agricultural college.

'23 Law—Kenneth B. Law was elected chairman of an association of Federal Board students in the college and school of agriculture, formed at a meeting held Saturday, Feb. 7th.

A recent letter from Captain E. L. Sutton, who is located at 45 Broadway, New York City, says, "I was very much surprised on Saturday, walking up New Street, near Wall, to run into Steve Updyke of the class of '97, whom I had not seen since leaving college. Steve did his bit in the late unpleasantness, in the Adjutant General's Department of the Army. He told me that his present address was care of our old friend, Carl Fowler, who, as you know, has had his shingle out for some years, dispensing law and justice at 55 Liberty Street, New York City."

The resignation of Frank W. Bliss, assistant professor of chemistry, was officially accepted, to become effective April 1. Mr. Bliss is planning to establish a laboratory in Minneapolis.

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The selection of teams for the forensic debate on the blanket tax has been made by the literary societies in the college of agriculture. The Websters have chosen Edmund Daggit, Arnold Hinrichs, B. H. Gustafson and Warren Simpson to represent them at the debate with the Forums on February 25. Richard Fischer, Percy Tate, Robert Dunlap and Charles Carney are picked by the Athenians, and George Peterson, Charles Hinckley and Clyde Tomlinson for the Philomatheans.

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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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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.

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

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Academic—

Louise Leavenworth Newkirk, 1921
Joseph Jorgens, 1922

Engineering—

Not represented

Agricultural College—

One vacancy
Jean Muir Dorsey, 1921

Law—

Two vacancies

Medicine—

Robert Earl, 1921
Soren F. Rees, 1922

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

} 1921

School of Agriculture—

Representative has not qualified

Dental—

Rolland R. Jones, 1921
One vacancy

Chemistry—Not represented.

Mining—Not represented.

Pharmacy—

Representative has not qualified

Homeopathic—

Not represented.

Education—

Erwin S. Hatch, 1921

Elected at Large

Cyrus P. Barnum
J. Frank Corbett
Wm. W. Hodson
David P. Jones
Orrin E. Safford

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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.

MINNESOTA

ALUMNI

WEEKLY



Northrop Reminiscences
The "Old Grad" Comes Back
Alumnae Who Are Doing Things
Our Agricultural College

Vol. XIX No. 21

MARCH 1, 1920



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MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

RENEWAL OF CHAPEL EXERCISES

Chapel services have been revived on the campus. Under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., what are called "Noon-day services" are being held in the Little Theater Monday, Wednesday and Friday noons, for twenty minutes after the final morning classes. President Burton opened the series on Ash-Wednesday with a very fine talk on religion, making a plea for its cultivation in aid of the future development of the University. At the third of the services he spoke on reverence—the need of it and the value of it. "Reverence," he said, "is an appreciation of worth in any of its forms." It gives the individual the upward reach, the outward look, and the inward thrust. "If we could get just a faint beginning of this quality of reverence, I believe it would form, reform, and transform this entire University," declared President Burton. Several well-known ministers and speakers of the Twin Cities have been secured to talk to the students at these noon-day services. A movement has been started—barely started—for the re-establishment of daily chapel exercises.

ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE

An account of various members of the faculty who are on leave of absence this year, which ought to be of interest to many alumni readers, is given in the Minnesota Daily of Thursday, February 26. Professor E. Dana Durand, of the department of economics, with his wife and four children, is now in Warsaw acting as financial advisor to the Polish Republic. During the war Professor Durand was in London and Paris with Herbert Hoover in connection with the U. S. food administration. Professor W. W. Cumberland, also of the department of economics, went to Constantinople with the Harbord commission to investigate economic and domestic conditions in Armenia. Professor Frankforter, department of chemistry, is still in Washington as a member of the war claims technical advisory committee, adjusting the claims of plants used by the government in connection with chemical warfare. Professor A. J. Todd, sociology, is acting as labor manager for the Kuppenheimer company, Chicago, conducting an experiment in collective bargaining. Professor R. B. Morley, political science, is director of the Cleveland foundation, an endowment for

the study of social, political, and economic conditions. In this work, Professor K. V. Lashley, department of psychology, is an agent, acting in connection with the Johns Hopkins hospital. Professor M. E. Haggerty, psychology, is supervising a survey in mental measurements in the schools of North Carolina. Professor E. W. Holway, botany, is in Chili making a collection of rusts; Professor Josephine Tilden, botany, is surveying the algae of the streams, springs and lakes of Florida. Professor O. W. Firkins, department of English, is dramatic editor of the Review, a new publication on the order of the Outlook, but wholly individual. Professor A. C. Krey, history, is following special work at Princeton and Harvard. Professor Carleton Brown, English, is lecturing at Oxford and publishing in London a "Register of Middle English Religious and Didactic Verse." Professor R. W. Brink, mathematics, is lecturing and doing research work in mathematics in the University of Edinburgh. Miss J. Anna Norris, head of the department of physical education for women, is doing special work at Berkeley, California, and Miss Ina Firkins, reference librarian, is spending the winter in New York with her brother.

THE BLANKET TAX

The question of moment on the campus is not "Who is going to be next president of the University of Minnesota?" but "The Blanket Tax: To be or Not to be?"

As we outlined in a recent number of the Weekly, the Blanket tax is a tax projected to cover all items of interest incident to the average student's activities outside the classroom, such as student publications, athletics, intercollegiate debates, etc. There is much sentiment on the campus both for and against the proposal. The All-University council has approved the draft of the tax as it now stands. A body of deans is at present taking it under advisement. According to the Minnesota Daily, "the major sentiment of the faculty members seems generally favorable for adoption." But quite naturally, the Daily is an enthusiastic exponent, since as a student publication it comes under the wing of the tax.

In a student discussion of this nature, the WEEKLY can be more helpful by remaining

open-minded, offering its columns to the year and nays and presenting both sides of the issue for the benefit of readers who may be interested. On this principle we are publishing the following communications, without comment. At our request, Mr. Paige and Mr. Pierce gave us their viewpoints. The third communication was mailed into the WEEKLY office without signature and loses much of its force through its anonymous form. Ordinarily, we do not care to publish unsigned communications, but as this seems to be an honest student opinion, we present it for what it is worth.

* * * *

Copy of letter of Feb. 13, 1920, from Professor Paige, of the College of Law, to Dean Nicholson, of the academic department:

My dear Mr. Nicholson:—

On January 21, 1920, the Athletic Board of Control appointed a committee to consider the advisability of inter-collegiate athletics participating in the proposed blanket tax. The committee consisted of one faculty member, one alumnus, and one student.

This committee carefully considered these facts: The expenses of intercollegiate athletics for one year are about \$40,000.

There must be a net balance of \$15,000 in the Treasury on January 1st of each year in order to defray expenses until October 1st of that year.

From 1906-1919 the net average profits were \$4,230.

In 1918-19 there was a deficit of \$12,000.

In 1919-20 there was a net profit of \$40,772.

Of this amount, \$18,782.14 was used in part payment of a new athletic field and there was a surplus of \$18,940 carried to reserve and \$2,973.80 left in the current account.

This \$18,940 will by Sept. 1, 1920, be reduced to \$10,000 net profits for the year.

The accumulation for the 17 years equalled \$73,940 on Jan. 15, 1920.

Proper and complete athletic equipment on a new field will cost at a very conservative estimate \$385,000—on the present Northrop field, \$275,000.

These funds can only be secured from two sources, profits and private munificences. The Regents have always insisted that a Minnesota legislature could not be expected to do what no other legislature has done, build a stadium for intercollegiate athletics. Michigan's was built primarily from profits and private gifts.

Should profits continue as abnormally large as in the fall of 1919, we could not hope

to reach this amount within any reasonable period. In any even there will be a large sum which must come from private resources.

The capacity of the Smith stand on Northrop is 10,207, that of the North stand 4,007.

To build a north stand at present prices which must be salvaged within a year or two would be very unwise.

If 8,000 students were entitled to seats, 6,000 seats, worth on an average of \$2.00 each, would be withdrawn from the public, causing a loss of \$12,000 to the association from each major game, and the ill will of 6,000 disgruntled public citizens.

In 1920-21 the major games will be Michigan, Wisconsin and Indiana, making a total loss of approximately \$36,000 next year, to say nothing of subsequent years.

These questions immediately presented themselves to the committee: If the public desires to contribute \$20,000 to \$40,000 each year to the University, why should we refuse it, when the student now is admitted to each athletic event at a cost less than 25 cents per event?

Michigan has a compulsory athletic tax of \$5.00 per student. We have a voluntary tax (if such a phrase is permissible) of \$5.00 per student. Our students cannot in justice complain that their athletics cost them too much. Wisconsin and Iowa will raise their student tickets to \$7 and \$8 respectively next fall.

The seating capacity of the Armory for basket ball games is approximately 2500. Which third of the 8,000 students will you admit, to say nothing of the disgruntled public and the loss of any revenue from any sale of tickets to the public.

Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Northwestern and Indiana now seek games with Minnesota because they know they will receive a snug check. If the financial return is just as great they will seek games nearer home, thereby lessening traveling expenses.

Can the Association afford to make a contribution of approximately from \$20,000 to \$45,000 a year, in order to make a blanket tax palatable? Can it, when it must have in the near future \$385,000?

Can it afford to ignore the wishes of the citizens of the state when it must soon look to their generosity?

Is it called upon to make this donation to finance student activities entirely disconnected from athletics?

The above facts were cogent enough to convince the committee that it was unwise and

inexpedient for intercollegiate athletics to participate in the blanket tax, but there is another practically conclusive reason. It is customary in the Western Conference that each conference college shares equally in the net profits of each game, and each student to whom a season ticket is sold, or covered by a tax, must be accounted for on a 50 cent basis, therefore we would be required to pay to each visiting conference college in every football game 25 cents for each student to whom we had given the privilege of attending the game, or every student in the University. In the Illinois game this year we paid Illinois 25 cents on each student to whom we had sold a season ticket, no matter whether he attended the game or not.

Every student who had bought a season ticket was, so far as the Athletic Association was concerned, a guest of the Association at the Illinois game.

The committee reported these facts to the Athletic Association at its meeting on February 9th, 1920, and offered the following resolution: "Resolved, that in the judgment of the Athletic Board of Control it is unwise and inexpedient, and not for the interests of the University or intercollegiate athletics to have athletics of the University participate in the proposed blanket tax," which was immediately passed as the action of the Board.

Thanking you for the opportunity of presenting these facts to your committee, I am

Sincerely yours,

JAMES PAIGE.

* * * *

The students are proposing that the regents add to the tuition requirements a fee that will cover the expense of certain University activities, such as athletics, the Minnesota Daily, intercollegiate debates, the Gopher, etc.

My own feeling is that the principle involved is most worthy and desirable for the following reasons:

Our Location.—Every right-minded student wants to see here a college spirit that will compare favorably with the loyalty, devotion, and community interest so generally characteristic of students and alumni of institutions like Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, Michigan, Wisconsin, and others.

At Minnesota we are severely handicapped by our location and must take peculiar measures to overcome that disadvantage. We are not located in a community where university life can be the dominating influence. It is hard to get a united interest in any project;

it is exceedingly difficult to reach the entire student body through any medium; it is absolutely impossible to get the student body together at any one time or place. The result of this condition is a growing apathy toward the things that make for solidarity and community consciousness.

Our Size.—In the early days it was easy enough to reach all students with any project through chapel exercise or mass meetings. Any announcement made was easily passed on from student to student and in a short time was the property of all. Everyone knew what was going on. There was a common bond of active interest holding the student body together. Now, with 7,000 students, this intimate relationship is impossible. There must be some other means of unifying the group. Practically all members of the University recognize the Daily, the Gopher, and intercollegiate activities as being among the most potent factors in developing college spirit; but, under the conditions existing here it is becoming increasingly difficult to get the points of contact established.

The blanket tax, by putting into every student's hands the principal media of exchange of ideas concerning Minnesota, would insure a common knowledge of the activities and purposes of the various colleges and schools and of the University as a whole. With this knowledge would come community interest, with interest would come activity, with activity would come a sense of responsibility for the good name of the institution, and all of this means University spirit of the right sort.

The Economy of the Blanket Tax.—A relatively small group is now carrying the load for the University. We all want Minnesota's name to stand high; we want everything we have and do to measure up to the highest standard set by other institutions of learning; and yet we let about half our comrades carry our burdens for us. They subscribe for the Daily, they take the Gopher, they support athletics, not because they have more money but because they have more spirit. The blanket tax would reduce the cost of each individual item so that every student could meet the expense without hardship.

It seems to me that we must use one of three possible methods of getting a campus-wide support of the activities that make for a unified institution:

- a. The campaign method.
- b. The no-activity method.
- c. The blanket tax method.

The campaign method is intolerable. The no-activity method means that we abandon student activities, which is unthinkable. The blanket tax method appears to be in the best interests of all the students of the entire University from the standpoints of both college spirit and economy.

E. B. PIERCE.

* * * *

BLANKET TAX: Socialistic—savoring of sovietism. Discourages initiative, enterprise and ability and puts a premium on sloth and inefficiency. It would penalize success to reward failure. Even if adopted by a majority vote of the students and made effective by act of the Board of Regents, it would be unjust in that it would force unwilling students to contribute to the support of enterprises in which they are not interested and in which they may not believe.

Complaint relative to recent proposals of the Board of Regents to increase fees at the University should cause hesitation in any further effort to tax the student body.

Any campus enterprise that has the right to live should be able to prove that right, and not expect to be sustained by forced support.

ANON.

A MODEL PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING FIELD

In the training of public health nurses, field-work plays a very important part. The various relief agencies of the Twin Cities—the Associated Charities, the Visiting Nurses' Association, the Infant and Child Welfare Societies, the Public Schools systems, and the several industrial corporations which maintain social workers, have generously provided ample opportunities of field study for University students of public health nursing.

But in the department of rural or community nursing, wherein the greatest need of help lies and from which the most urgent demand for helpers comes, the nurse has hitherto gone out with a certain amount of theoretical preparation to do pioneer work, to learn and to teach at the same time in the line of her practical duties. Literally she has blazed her own trail into the health-life of the community she serves and, naturally enough, she has often been lost in the woods.

We are preparing to do things differently now. In matters of public health, one has only to realize the need of anything today, and, possessed of sufficient faith and initiative, he may go out and get it. People are interested at last in the conservation of public health

and it has not been hard to show them that a model practice field in Hennepin County will be a good thing for the rural public and a very good thing in the education of public health nurses.

A number of social agencies have rallied to the support of the project. A force of five nurses to do intensive health work in Hennepin County, backed up by social service followers, is being organized; the necessary funds have been found. The County Superintendent of Schools has come into the arrangement with a county appropriation of \$2,075; the Anti-Tuberculosis Committee with a fund of about \$3,000; the Local Chapter of the American Red Cross for Hennepin County has contributed \$7,500. In addition, the Chapter provides \$5,000 for social service workers in Hennepin County who will cooperate with the public health nursing force. The nurses are in process of selection.

The County nurses will be directed by the Visiting Nurses' Association; the social service workers by Mrs. B. B. Mudgett, under the direction of the Associated Charities; the public health nursing students of the University will be assigned in rotation as assistants and observers in this practice field.

The intensive public health and social service work to be done in Hennepin County should serve to make this County a model one in fact as well as in name. It will soon take a conspicuous place on the map as a public health laboratory for the training of students and as a demonstration field for trained workers in rural nursing.

R. O. BEARD.

A WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY POST OF THE AMERICAN LEGION?

"Nor iron bars a cage!" They are even knocking at the gates of the American Legion, we understand. And are they eligible? If woman was eligible to don the uniform of service and face the guns shoulder to shoulder with the American soldier, with the same dauntless courage and daring insouciance, she is eligible to the same fruits of sacrifice. Minnesota department officials of the American Legion, in response to inquiries, have received from the national commander a definition of the eligibility of women to membership in the legion proper and in the Women's Auxiliary of the Legion. All women nurses who served in the nursing corps of the U. S. army or navy, all women members of the navy and marine corps who were regularly

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enlisted upon the same terms as the men in those branches of service, are eligible for membership in the American Legion. Nurses who went abroad under the direction and in the pay of the American Red Cross are not eligible to membership unless they were later transferred to the army or navy corps. Women who were merely civilian attachés of the military service and were not regularly enlisted personnel under commission or enlistment contracts are not eligible to membership. Membership in the Women's Auxiliary of the Legion is limited to the mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of members of the American Legion or of all men and women who were in the military service of the United States between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, and who died in line of duty or after honorable discharge prior to November 11, 1920.

This is of moment in University circles because of the local post of the American Legion on the campus. It means that a woman's local post of the Legion is within the possibilities of establishment. Its membership would include several women connected with the University, especially in the medical, nursing and social service departments. It would exclude from membership many young women who had thought themselves eligible for active participation in a local post. Most of these would form a sort of feminine adjunct of the University post, now established, or a Women's auxiliary post.

FROM MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF SENATE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

At the meeting of the Administrative committee of the Senate, held Wednesday, February 18, the following were among the more important items of business presented for discussion and action:

It was voted that the desirability of uniformity in the dates of registration, of closing registration, and of condition examinations in the colleges be referred to the University Schedule committee.

The policy of the University regarding Junior Colleges was referred to the All-University Curriculum committee, as this matter has reference to an arrangement entirely within the University.

The president reported that the committee on increase of fees in the Law School had voted to recommend that no change in the Law School fees as previously announced, be

made. The report of the Committee was voted approved.

David R. Haupt, a senior student, appeared before the Board and requested on behalf of certain groups of students that the daily chapel exercises be revived, involving a change in the class schedule, with special reference to the first two hours in the morning. The matter is to be presented "through the recognized student channel, the All-University council" before action will be taken.

Messrs. Burton Forster, David Bronson, and Herbert Lefkovitz appeared before the committee, urging that in some way there be brought about a closer harmony and sense of co-operative responsibility between students and faculty members. The students presented no specific plan for this desired accomplishment. The members of the Administrative committee seemed to be in sympathy with the student point of view, and it was voted that the subject appear on a later docket for further consideration.

A BENEFIT VAUDEVILLE

Under the auspices of the mothers' section of the Faculty Women's club, a vaudeville performance will be held at the Little Theatre on the evenings of March 5 and 6. The affair is being given as a benefit for the mothers' French orphans. Student organizations are co-operating. "A Night at an Inn," by Lord Dunsany, will be produced by the Garrick club; the Players' will present "Suppressed Desires," and the Masquers will give a short comedy. The orchestra will be provided by the Cosmopolitan club, which will also offer two dances—a Swedish and a Russian. Miss Ladd's group in aesthetic dancing will present a primitive war dance and Miss Ladd, herself, will appear in two solo dances. Various "stunts" and music by the Glee Club will complete a full-to-overflowing program. Mrs. A. H. Erikson is in charge of the program, Mrs. W. R. Vance is chairman of the program committee and Mrs. W. P. Larson has charge of the tickets. The tickets may be had of Miss Frances Greenough at Shevlin Hall, on the University campus, or from any member of the Mothers' section.

"A Thousand Years Ago," Percy Mackaye's romance of the east, is the vehicle chosen by the Masquers' dramatic club, for production Friday and Saturday evenings, March 12 and 13. Among the leading members of the cast are Elizabeth Lloyd Jones, Mark Severance, and Hazel Hoag.



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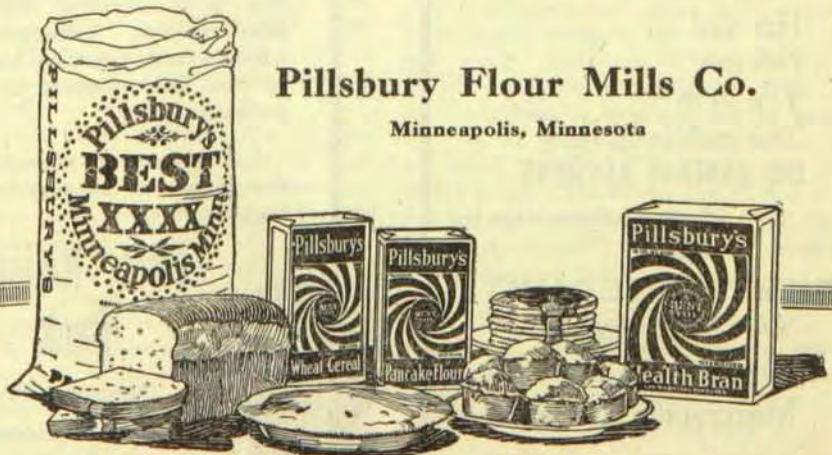
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“REMINISCENCES”

By *CYRUS NORTHROP.*

THE FIGHT AGAINST DIVISION.

The Morrill Land Grant bill was passed by congress in 1862. The purpose of the act was to provide for “the establishment of one or more institutions in each state, the leading purpose of which should 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, in such manner as the legislatures of the states may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the individual classes, in the several pursuits and professions of life.” As the bill was passed while our great Civil War was in progress and occupying all the attention of the country, no very striking effects of the bill could be expected immediately, and it was quite reasonable to suppose that five or ten years might elapse after the close of the war before agricultural education in the various states would begin to show marked improvement in consequence of the national government’s liberal contribution to the cause. But when I went to Minnesota nineteen years had elapsed since the close of the Civil War, and but little progress had been made in any state towards systematic scientific teaching of agriculture. In the East the chief work was analyzing fertilizers by chemists. In the central West, some so-called agricultural colleges had been established; but in hardly any of these—I might as well say in none of them—had a rational and comprehensive curriculum embracing all the important subjects which relate to the cultivation of the soil and the creation and improvement of animal and plant life been formulated, and in no colleges or state could there be found men of sufficient knowledge in the various branches of agriculture to successfully train students or if possibly any such competent men could be found, they were otherwise engaged and not ready to enter the service of agricultural colleges.

Professor Porter in Charge.

In Minnesota when I entered upon my official duties there were a professor of agriculture, a farm house, a large barn, a farm, all about four miles from the University campus, devoted to agriculture and chemistry. The professor of agriculture, Edward D. Porter—was a good man, earnest, energetic, enthusiastic, but he practically had no one to help him. He had to reduce the farm to a proper condition for agricultural experiment work, he had to superintend every kind of work that belongs properly to a farm without having time or equipment for valuable experiment work.

He was ready and willing to give lectures in agriculture but he had no students, only one student had graduated from the college of agriculture previous to 1884 and one more graduated in 1885. Neither of them ultimately devoted himself to farming. The University had sought to awaken public interest

and to show its own interest in agricultural education by establishing at the University a people's course of lectures to which any one could be admitted and at which the attendance was about as promiscuous as at any public lecture, the farmers not appearing in great numbers and their sons being conspicuously absent. These lectures after a few years' trial were discontinued. Professor Porter was able to furnish such instruction as a successful and intelligent farmer with a fair knowledge of biology might have given. But he could not furnish instruction in a multitude of the topics which today are embraced in the curriculum of the college of agriculture for the teaching of which hundreds of expert scientists have been enrolled in the faculty. In brief then, the situation was this: The college of agriculture had no students. It had no adequate curriculum. It had no expert scientific faculty. The regents wanted to do every thing possible but their means were limited. Teachers were not in evidence. It seemed impossible to do any thing to relieve the situation.

The Clamor for Separation.

Meanwhile the more intelligent farmers in their various organizations had begun to clamor for recognition by the University. Nearly a quarter of a century had elapsed since the Morrill Land Grant bill had been passed by congress and as yet practically nothing had been done to promote agricultural education. If the regents with all the public lands granted by congress could not do anything to improve the agriculture of the state or to educate the boys of the state for their future work as farmers, then it appeared to these farmers that the only thing to do was to take the college of agriculture out of the hands of the regents, separate it from the University, make it a college to be directed by farmers or by men more in sympathy with farmers than the regents appeared to be—men who could make the teaching of agriculture the main business of the college and who would make it possible for the sons of farmers to learn whatever agricultural science there was to be learned. These farmers were not unreasonable in their complaints nor as things then seemed in their demands.

The Meeting in the University Chapel.

A meeting of one of the farmers' organizations was held in the chapel of the University in 1885, and the condition of agricultural education, the failure of the University to meet the needs of the farmers, the apparent failure of the Land Grant to do anything for agriculture in the state were discussed with vigor. One orator, who I believe, was not a farmer, but who had a genuine interest in their cause, spoke, in his shirt sleeves, in a manner well fitted to disturb the equanimity of the regents and of the friends of the University. In later years when the regents had made a success of the college of agriculture, this gentleman told me that the University ought to give him a vote of thanks for his speech and I am not certain that his remark was not just. Professor Porter, who replied to the attacks on the University did his best, but it is always impossible to answer complaints satisfactorily when one has no adequate answer to give. And the regents had no satisfactory answer to give. They had had funds in their hands for years for the promotion of agricultural education and they had not promoted it. They had secured a large farm, and had erected farm buildings,

but they had not secured teachers in sufficient number or of sufficiently varied scientific knowledge to start and carry forward a real profitable scientific institution where boys could get knowledge which it was impossible for them to get under the guidance of their fathers in practical work on the farm.

Reasons for Dissatisfaction.

Under the circumstances it is by no means wonderful that the unrest of the farmers became every month more and more apparent, that the clamor for the separation of the agricultural department from the University became louder, more insistent, and more general, and that in the next session of the legislature in 1887, the representative of the farmers introduced a bill for the establishment of an agricultural college—separate from the University. The battle was on and the question of the dismemberment of the University by the separation of the college of agriculture from it, was the burning question in Minnesota for the next four years. But meanwhile the regents had not been indifferent to the situation, nor had they been inactive. Just before the legislature of 1887 assembled I was invited by the State Horticultural society to deliver an address before it. I very gladly accepted this invitation, and about three weeks after the session of the legislature began, I delivered an address before the Horticultural society, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at St. Paul, Jan. 19, 1887. This address was intended to answer the complaints against the University and to show that the regents had not been culpable but had really done a good deal for agriculture, were actually making interesting experiments that promised good results, and that if they were not interfered with, the outcome would be entirely satisfactory. I must admit that I was "sparring for time" if that is the proper phrase. I knew as well as anybody else that things were not in a satisfactory condition. But I thought I knew also that things could be made right by the University just as easily and certainly as they could be by a new college board, and that the duplication of professorships and of equipment involved in the establishment of a new institution and the rivalry of the two institutions in the effort to secure appropriations from the legislature, as well as a number of other troubles involved in the proposed legislation, made the separation of the college of agriculture from the University exceedingly undesirable.

The Address Upon Agricultural Education.

The horticultural society printed my address and circulated it. Whether the address had any influence on the legislature I do not undertake to say and I do not know. Various efforts were made in the legislature to secure action in favor of separation of the agricultural college from the University. Friday, Jan. 14, 1887, five days before I gave my address, Mr. Williams offered the following resolution in the House of Representatives: "Resolved by the House, the Senate concurring: That a joint committee of seven, consisting of four on the part of the House and three on the part of the Senate be appointed by the presiding officers of the two houses, whose duty it shall be to consider and report the present condition of the agricultural college of the state, and what will best promote its efficiency and whether it will be advisable or not to separate the said college from the State University. They shall have power to send for persons

and papers, administer oaths and examine witnesses." The resolution went over under the rule, notice of debate being given; but it was adopted the next day, Saturday, January 15. by a vote of yeas 84, nays 9.

Resolutions Rampant.

The same resolution was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Day, Jan. 14, 1887, and was adopted at once. On Monday, January 17, the Senate concurred with the House in the resolution of the House.

In the Senate, Feb. 8, 1887, Mr. Schaffer offered the following joint resolution: "Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House are hereby instructed to appoint a joint committee of three on the part of the Senate and five on the part of the House, who shall inquire into the present condition and past record of the State Agricultural college, together with the funds and lands belonging to the same, with a view of enabling the legislature intelligently to consider the propriety of establishing a state agricultural college as a separate institution, the better to advance the agricultural interests of the state; that such committee shall consist of Senators Hixon, Brown and Dodge and Representatives Ertes, Emery, Plowman, Reese and Powers; and that they be requested to report at the earliest possible day." The next day, Feb. 8, 1887, the resolution was amended by authorizing the appointment of five from the Senate and seven from the House, adding Senators Durant and Wilson on the part of the Senate, and Representatives Heisler and Evanson on the part of the House, and the resolution was adopted.

This resolution of the Senate was presented to the House of Representatives, Wednesday, February 9th, and Mr. Donnelly moved that the House do not concur in the resolution, which motion prevailed.

On Monday, Feb. 7, 1887, Mr. Durant offered the following resolution in the Senate: "Resolved that the State Auditor be requested to furnish the Senate a statement of the number of acres of land donated by congress or the state of Minnesota to the Minnesota State Agricultural college, the amount of lands sold, the disposition of the proceeds of sale of the same, the number of acres unsold, the amount of the permanent funds now on hand derived from the sales of such lands, the annual revenue derived from such permanent funds, the number of acres of land acquired by purchase, by the managers or regents of the State Agricultural college for the use of the Agricultural college. Also a statement of the value of said land and the purpose of purchase of said land, with a statement of its present value."

This resolution was adopted.

Calls for a Show-down.

February 22, 1887, Mr. Hall offered in the Senate the following resolution: "Resolved that the regents of the State University be requested to report at once to the Senate the amount of money expended for the purchase and equipment of the experimental state farm; an itemized statement of the annual expenses for the year 1885, giving, in addition to the amounts expended, the objects for which said moneys were paid out; also a statement of the revenues derived

from said farm, the number of students attending the Agricultural college, the number of graduates therefrom, and any other information which will place before the Senate the condition and workings of said college and farm and the benefits arising therefrom and the cost of the same.

This resolution was adopted.

These extracts from the records of the legislature of 1887 serve to show a very unusual interest in the condition of the Agricultural college, a strong feeling in favor of separation and great facility in formulating resolutions that would add largely to the labors of the regents and would extract from them the last possible item that could throw light on the Agricultural college and the experiment station. But the legislature did not, at the session of 1887, take any action in favor of separating the agricultural college from the University.

The University Gains a Point.

The University had gained a point. It now had two years at least in which to set its house in order for the coming of the next legislature. The battle was not over by any means. The agitation increased as time went on and when the legislature met in 1889 it looked to an unprejudiced observer very likely that the bill for separation would be passed.

But the regents had not been inactive during the last two years, and the outlook for agricultural education at the hands of the University was by no means as hopeless as it had appeared to be during the legislative session of 1887.

Farmers' Advisory Committee Created.

April 1, 1887, the regents adopted the following resolution creating a Farmers' Advisory Committee: "Whereas it is deemed advisable to obtain the advice and co-operation of the farmers of the state in the management of the Agricultural department of the State University, therefore be it resolved that this board appoint for the term of two years a committee of seven practical farmers and request them to act as an Advisory committee as to the conduct and management of said department to the end that the Professor of Agriculture and the Board of Regents may have the benefit of their practical knowledge and advice, meetings of said committee to be held upon call of the executive committee or the president of the Board of Regents.

The following persons were appointed as members of the advisory committee April 7, 1887:

- P. W. Sprague, Canton, Fillmore county.
- I. D. Barnes, Welcome, Faribault county.
- Thomas T. Smith, St. Paul.
- Wyman Elliot, Minneapolis.
- Lewis W. Stanton, Morris, Stearns county.
- S. Harbough, St. Paul.
- D. L. Wellman, Frazee City.

Mr. Harbough died before his term of office expired, and J. H. Bullis was appointed to fill the vacancy April 26, 1888.

A meeting of the newly appointed Advisory committee at the farm at 9

a. m., April 12, was called by the regents and the committee was requested to confer with the regents the next day, April 13.

The regents also voted that Professor Porter be authorized to confer with the advisory committee respecting the plan of an Industrial School of Agriculture, and also respecting the proposed experimental work of the station, and that he present estimates of the cost for the support of these departments to be considered at the next meeting of the board.

Advisory Committee's Report.

April 13, 1887, the advisory committee appeared before the board of regents and presented the following resolutions as an expression of the views of the committee as to what the regents should do.

1—Resolved, That in view of the financial condition of the State University we do not advise the appropriation of any money to the Owatonna experimental station for the purpose of horticulture at present; (this had been asked for by the agricultural society) but we do approve the appointment of Mr. Dartt as superintendent without compensation for the present year.

2—Resolved, That the board of regents be advised to make such appropriation as may be necessary to provide suitable accommodations for the students of the School of Agriculture on the experimental farm.

3—Resolved, That the proposition to establish a *School of Agriculture* on the experimental farm (made by Professor Porter) be approved and indorsed by this advisory committee as promising the best possible solution of the problem of agricultural education in Minnesota.

4—Resolved, That we recommend experiments be diligently continued and persevered in, particularly in the dairying department, in the growing and feeding of stock, in the growing of grains, and in the hybridizing of grains with a view to obtaining the highest grade and quality possible, most suitable to our climate and country; as well as the experimenting in the growing of grapes and all kinds of vegetables, the analyzing of various kinds of fertilizers, the making of chemical and mechanical analyses of the various cereal productions, that the highest grade and qualities may be obtained; and that diligent efforts and experiments be prosecuted in the growing, cultivation and maturing of all kinds of fruit."

These resolutions of the advisory committee were at once approved and adopted by the board of regents; Mr. Dartt was appointed as superintendent of the experiment station at Owatonna, without salary for the current year; and the thanks of the board of regents were voted to the members of the advisory committee for their prompt and cordial acceptance of their appointment and for the valuable aid of their counsel and suggestions.

The regents further voted that six thousand dollars be appropriated for the support of the experiment station for the current year.

School of Agriculture Established.

The regents further voted to establish a school of agriculture at the experiment farm, it being understood that the building for the school, without equipment, should not cost more than ten thousand dollars.

The regents further voted that the executive committee be instructed to proceed with the erection of a building for the school of agriculture as soon as funds were available; and the executive committee be authorized to employ an architect for the preparation of plans and details for the building.

January 31, 1888, the regents voted to place the management of the agricultural experiment station in the hands of the executive committee, and to authorize the committee to hire for the purposes of the experiment station a horticulturist, an assistant in agriculture and a clerk.

The executive committee was also authorized to make all necessary arrangements for furnishing rooms and buildings for the experiment station; and to contract for the erection of a building for the station to cost not more than seven thousand dollars.

The regents also voted that a committee of three be appointed to which shall be referred the plan of agricultural school, offered by Regent Kiehle. Regents Northrop, Cole and Kiehle were appointed.

Plans for Agricultural School Adopted.

March 6, 1888, the committee on plan for an agricultural school made its report through its chairman, President Northrop, as follows: "Your committee recommends that a school of agriculture be opened at the state agricultural farm, with these conditions:

- (1) Candidate for admission shall be at least fifteen years of age and shall have a good common school education.
- (2) The term shall be from November 1 to April 1, with vacation from Christmas to New Years.
- (3) The course shall be two years.
- (4) The students shall be furnished board at cost.
- (5) The school shall be in charge of a principal and an assistant; the building and culinary department, in charge of a steward and wife.
- (6) The curriculum shall be essentially as follows:

I. Literary and Business Course:

- (1) Language and composition.
- (2) Business arithmetic.
- (3) Penmanship and bookkeeping.
- (4) Physical geography.
- (5) United States government.
- (6) Civil government.
- (7) Political economy.

II. Scientific and Manual Training Course:

- (1) Shop work.
- (2) Chemistry.
- (3) Mineralogy and composition of soils.
- (4) Botany.
- (5) Physiology.
- (6) Natural philosophy.

III. Lecture Course:

- (1) Farm management: a. System; b. Economy; c. Business.
- (2) Soils.
- (3) Plants.
- (4) Stock: a. Breeding; b. Feeding.
- (5) Farm hygiene.
- (6) Farm architecture.
- (7) Farm home.
- (8) Veterinary science.

(7) The instruction in I and II shall be under the direction of the specialists employed at the experiment station.

(8) A summer course in practical agriculture shall be provided.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted and so far as mere voting by the board of regents was concerned the school of agriculture was established, March 6, 1888.

Carrying Out Plans.

The executive committee was instructed to do whatever was necessary to make the adoption of the report effective. It was further voted to engage for the experiment station a chemist, a botanist, an entomologist and a veterinarian.

Professor Maria L. Sanford was elected principal of the school of agriculture; but later, as satisfactory arrangements could not be made with her, this action was rescinded and April 26, 1888, Professor W. W. Pendergast of Hutchinson was elected as principal and he remained in office till his death.

The Agricultural Experiment Station Established.

April 26, 1888, the experiment station was organized, its range of work being as follows:

- (1) General field and grain farming.
- (2) Stock and Dairying.
- (3) Horticulture.
- (4) Entomology and Botany.
- (5) Veterinary.
- (6) Chemistry.

The executive committee was given full power over the farm building and was allowed to provide a residence for the superintendent outside of the farm building.

At this meeting of the board of regents, April 26, 1888, it was voted to request the legislature to increase the annual appropriation by \$20,000; and to make a special appropriation of \$150,000 the first year and \$100,000 the second year, for completion of Science hall, its equipment and heating; and for a Law building, its equipment and heating; and for a chemical and physical laboratory; and for an agricultural building.

Governor Pillsbury "Considers" Plans.

At a meeting of the regents March 28, 1889, the legislature being in session at the time, the probability of unfriendly action on the part of the legislature

was informally discussed. The board adjourned for luncheon at the house of Governor Merriam and as I walked down to the capitol (now the old capitol) where the regents met in the Governor's room, I said to Governor Pillsbury: "You have said that it is your purpose to make a large gift to the University at some time. I think the time has come, and that you can never by a gift help the University more directly and indirectly than you can now. The legislature has not the money to appropriate for the completion of Science hall—our asking for a large appropriation for that purpose complicates the situation, tends to alienate friends and strengthens the cause of those who are seeking to separate the agricultural college from the University. If you come forward now in a way to relieve the legislature of its embarrassment and to meet the needs of the University, the tide will be turned and the University will be saved from embarrassment and dismemberment." Governor Pillsbury said he would think of it.

Governor Pillsbury's Offer.

A few days later he invited members of the legislature to meet him in one of the large rooms of the capitol. As I remember, so suspicious were many members of the legislature of the purpose of the proposed meeting that one branch of the legislature refused to adjourn for the purpose of attending the meeting. But a goodly number of the members both of the Senate and House were present. Senator Durant of Stillwater was made chairman of the meeting, and then Governor Pillsbury said that he realized that the legislature had not the funds needed for the completion of Science hall, the erection of which had been begun; that he had for some time contemplated making a gift to the University and he now proposed to give \$150,000 more or less to cover the entire cost of Science hall; and that all he asked in return was assurance of the future safety of the University from dismemberment. This is in substance what he said. I was present at the meeting but of course I do not remember his exact words. Several gentlemen, members of the legislature, spoke in praise of Governor Pillsbury's generosity and patriotism and the meeting adjourned.

About this time, either just before or after the meeting called by Governor Pillsbury, Mr. Hixon, Friday, April 12, 1889, offered in the Senate the following resolution: "Resolved, That it is the sense of this Senate that the institution known as the State University and the Agricultural college of the state of Minnesota should be separated and carried on in accordance with the original design of the general government."

This resolution does not appear to have received direct final action at any time. In view of the final action of the legislature it may fairly be considered as having been rejected.

The Legislature Accepts Gift and Makes Pledge.

The result of Governor Pillsbury's gift and of his address to the members of the legislature was made apparent when on Tuesday, April 18, 1889, Mr. Smith offered in the House the following resolutions and moved their adoption:

"Whereas we recognize with gratitude the long and valued services rendered to our State University by Honorable John S. Pillsbury, and whereas information has been conveyed to this legislature by him of his purpose to donate to the

University of Minnesota a sum of money aggregating about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, therefore, resolved that we accept this splendid gift with the solemn assurance of this legislature that the unity of the several departments of the University shall always be preserved and that the agricultural college shall be maintained as an important department of the University, and with the individual pledge of the members of this legislature that the interests of the University shall be carefully guarded in the future: Resolved that an enrolled parchment copy of these resolutions be presented to Mr. Pillsbury."

The question being taken on the passage of the resolutions there were yeas 72, nays 6.

A Final Protesting Voice.

The six gentlemen who voted against the resolution entered the following protest: "On this resolution on account of the noble character and munificence of the gift to the State University, we desire to vote in the affirmative; but that no mistake may be made as to our position, we wish it expressly understood that we dissent from that portion of the resolution which provides that the department of agriculture and mechanic arts shall ever remain as at present connected with the University."

The foregoing resolution of the House accepting Governor Pillsbury's gift, was presented in the Senate April 18, 1889, and was made a special order for April 20 at 11 a. m. Previous to this action Senator Hixon offered the following substitute for the resolutions of the House: "The donation of a large sum of money to the State University in no manner affects or changes the question at issue. The general government through such distinguished statesmen as Abraham Lincoln, Charles Sumner, James A. Garfield and W. H. Seward in its wisdom donated a munificent grant of lands for a specific purpose. These lands now with accumulations amount to over one million dollars. The policy of the board of regents in subordinating the annex called the Agricultural college to the State University, and their set and steadfast purpose to merge the endowments into the University and dwarf the Agricultural college, is in direct violation of the plain intention of the Federal government and is a wrong inflicted upon the agriculturists of this state. No amount of money paid into an art hall for the use of the University can right this wrong. The experience of other states and the result of the experience of this state has taught us that these institutions can not flourish in conjunction with each other. These with numerous other reasons lead us to demand the separation of these institutions and each carried on in accordance with the original design of the government in making the donations for separate purposes."

Separation Question Finally Settled.

April 20, 1889, the concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives relative to the acceptance of the gift of Governor Pillsbury was taken up as a special order in the Senate. A motion to amend the resolution so as to cut out the pledge that the agricultural department should always remain as an important part of the University and to give only the individual pledge of the members of the legislature that the "interests of the University shall be carefully guarded in the future as in the past" was voted down—yeas 15, nays 23.

Mr. Durant moved that the concurrent resolution be adopted. The roll being called, there were 32 yeas and 9 nays. The resolution therefore was adopted and the great contest for the separation of the college of agriculture from the University was ended.

Resignation of Professor Porter.

While this contest had been going on in the legislature the regents had grown restless over the seemingly heavy expenses of the farm and the apparent failure of adequate returns in any shape for the money expended. At the meeting of the board, Jan. 24, 1889, the report of Professor Porter as farm superintendent, was received, read, accepted and filed for printing. Then greatly to my surprise, a regent introduced a resolution asking for the resignation of Professor Porter. The resolution expressed the appreciation of the board of the valuable services Professor Porter had rendered, but their regrets "that the very great change in the situation of the farm resulting from the establishment of an experiment station and a school of agriculture in connection with said farm, and other circumstances have created a public demand for a change to which they find the interests of the University render it desirable to yield." This resolution was adopted.

At a meeting of the board of regents held March 21, 1889, the following communication was received from Professor Porter:

St. Anthony Park, Minn., March 21, 1889.

Hon. H. H. Sibley, President of Board of Regents,
University of Minnesota.

Sir: Eight years ago you honored me with the charge of the chair of Theoretical and Practical agriculture in the above institution. During that period, I have devoted my entire time and energies to the development of your experimental farm, the system of farmers' institutes, the school of agriculture and the agricultural experiment station of the University of Minnesota. All these departments of my work are now fully equipped with lands, buildings, stock, implements, machinery and men and are in successful operation.

The expansion of the work requires for the best results a division of labor and responsibility, and in order to relieve the board of regents of any embarrassment and to enable them to make such a redistribution of the work as will best serve the interests of agriculture in Minnesota, I hereby present my resignation to take effect at such time as the board of regents may deem advisable.

With the best wishes for the success of the work in which we have been mutually engaged, I remain,

Your respectfully,

EDWARD D. PORTER,

Professor of Agriculture, and Director of Experiment Station.

On motion the board of regents accepted the resignation of Professor Porter and adopted the following resolution:

1—"Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of Professor E. D. Porter as Director of the Experiment station and Professor of Agriculture in the University of Minnesota, the board of regents are not unmindful of the very valuable

services which have been rendered by him to the University and to the cause of agricultural education during his years of service. The board desires to put on record their high sense of the untiring industry, energy and zeal exhibited by him in his work, of the sagacity and foresight with which he planned for the purchase and development of the University farm and experiment station, of the great ability and learning which have enabled him successfully to meet the requirements of his exacting position, and of the honorable character and gentlemanly bearing exhibited by him in all his intercourse with the board.

2—"Resolved, That the salary of Professor Porter be continued to the end of the academic year, and that the executive committee be directed to employ him in such services during the remainder of the year as may be best for the interests of the University."

In Appreciation of Professor Porter.

These resolutions of appreciation were thoroughly deserved by Professor Porter. He was perhaps a little too optimistic and visionary. But he was chivalric in his courage, unflagging in his zeal and devoted in his loyalty. It seems a little hard that one of the reasons named for his resignation should be the establishment of the school of agriculture for which he himself was the first to plead. I was very sorry to lose Professor Porter. It is hard to part with old friends who have been associated with one for years; and it is doubly hard when the change involving parting is not welcome to him who goes, and seems to him who stays as almost cruel. But the interests of the individual must always give way to the interests of the state or the institution which employs him. Professor Porter did a marvelous amount of work and paved the way for others with increased resources to build up the agricultural department as perhaps he could not have done. The grangers and the farmers generally had become very impatient over the failure of the agricultural department to produce results and they had lost confidence in some measure in Professor Porter's ability to solve the problem of agricultural education. The regents doubtless felt that the resignation of Professor Porter would relieve them somewhat from embarrassment and they voted accordingly. But I felt at the time that the action was unnecessarily sudden and for that reason almost cruel. It is, I know, not uncommon in the world to dismiss from service those who, however much they may have done in the past, are no longer as productive as is desired; but I am glad that this is not as common as it once was.

Other men have retired from the service of the University of whose going I shall take no special notice because their departure had no public significance. But Professor Porter was so large a part of the operating forces in agriculture in Minnesota for a number of years, and what he did and said and was, was so involved in the effort to separate the agricultural department from the University, that the story of his resignation seems a necessary part of the history of the evolution of agricultural education in Minnesota.

Farmers' Institutes Established.

And here it is not only proper but necessary that I should speak of a by-product of the University which was originated in the stress of battle for the

separation of the agricultural college from the University and which, taken out of the hands of the University by the legislature, has gone on its way still largely controlled by University regents on the governing board, for more than twenty years, and has been of great benefit to the state in carrying information directly to the farmers. I refer to the Farmers' Institutes so called. They were originated by Governor Pillsbury and his associates for the purpose of doing in a preliminary and elementary way for the education of the farmers in agriculture what the college of agriculture was not yet able to do by reason of a lack of sufficient faculty or by reason of its inability to draw students to its lessons. Mr. O. C. Gregg was engaged to take charge of this outside work, and for two years he conducted institutes under the direction of the regents. When the next legislature was asked to make a special appropriation for this work it did so, but created a special board to take charge of the work, of which board three members were to be regents of the University. Mr. Gregg continued in direct charge of the work and he rendered most valuable service to the state and to the University.

The secretary of the General Alumni association of the University and editor of the Alumni Weekly, in his "Story of Wonderful Growth" published in the Weekly in 1909, said: "During the years of President Northrop's administration, Minnesota solved, not only for herself but for the world as well, the problem of agricultural education. The school of agriculture established at St. Anthony Park in 1888, was the first successful school of agriculture established in the world. The ideas embodied in that school have been adopted wherever the problem of agriculture has been a problem." Certainly the problem has been most felicitously solved for the State of Minnesota. The agricultural department has become one of the most popular departments in the University—I might safely say the most popular department—and students by the hundreds, boys and girls, are every year now enrolled not only in the school of agriculture but in the college of agriculture, very many of the graduates of the school choosing to continue through the college course. Every branch of agriculture in the state has felt the enlightening and invigorating influence of these institutions.

Ignatius Donnelly.

Ignatius Donnelly was an ex-officio member of the board of regents 1860-1863 (Lieutenant-Governor) and later, though he had no official connection with the University he was, at times, an influential force in the legislature and he could at one critical time have done the University serious harm if he had desired to do so. It is out of a kind of gratitude to him that he did not choose at that time to aid the forces who were working in the legislature for the division of the University that I mention him here. Mr. Donnelly was a remarkable man. He was an effective orator. He was witty. He could flay a man alive with utmost skill and without great effort. I remember on one occasion at a meeting of doctors at the West hotel, it was learned that Mr. Donnelly was in the hotel and a committee was appointed to call on him and invite him to address the assembly—as usual it was a banquet. Mr. Donnelly had had no thought of attending the banquet, but he accepted and appeared in due time. When he spoke it was with an abandon I have never seen equalled. He took up the medical profession and selecting one very large man—physically—I do not mean to

belittle his mental powers—he literally flayed this physician, calling to his aid certain notable passages in Shakspeare and making the doctor a reproduction of one of Shakspeare's undesirable and unlovely characters. Right and left, Mr. Donnelly fired his shots till there seemed to be little left of the medical profession—and through the whole speech the orator seemed to be in the highest state of enjoyment as he probably was, without any perception that possibly he was making others less comfortable. I have never heard another speech so witty, so full of classical allusions, so aggressive, so absolutely regardless of consequences, as was that speech. It would have been terrible if anybody had taken Mr. Donnelly seriously. But nobody did. It was understood that he was just showing what he could do and that there was no particular animus in it all, and the banqueters laughed and cheered to the orator's entire satisfaction.

Mr. Donnelly was well known as the author of a number of books, and his devotion to the theory that Shakspeare's works were written by Lord Bacon was extreme. His Cryptogram by which he attempted to prove his Baconian theory was very elaborate and complex—but not entirely convincing. His "Caesar's Column" was remarkable and prophetic. In it a city is assailed by bombs from above discharged from air ships floating over the city—a prophecy of what today is going on in Europe. How soon has what seemed impossible come to pass!

Mr. Donnelly spoke at the University once or twice. Everybody delighted to hear him when he was in good humor and on his good behavior as it happened he was when at the University. Mr. Donnelly was the strongest as the leader of the common people, and it would have been quite natural for him to have espoused the cause of the farmers so called in their effort to establish a separate agricultural college. But Mr. Donnelly was a scholarly man. He had some respect for learning. He was not deceived by the cry for separation. And while he did not champion the cause of the University he did not aid the opponents of the University and I record this to his credit. He had been Lieutenant-Governor and a member of congress, and later was a member of the legislature. But the offices held by such a man are of no consequence. He was greater than the offices by reason of his remarkable gifts of oratory and his extensive if not profound knowledge of books. Minnesota knows what he was. Nobody knows what with his gifts he might have been and might have done.

University Buildings.

The summer of 1893, the regents were busy over plans for a library and administration building. Various architects had presented plans for the building. The regents approved of the plan of L. S. Buffington for the outside of the building and the plan of Architect Sedgwick for the inside of the building. An arrangement was made with these architects by which the regents' wishes could be carried out. Ohio cream buff sandstone was selected as the stone for the building. The contract for the erection of the building was awarded to Pike & Cook for \$138,701, and the building was erected by this firm to the entire satisfaction of the regents.

The plan of the building was not and could not be what would have been most desirable for a library or for an administration building. It was impossible at the time to give the whole building either to the library or to administration uses. Provision had to be made for both, for an assembly room and for a number

of class rooms. As a result the assembly room was placed on the first floor at the rear and was made large enough to seat eight hundred. The president's office and the offices of the registrar and the accountant were on the first floor in the front part of the building. The library was on the second floor with various recitation rooms grouped around it, belonging to the departments of English, political economy and history, the departments supposed to make the most use of the library.

This building has been a very serviceable one and is so still. But in some respects the University has outgrown it. There is at present no greater need of any new building than of a new library building. When the legislature makes an appropriation for such a building it should be very liberal and the building provided for should be of such extent as to meet the wants of the University for many years to come, and it is to be hoped that the building may be of sufficient architectural beauty to be an ornament to the University.

Folwell Hall.

Folwell Hall is the most imposing building on the old campus and in some respects, notably its interior, it is the finest building belonging to the University. It is named in honor of my distinguished and beloved predecessor, Dr. William Watts Folwell. I recall, with much satisfaction, the fact that, when the question of naming the building was before the regents, I made the motion to name it Folwell Hall which motion was unanimously adopted. Folwell Hall is the successor of the old Main building which was destroyed by fire September 24, 1904. The new building was completed and occupied September 1907. That it is so excellent a building and so thoroughly adapted to the purposes for which it was intended is due to a very large degree to the foresight and careful supervision of Dean John F. Downey, who practically planned the interior of the building with reference to the use to which each room was to be put and thus succeeded in producing a building that was in no respect a disappointment as so many buildings are. Great credit is due Dean Downey for both the ability shown in planning the building and for his fidelity and watchfulness during its construction. The interior of the building is impressive and all the departments that find accommodation in it are most adequately and completely provided for. It represents the growth and prosperity of the University as the old main building represented the poverty and struggle of the early days.

The Gophers lost to the Illini by a score of 26 to 20, in the basket-ball contest Saturday evening, February 21. Because of the promising start, the outcome was a keen disappointment. In the first half the Gophers decidedly outclassed their opponents, playing with a rush and vim that cheered the onlookers, and finished the period with a score of 9-8. But in the second half the visitors turned the tables, with Carney starring. Captain Lawler and MacDonald were forced to leave the fight—Lawler injuring his knee and McDonald be-

coming physically exhausted—and with this handicap Minnesota seemed to lose the keen battle-spirit it had shown at the first. The game was rough throughout, with a total of 25 fouls, 8 credited to Minnesota and 17 to Illinois.

President M. L. Burton spoke on the "Marks of an Executive" before the members of the Commerce club Wednesday, February 24. The Commerce Club has been organized by students in the school of business.

The "Old Grad" Comes Back

Have you ever thought how amusing it would be to collect the fragments of conversation you overhear on the streets, in the cars, the theater, or any other public place, and incorporate them into a sort of scrap-book commentary on life-as-it-is-lived in the particular corner of the world where you happen to be planted? I am seriously thinking of getting up such a scrap-book and calling it "Campus Cuts, Inc."

On the street-car this morning I sat in front of two college boys going over to the "U." I couldn't resist the temptation to scribble down their conversation in surreptitious shorthand. I wanted you to enjoy it with me. As I didn't know, and for that matter, didn't even see either boy, I can't feel guilty of any ethical breach in the repetition. Street-car conversations are notoriously public property.

For the sake of convenience, I'll call the voices basso and profundo.

Basso: "Hear you're going to Harvard next year. What's the great idea? Minnesota not good enough?"

Profundo (growling): "Oh, I'm wasting my time here. Trying to get an education out of a lot of kids who have only a theoretical knowledge of what they're talking about and don't know how to put *that* over. Say—there isn't an honest-to-God professor on my program! Not that there aren't plenty of corkers at the "U." But that was just my luck. Drew a bunch of near-profs who got out of college, themselves, only a year or two ago and are about as sophisticated in the gentle art of teaching as infants wrapped in cotton-wool. Man! I could ladle the dope just as well as they do. I suppose they have to begin on someone—but why pick on me!"

Basso: "Well, what can you expect for \$1200, \$1500, or at the most, \$1800? They say these fellows don't get a living wage."

Profundo: "I know. You hear a lot of eloquence about the under-fed professor—and read more. Looks like the subject was the only dish on the faculty menu—breakfast, lunch and dinner, to say nothing of pink teas and chafing dish suppers. Always lining him up with the captain of industry. They're not in the same class. You don't compare their work nor their results. What's the sense of comparing their salaries?"

Basso: "S'pose you can't blame the duffers

for getting sore when after about forty centuries of hard work they creep up to \$4,000 a year, mebbe, and then get shoved into the discard for their white hairs, while some young upstart comes along with his pink cheeks and his yellow thatch, and gets away with \$7,500 a year for running a huge commercial bluff."

Profundo: "Yaah—that's all to the good when you're talking about the sure-enough professor. But when you talk about these cheeping chickens just out of the incubator experimenting on fellows near enough to their own mental workin's to be able to see through to the basement—and no effort at that—why, I'll say it's an imposition on the student to charge increased registration fees, so he can help pay the man's paltry \$1500 per. What I'd like to ask is this: Does he earn that? What gets my goat is this idea that just because he's a teacher he *ought* to be getting such and such. Why shouldn't a teacher's salary be put on the same basis of proven ability and standardized measurements of worth as is salary in any other field of work? I s'pose you think I'm arguing like a girl, but you'll see I'm not if you look behind the words. I'm comparing merit, not kinds of work. Why shouldn't an instructor start in as a sort of apprentice, on nothing at all or a bare living return, until he has proved the stuff in him, and then be advanced steadily and logically in rewards commensurate with his ability? At that rate, the competent professor would get his due and the bluffer would stay where he belongs. We'd have teachers because they were born to be teachers. And students like you and me wouldn't be the goats."

How's the logic—coming from a college youngster? But, believe me, "college youngsters" can keep your brains hopping if you want to trot along beside. They know what they want when they want it—and more than that, they know *why* they want it.

The young women students of the School of Pharmacy have organized a sorority to be known as Kappa Epsilon, an organization created for the purpose of unification and of furthering the cause of pharmacy for women at the University of Minnesota. This is the first year that registration in this department has been large enough to warrant such a club. Miss Vivian Vogel, '20, is president.

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Alumnae Who Are "Doing Things"

Mary Mills West.

A good many years ago, when "Mothers' Day" was much in fashion as a rite, Miss Anna Jarvis (largely the originator of the custom) re-arranged a poem of T. W. Higginson's, "The Bravest of the Brave," to be used among the day's ceremonials. The alumna who is the subject of this week's tribute to "things done" is so active in the life of today, that Higginson's poem only touches her in the sense of accomplishment interpreted by the spirit of our time. But it is curiously applicable there.

Comrades, in what soldier grave
Sleeps the bravest of the brave?

Turning from my comrade's eyes
Kneeling where a woman lies,
I strew flowers on the grave
Of the bravest of the brave.

For no heart more high and warm
Ever bared the battle storm
Never foot had firmer tread

* * * * *

Never gleamed a prouder eye
In the front of victory.

The story of Mrs. Max West (Mollie Mills, '90) is primarily the story of a gallant mother. Although but the merest outline of Mrs. West's story can be shown in this brief article, the woman reveals herself in her accomplishments: the strength of the personality that is bound to win, no matter what the handicaps of the race.

Mrs. West comes of a family of pioneers, with a family history that goes back to the days when St. Anthony was an Indian trading post and her father was its first district school teacher; while her mother was hearing territorial law expounded now and then from the lips of Judge Atwater, an uncle by marriage. In Mrs. West's own words: "My father and mother, I am proud to say, left a notable impression upon the community in which they lived so long." In this community (Elk River) Mrs. West went to school, and from there she came to the U of M in the latter part of the 80's.

No one who was in college during those years needs to be told who "Mollie" Mills West is. No girl student has ever been more completely a part of the college of her day. She was not only an able student but a writer of marked ability. Nothing that called for

whole hearted, public-spirited endeavor asked for her aid in vain.

After graduation, she married her classmate, Max West. Though she found life a busy experience, while caring for her five children, she still kept up her active interest in things outside her home, and did some writing for magazines. But the death of Dr. West in January of 1909, when her youngest child was not yet a year old, threw her upon her own resources. She at once set herself to the task of supporting her family and of giving to her children the same opportunities for higher education which she, herself, had enjoyed.

Government bureau work offered itself through a position in the Immigration commission. This was followed by one on the Tariff board. That body ceased in 1912, but the coincident creation of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor gave Mrs. West an opening in a field where her training and sympathies could find their happiest fruitage. Here she was a special agent and here she developed a series of bulletins on the "Care of Children." Three of the projected five have now been published. The remaining two Mrs. West will finish in California, where she is now living. She resigned her Washington position last July, but her work had by this time developed its quality so thoroughly that her place in the writing field in connection with child welfare is established. Mrs. West has outlooks for other fields of interest, but at present her viewpoint is that of the woman whose home ties and duties still make her pleasures and labors synonymous terms. She remains the woman for the hour! And we need them more than ever before in the history of our country.

One of Mrs. West's children, Marjorie, is now a sophomore in the University of Minnesota.

Dr. T. Dwight Sloan, for seven years connected with the University Hospital at Nanking, China, spoke at the convocation last Thursday morning, on conditions in China. He also gave a brief report of the great Student Volunteer convention held at Des Moines the first of the year, which was attended by many University students. Dr. John F. Downey, dean emeritus of the college of science, literature and the arts, who recently returned from China, presided.

Our Agricultural College

(We are reprinting the following oration by Frank N. Stacy, '88, because it deals with the same period covered by this installment of President Northrop's Reminiscences, and throws additional light upon that period.—Editor.)

After several years of drawbacks and delays, of hard labor and careful planning, Minnesota now offers, as a department of the University, a fully equipped Agricultural College. That college is prepared to receive students of all grades. It will take them from the high school and give them a full course and degree. It will take them from the district school and train them in practical farming. It will take them from actual farm-life and give them lectures and experiments. To these ends, it now offers a summer course with manual labor at fair wages on the farm; a winter course in science and literature at the University; besides a special course of lectures and investigations in agriculture. Applicants may take one of these courses, any two, all three or a part of each. That college has a farm, which in number of acres and variety of soils, is one of the best for its purpose in the Union. On that farm are hot-beds, granaries, and the best farm house and best barn in any State. Boarding-houses are to be added as demanded; so that the home of the agricultural student will be on the farm, four miles from the city and two miles from the University, by rail.

A new depot is to be located at the University campus. R. R. rates from the farm to the University will be reduced to street car fare. So a five minutes' ride and a five cent fare will unite all the advantages of farm and college life; a ten minutes' ride and a ten-cent fare will unite all the advantages of country and city life. Across the fence are the State Fair-grounds—the emporium, every autumn, of all that has interest for the farmer. Ten minutes' distance is the city market, where the produce of the farm will find ready sale, and where these embryo farmers may study the demands of their future customers and the methods of profitable sale. While only five minutes away stands the University, offering its four departments of natural science, its library, museums and laboratories, its students' clubs and associations, its varied knowledge and liberal culture. All that is now needed

to make our Agricultural College an educational and industrial success, is the support of the farmers of this State and the attendance of their sons.

Yet only a few weeks have passed since in this very chapel, a political organization of farmers, dogged and worried and controlled by the usual number of politicians, resolved that this Agricultural College, now for the first time fully equipped and established, should be severed and removed from all connection with the University. They resolved that the State be taxed to erect and equip a duplicate set of buildings, provide a duplicate course of studies, hire a duplicate corps of professors, to supply education for what?—to supply a demand for agricultural education that has sent three applicants in ten years. Those who never inquired what agricultural education was, who never before knew that the science of agriculture existed, who never felt curious enough to visit the department, investigate its work, or even write for information,—decided that the system and the management were bad and therefore should be over-turned. They declared that system a failure which almost they have never tried. They would dig up the present department to set it down where?—not likely where the calm interests of agricultural education demand, but where sectional strife, political trade-winds, and a majority of votes, may decree.

The first arguments presented why the Agricultural Department should be separated from the University, were personal attacks upon the instructor in charge. Of what gross crimes, then, is that instructor guilty? Under his management the Minnesota Agricultural Exhibit at the New Orleans Exposition was a grand success. "Yes, but while he was gone potato bugs got on the vines." From those vines came a display of potatoes that were the admiration of the State Fair. "Yes, but there was a hen's nest—there were two or three of them—right in the side of the grain-stacks." From those grain-stacks was threshed a magnificent crop of No. 1 cereals. "Yes, but the farmers and their sons are not interested in this here agricultural institution." Well, let it be granted, then, that the professor has no chattel mortgage on the interest and support of the farmers, and no power to compel their sons to get an agricultural education against their own free will. But where he found they

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were not interested enough to come for knowledge to him, what did he do? He took the knowledge to them. For three years he traveled the State on a Farmers' Lecture Course. In the third year he lectured to 1300 farmers,—continuing the work up to the time of the Exposition. Since then he has given his time at the rate of 100 days a year to the organization of Farmers' Institutes. He has lectured, experimented, distributed seeds, disseminated knowledge—has been supplying every visible demand for agricultural education that heretofore has existed in the state, "Yes, but there was pigeon grass among the beans."

The charges upon the Professor were mean and trifling—were made through personal spite and can all be answered by the facts. But were these charges true and serious—had the Professor done absolutely nothing for his department—even had he done it actual injury,—still, what had this to do with the separation of the agricultural department from the University? How do the faults of an instructor prove the faults of a system? Had these charges truth enough in them to prove anything they would be arguments *for*, instead of against, the present system,—they would prove that what success the department had enjoyed under the present regime, was in spite of bad management, and that what failure had befallen it was because of bad management: that therefore the system had not had a fair trial.

Let us now turn to the assumption that the Agricultural Department has failed, and will fail, to secure students, because of its connection with the University. The causes alleged are two: the existence here of a social caste, and the predominance of a literary and professional ideal. It is claimed, on the one hand, that the hostility of literary students and dudes will drive the agriculturist from his studies: and, on the other hand, that the influence of those intending to be lawyers and preachers and poets will lure him from agriculture. In the first place, it is not just clear how the influence of other students can be at once hostile and alluring. In the second place, the trouble is, not that agricultural students have been driven or lured from their studies, but that they have not come, have not applied. In the third place, agricultural students will make their home, do their work, get their lessons, for the most part on the farm, away from these *pernicious literary students*. In the fourth place, the pernicious influences so terribly feared do not exist.

Have we in this institution, as alleged, a social caste, that looks down upon farmers' sons and student farmers, that brow-beats, hazes, calls them "moss-backs" and "hayseeders?" How can such a state of things exist when a majority of the students come from the farm? Imagine one-third of the students engaged in the up-hill business of looking down on the remaining two-thirds. Imagine a bevy of tailor-made dudes and lilly-fingered litterateurs maltreating a body of hale, hearty fellows from the timber and the prairies. But did such hostile caste exist—did these boisterous young physicians, these clergymen thugs, roughly handle the timid farmer youths that crowd in here with such broad backs, heavy shoes, and heavier fists,—yet is there no remedy? Let the Board of Regents, if necessary, appoint a special police. But such hostile caste does not exist. The last agricultural student here was a member of the most stylish fraternity, was an officer in the Hermean, a member of the ARIAL BOARD, a competitor in the contest, and at graduation was the orator of his class. For fifteen years students have been earning their board and books on the farm, in the stables, at the wood-piles, without loss of position intellectually or socially. For two years past there have been some forty or fifty among us engaged at manual labor in the college shops. You have seen them in dusty overalls and with sweat and soot on their faces: but you have never seen the least discourtesy shown them, or heard the first epithet applied to them. Here in this commingling of students from all localities, races, conditions and professions, the social lines cross, recross, disappear. Knowledge is the social leveller. To work and brains fall the places of honor. This is not the native habitat of the snob and the dude. Pluck not pants, manhood not money, are the title of nobility in the University of Minnesota.

Is it true as claimed, that a classical, literary and professional ideal rules this institution? Is it not true, on the other hand, that in this Western institution of ours the classical ideal has to struggle for existence; that the tendency is toward scientific investigation and manual training; that more male students enter the scientific course than both the language courses together; and that the only professions favored and provided for by this University, are the agricultural and mechanical professions? No one ideal whatever rules here. How is it possible in such a diversity



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of assembled tastes and talents? The young farmer might recite here for five years, and, except by personal inquiry, what would he find?—the majority not fully decided what pursuit to follow—the remainder divided among a score of professions. But suppose this young farmer fitted by tastes and ability for the study of fruit and grain and stock, should by chance recite algebra with a Greek student who intended to become a lawyer, what need or likelihood of his dropping the agricultural course for the study of Blackstone and the dead languages? Agriculture need fear contact with other studies no more than mechanics, not so much as the classics. The engineering department need fear the rhetorical department, mathematics need fear history and literature, ancient Greek and Latin need fear modern French and German,—more than the Agricultural Department need fear the literary and scientific departments. Of these literary and scientific branches, the agricultural course is four-fifths composed,—this, too, in the separate agricultural colleges. Botany, chemistry, physics, biology, themselves constitute agriculture. Carry out the absurd principles of separating a department for fear of the influence of students and studies in other departments, and you would make every department represent a separate institution, and every professor a separate faculty. It is a curse to our educational development, that the country is being sown by the thousand with the sickly, tenth-rate institutions, a score of which combined would not make a decent university.

The sons of Minnesota have been kept from the agricultural course of the University not because of influences within but for lack of influences without. It is useless to object that the requirements for admission have been too high; for under those same or still higher requirements, the sons of the farmers have been pouring into other courses year after year. The agricultural course has not been taken, because the agricultural course has not been wanted. The profession of scientific farming has, heretofore, had no place in our industry. The farmers themselves declared on this floor that in their past experience on the soil of Minnesota, they had seen no need, no use, no money in an agricultural education. The demand for agricultural science in this state has, until the present time, been next to nothing. The state is new. Land has been cheap and plenty. Markets have been few and far away. What need had the farmer to

study "rotation of crops," when about the only crop he could market was wheat? Why should he study fertilizers and soil-chemistry, when he could buy two farms for what it would cost to fertilize one old one?

The United States commissioner of education says that agricultural education, especially in the Northern States, has not thus far been an unadulterated success. He says "the market demand" for scientific farmers has been almost nothing. Especially is this true in the West. The rocky hills and worn-out knolls of New England said to the farmer: "Get science, man, or starve." The man preferred science. He doctored, he diagnosed that soil, as if for his life. He brought and put into it guano from the South Sea Islands, bones from the far West, fish scrap from Labrador, salt from Syracuse. He levied toll on every barnyard, ash heap, slaughter house and swamp. But the broad, rich acres of Minnesota said: "Come, ye ignorant and ye of little skill. Come and but scratch me, and I will give you 20 bushels of No. 1 hard per acre." So they came and scratched, took their 20 bushels and remained in sublime ignorance of the use, or existence, of agricultural science. The deep, black loam of the Big Woods said to the Mainite and German: "Come chop me, and drop corn in my lap, and I will give you 100 bushels of white dent per acre." The Mainite and German came, chopped, put the corn in a crib, and had no more need and no more knowledge of the science of agricultural chemistry than the oxen that fed on the corn. With so little use, necessity, demand for agricultural knowledge in the state, is it wonderful that there has been so little demand for it at the University?

"Yet separate, independent agricultural colleges in other states are well attended." But are they attended because separated from other institutions; have they no branch of study but agriculture; and by whom are they attended? The best and oldest agricultural college in the Union, that of Massachusetts, has graduated an average of two and one-half farmers a year,—graduating more either of professional men or business men, than of all those in both agriculture, horticulture and veterinary science. The agricultural college of Maine has graduated an average of one and one-half farmers a year,—in 13 years, graduating 18 farmers out of 221 graduates. The last report of the Iowa State Agricultural College says that for the past two years only one-fifth of its students and one-seventh of



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its graduates are farmers. In the Agricultural College of Texas, for the past four years, less than one-seventh of the students and one-ninth of the graduates are farmers. The Agricultural College of Dakota is *not* an agricultural college, but a combination of high school and public school. In all of these separate, independent agricultural colleges, from three-fourths to seven eighths of the studies are those found in the ordinary college of science and literature and in the public schools; and from two-thirds to nine-tenths of the students never intend to become farmers. If the University of Minnesota during the past 18 years had taught a few common school studies in place of Greek and Latin, and had graduated students at the end of the Sophomore year, it would have been the beau ideal agricultural college; it would have taken in those attending high schools and academies and would have been the most flourishing agricultural college in the land. In the same way the Agricultural College of Texas once had 300 students, every one of them classical and military students!

What now are the advantages claimed for making our Agricultural Department a separate institution? Namely, these,—admission of students from the district school, a special course in farm management, a home for the student on the farm, manual labor at fair wages,—and *all these our agricultural department at this moment offers*. Why then should we undo the labor of years, unsettle agricultural education for another long period, and tax the people to support two second-hand duplicate institutions? Why should we set apart the agricultural classes in a college by themselves, and thus widen the social gulf between city and country, between labor and culture—widen the breach between farmer and trader, farmer and miller, farmer and railroad, farmer and politics, fame and intellect? Why should we not honor the science of agriculture with its rightful position beside the other sciences—honor the profession of agriculture with its rightful position beside the other professions? Why should we not educate the future farmer, trader, miller, railroad manager and statesman in the same institution, bind them together here socially and intellectually, that they may go out from these walls fellow-students and classmates forever? The common school has done much, but the university can do more, to

unite the discordant elements of race, sect, locality, occupation and condition, and thus to wipe out that savage spirit of social caste which today so disturbs the peace and safety of the nation. The Agricultural College demands, not separation from the University, but the hearty co-operation of the farmers.

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MINNESOTA

ALUMNI

WEEKLY



Alumnae Who Are Doing Things
President Suzzalo at the University
The "Old Grad" Comes Back

Vol. XIX No. 22

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THE GENERAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

OF GENERAL INTEREST

Arrangements have been made to give the upperclassmen of the college of engineering opportunity to visit some of the larger industrial plants of Milwaukee, Chicago, Gary, Indiana, and other places, the week of March 25th. Among the big concerns that will be studied, are the factories of the Allis-Chalmers and Cutler-Hammer companies in Milwaukee, the Western Electric company and the Edison Commonwealth company in Chicago, and the steel mills of Gary.

Dr. E. M. Freeman, dean of the college of agriculture, will lead the barberry eradication campaign in Minnesota for 1920. The work of

the field men will be directed by Mark A. McCarty, Ag. '18, with headquarters at University Farm. Barberry must go if wheat is to be saved from stem rust. A concentrated campaign is to be carried on by 13 grain-producing states in cooperation with the office of cereal investigations, U. S. department of agriculture.

Professor F. L. Washburn, of the division of entomology and economic zoology, has written a very detailed and interesting account of Belgian Hares as Meat Producers, a pamphlet of some sixteen pages which forms special Bulletin No. 37 of the Agricultural Extension division.

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MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

The movement for daily 10 or 15 minute chapel services is gaining momentum on the campus. It seems to have the favorable sentiment of the majority of the student-body and the hearty approval of the faculty. The question is sifting down to a discussion of the ways and means—the right time and a proportionate disposition of classes so that the present schedule will not suffer any appreciable disarrangement.

The agricultural school of the University will graduate more than one hundred boys and girls on Wednesday, March 24. Six of the members of the class will give practical demonstrations of things they have learned during their three years' work. On the commencement platform the practical business of mixing livestock rations will be shown, methods of battling the barberry, the use of the motor truck by the farmer; facts about the high cost of living, life-saving methods, and some facts relating to the use of coffee.

The College of Dentistry of the University, in co-operation with the General Extension division, offers two short courses in prosthetic dentistry, the first from June 14 to July 20, 1920, the second for two weeks—from July 12 to 24. Membership in the latter is confined to those who have completed the work of the first course or its equivalent. Dr. M. M. House of Indianapolis will conduct both courses. Dr. House has a nation-wide reputation as a specialist and expert in this particular line. Further information may be had by addressing the General Extension division, University of Minnesota.

The last of the concert series presented by the department of music of the University and the Faculty Women's club, combined, will take place Saturday evening, March 13. Ossip Gabrilowitsch is among the leading pianists of the country and director of the Detroit Symphony orchestra. An interesting by-note is the fact that Mr. Gabrilowitsch's wife is the daughter of Mark Twain and a singer of unusual talent.

The University Symphony orchestra, under the direction of Professor Carlyle Scott, head of the music department, will give four concerts during the spring quarter. The first

will be given shortly after the Easter holidays. The program will consist of Shubert's Unfinished Symphony and a double solo concerto by Bach. The other three programs will probably present Beethoven's First Symphony, Mozart's Second Symphony in G minor, and Haydn's Farewell Symphony. Admission to these concerts is free to all students.

At the Lenten Noon-day service on Wednesday, the Rt. Rev. F. A. McElwain spoke on responsibility and sympathy as the primary needs of the world today. "Your life is not a whole life," he said, "if it is not willing to share a certain amount of responsibility." He went on to define the kinds of responsibility the individual must bear if he is not to be a shirker—the responsibility of evil, the responsibility toward truth in its relation to God and our relationship to Him; and the responsibility of law. The individual attitude toward the last constitutes obedience or disobedience. It is the proving of the other two—or of the attitude toward the other two.

HEADS! AMERICANIZATION WORKERS

Dr. A. E. Jenks, Professor of Anthropology, and Director of the four-year Americanization Training Course at the University, has been made President of the newly organized National Council of Americanization Workers. At the call of United States Commissioner of Education P. P. Claxton, some three hundred active Americanization workers met in Cleveland, February 24 and 25, in connection with the Superintendence Department of the National Educational Association.

The Council will hold its first national meeting in Minneapolis near the close of May, 1920, under the leadership of the following committee: Dr. W. C. Smith, State Director of Americanization, New York, chairman; Professor Ruby Baughman, Los Angeles Normal School, and Supervisor of Immigrant Education; Maro S. Brooks, Deputy State Commissioner of Americanization, New Hampshire; Dr. A. E. Jenks, Director of the Americanization Training Course, University of Minnesota; Dr. John J. Mahoney, State Director of Americanization, Massachusetts; Assistant Superintendent R. C. Vermillion, Director of Americanization, Public Schools, Akron, Ohio; and Ernest P. Wiles, Director

of the Cleveland, Ohio, Americanization Council, and under whose efficient management the organization meeting of the National Council was just held in Cleveland.

SUZZALO ANALYZES EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS

Dr. Henry Suzzalo, educator, and president of the University of Washington, who gave a series of lectures under the auspices of the College of Education, last week, transmitted some bits of excellent teaching philosophy to the many faculty members and students who crowded the Little Theater to hear him. At the first of the series he spoke on the "Standards of professional life," and much along the line of logic the WEEKLY has been expounding (through various mediums) the last few weeks. "The teaching profession is pre-eminently a social service and we must not focus too much attention on how to get a living," said Dr. Suzzalo. He divided the profession into four standards: social service, ethical co-operation, expert service, and a dealing with fundamental human interests.—At the second lecture of the five, Dr. Suzzalo advocated the philosophic rather than the scientific view of teaching. "Society has been very slow to give the status of expert service to the teacher," he said. ". . . its attitude is constantly shifting." He argued the necessity for such a status as the teacher's right and privilege. He pled against the sins of over-specialization in service but pled for broadening liberal and cultural service. Later on in his talk he said, "The man of action is the only man who counts. Behind every man of action there is a man of emotions—not raw and crude, but cultured and refined. This is the soul of man. You are what you are largely because of what you believe." The teacher, he continued must have a character that is representative of the best things in the world. He must be a scholar, a master of intellectual interpretation. As personality transmits character, so it is truly representative of the best in civilization. "The standards of expert service are scholarship, character and personality, self-possession and clarity of presentation." In the third of the series, Dr. Suzzalo discussed the impracticability of an over-balance of women teachers. Women stand for an unworkable kind of idealism. For instance, a woman teacher will tell a boy not to fight. He sees that the idea won't work, and at a certain stage he begins to look upon his women teachers with con-

tempt. He recognizes that there is a kind of idealism which is impractical. "The modern school," said Dr. Suzzalo, "has three functions: . . . its dominant ideal is that every pupil shall have an equal opportunity." "Today we teach men to think and to study," said Dr. Suzzalo. "Humanity is nine-tenths emotional and one-tenth intellectual. But that one-tenth intellect is powerful. Education has got to get into the emotional side and we are trying, now, deliberately to go into the emotional aspects; we are beginning to have an interest in action." Later in his talk he said, "Education is a process of living primarily devoted to the enhancement of growth and is dependent for its success upon a number of factors." He classified these factors into terminal factors and intermittent factors. "I mean by the terminal factors that upon the one hand you have certain human stuff which is the beginning of the process of education, and on the other hand you have a certain kind of human being that the state requires in order to exist as a civilization, because we cease to be individuals when the process of education is done and we become in a sense parts of a great civic structure. Literally, if the strong men are the pillars of society, the weaker men are the lesser timbers.

"So you may say that one of the terminal factors is human nature; and an understanding of the peculiar strength and weakness of the psychology of youth and mankind is absolutely essential.

"Now on the other hand, you can't help childhood or youth into its ultimate place in the world unless you understand the other terminal factor end of the process. The great trouble with us is that we do not at all understand—cleverly at any rate—the world for which we are training men to live in. The social structure is a very complicated thing. The modern moral training in schools that is required by new social conditions is a moral training that has got to be more intellectual. Human contact—experience with men and women—won't do it. Sympathy has got to be intellectualized and made into a controlling moral principle. You have got to make men operate not in terms of sympathy and affection, but in terms of principle. There is a difference between a moral principle and an instinctive emotion. What most people want is a square deal. Affection can only go so far and then it must drop out. But a principle goes on forever."

The "Old Grad" Comes Back

Dear Patriarch—"patriarch" because you are my compatriot in point of alumnauity (a perfectly good coinage!)—and I feel the need of a companion in exile. On the days when the P. G. fails to be sufficient unto herself, when she is no longer a host in herself, on those days she must confess her folly and repent in loneliness. For the p. g. walks in solitary splendor. The students politely endure, the faculty politely ignores, and apparently every other p. g. on the campus is buried under a stack of books in the libe, everlastingly busy over the incomprehensible occupation of taking herself seriously.

The other day, in one of these foolish moods of insufficiency, I looked about me for diversion. The choice was not dazzling at the moment. Instinctively my idling steps took me away from the main campus. There are occasions when the "academic atmosphere" stifles instead of stimulates. I brought up on Washington avenue on a street-car corner. "The lure of the city must be luring," I thought with a grin, recalling certain recent denouncements on the city's near location to the campus. My aimless glance was caught by a legend over the door of the building opposite: "Biology building and museum."

"That's the place for me! Along with the other fossils and dry-as-dusts."

But at the threshold my feet hesitated. Not a case of the reluctant maiden! Museum! Between the glittering letters I read the symbols, "Ye who enter here, cast hope aside!"

Within the hall I sniffed reminiscently. Shakespeare should have asked "What's in a sniff? A sniff by any other snuff would smell as odious." I might reply: "There's a lifetime in a sniff." And there is. You know what I mean. The trail of memories in the wake of an odor. Why, on that one sniff, I was transported as on an ogre's carpet, back to the high stool in the zoology room over in Pillsbury hall, holding a slimy, slithering frog with squeamish, shuddering fingers, while with a wobbly knife in the other hand I struggled valiantly to slit the creature up its still-pulsing bay-window without infringing on its cardiac rights. The nightmare of that class. Never shall I forget it! How I used to wish I could slide under the long shelf when Professor Sigerfoos, dapper and omnipresent, would come strolling in my direction, a satiric gleam in his eye. Hal Downey was his as-

sistant then. If it hadn't been for him I'd have thrown the pesky frog back into its native heath or habitat, or whatever is the scientific equivalent, and abdicated my high-stool for life—but when he would come mercifully to my rescue (or the frogs, I never could be sure which) and would thoughtfully dissect the creature's frontispiece for me. I was quite sure that zoology was one of the most fascinating subjects in the University curriculum. Hal Downey had nice brown eyes and no wife, in those days, and zoology was quite a popular course with the co-eds. He still has the brown eyes; I don't know whether or not he has the wife. But I do know that I passed him on the campus the other day and he didn't know me from Adam—or Eve, either. However, those blows occur hourly. Mr. Downey is now professor of histology and Professor Sigerfoos is still professor of zoology and as dapper as ever. I glimpsed him bending over some squirming object as I stole by his office. Think of devoting a life-time to—frogs, figuratively speaking.

Do you remember the "museum" of our time? A row of bottles ranged on some shelves around the wall in Professor Nachtrieb's office, and a few dilapidated, dissolving animiles, skins and feathers half gone, lying about appealingly in their inadequate glass "paradise." When I struck the present museum, on the third floor, I found a museum as is a museum. It needs no apologetic quotes about it. I was nearly carried off my feet with the surprise of it.

It is small, of course, as museums go. I presume the sponsors of it would say it is in its beginnings. But, to my untutored eye, at least, it is perfect so far as it goes. First you come upon a group of deer in a huge artificially lighted glass case, true to the very last quiver of life in their pose of frightened, arrested attention. The setting of sky and woodland is lovely and typical. It is better than a painting because it is like life resurrected rather than copied.

Subsequently, there is a series of small glass cases containing the male and female species of the winter birds of Minnesota; the Bohemian wax-wing, cedar bird, woodpecker, grosbeak, herring gull, raven, sparrow hawk, spotted sandpipers, even the owl. Some of the birds, like the yellow warbler, for example, are set in their natural environment, and the effect of

reality is carried out to the last wisp of grass. The yellow warbler builds a double nest usually or sometimes a series of super-imposed nests, low in the bushes and shrubs. In the instance pictured, it is about seven feet from the ground in a small bur oak. A cow-bird has laid her eggs in the upper nest. The yellow warbler sacrifices the one or two eggs already laid in the upper nest to the tender mercies of the cow-bird and devotes herself exclusively to the five in the lower nest.

There are some exquisite models of wild pigeons, a species now almost extinct in Minnesota, partly because of wholesale slaughter and partly because of slow multiplying. They lay only one egg, it seems. A little nature history, in passing, you see! But that's the charm of the place—the natural stories it tells, the pictures it paints, the glimpses of wood-life it reveals. I wish I could take a class of school-children through there and see their delight.

The man who represents these bits of wood-life in miniature must be more than a natural historian, more than a taxidermist, more than a painter, and more than a modeler. He must be a combination of all of these. The case containing the caribou group and another containing the red squirrels amid the details of their environment, the gifts of Mr. James F. Bell, are among the most incredibly perfect reproductions I have ever seen of the kind. Of course, I admit my technical ignorance. But my eyes are quite capable of estimating an aesthetic triumph! Mr. Jeness Richardson is the artist, although in the University directory he goes under the extremely dry title of taxidermist.

Do I seem to rave? Well, I confess that coming upon the place was like coming upon a third heaven—instead of a seventh—after climbing two flights of an oderiferous purgatory.

AN "OLD GRAD" HARKS BACK

Dear Weekly:

Who is the "Old Grad" anyway?

She (I've taken it for granted that it was a woman) seems to think that she is delving into ancient history when she talks about things that happened ten or twelve years ago, and that her observations concerning changes represent the ultimate range of changes from the early dawn of University history to the present.

I'll have to own up that she puts it over

cleverly and that what she has to say is really interesting, but I'll bet that the real "Old Grads" graduated before she was born.

I asked my daughter, the other day, if she had read a certain article in a recent number of the Weekly. Her reply was, No; the only thing I read in that issue was the "Old Grad" column.

Now let me remind your readers that no one who can't remember the Old Main and the rendezvous in the cupola of that building, and who cannot claim a personal acquaintance with "Mike" the University policeman and "Sid" the rat man, has any right to be called an "old grad." The real old timers can remember when the boys put Dr. Folwell's horse in the chapel, and when Gallow, the janitor, used to climb the stairs to the old chapel with a pail of hot water, in an attempt to "tease" the steam to the third floor so as to make chapel habitable during the winter months.

By the way, that mention of chapel reminds me of the old chapel exercises. The older alumni remember that chapel with a feeling akin to that which attaches to their memories of home. The freshies and sophs seated in the middle section, while the juniors and seniors were seated upon the rising tier of seats on either side of the room.

Those were the good old days when Dr. Folwell was in charge.

Do you remember how he used to dismiss chapel by rising and making a little bow, and then later how "Prexy" Northrop used to dismiss it with a wave of the hand. And again this reminds me of a story.

One day "Dutchy" Moore was the senior professor present in chapel, and it fell to his lot to dismiss the students at the close of the exercises. You remember "Dutchy" was rather retiring and he attempted to dismiss the students by a combination wave of the hand, a la "Prexy" Northrop, and a bow such as "Uncle Billy" employed. He made such a comical picture that the students roared in glee. The very next day a similar state of affairs made it necessary for him to again dismiss the student body. Immediately, when he arose, the students again burst into laughter and "Dutchy," his teutonic temper aroused, waved a book, which he chanced to be holding in his hand, savagely toward the door and said: "Git; you're dismissed."

By the way they tell another chapel story about "Dutchy" Moore. I can't personally vouch for it, for it was even further back than my day, but I will give it for what it is worth

and I am sure it is good enough to be true anyway.

One day "Dutchy" Moore was the only professor upon the chapel stage. He never had led chapel and he was not religiously inclined. So, after waiting for a few minutes for some other professor to appear, and no one did, he said:

"I never pray," and so dismissed chapel.

Those were the good old days, the days of real sport.

While I am on the subject of chapel stories, I want to tell you another that is true, and one that everyone who knows Professor Hutchinson, will enjoy.

I have mentioned before, the frigid atmosphere of chapel in the early days. One particularly cold morning, Dr. Brooks and Professor Hutchinson were ascending the stairs and Dr. Brooks was overheard to say:

"Pray short John; pray short; it's awfully cold today."

In those days chapel attendance was compulsory. Some upper-classman, usually, was appointed monitor; every student was assigned a seat and if not in that seat was recorded absent, and was obliged to go to the "excuse" committee and explain. The monitor received free tuition (\$5) a year for his services.

Chapel was then the center of University life. Seniors and juniors were obliged to deliver an oration each term in chapel, and let me tell you, that was a day when oratory flourished and election as contending oratorical candidate was eagerly sought after. Usually there was one oration each week and these orations furnished the chief topic of conversation for several days following their delivery.

Several years ago, I had a letter from a real "Old Grad," a man who got out of college before I did, and he said, in substance:

"If I could live over just one hour of my college course, I would choose a frosty morning in chapel, in my freshman year, when the seniors were the gods of the greenies, with "Billy" at the Bible and Addison Gage in the box."

That indicates how vital a part of the life of the students of those early days was the daily chapel exercise.

Maybe the students of today have access to things that are more important, certainly they have facilities for work that were beyond the wildest dreams of the most visionary of those days, but, I wish to register it here as my firm conviction, that no one of the men and women of those days would trade the things

we had then, which have since gone into the discard, for the things the students have today which we did not enjoy. Life has its compensations and the hardships of the long ago helped to make real men and women of the students.

Many of the men and women of that day have passed the great divide, after having served their day and generation well; many are still serving the state which gave them their opportunity for preparation for service.

Maybe, if the editor doesn't throw this in the waste basket, I will write again and tell you of some of these men, and other stories of the days when college life was not tame and the students were not blasé, and we had never heard of the "shimmy" and the "jazz," when the presidents of the literary societies carried a little black book and the boys checked off the names of the girls they would ask to accompany them to the next meeting of the society.

I am afraid that I am getting into my dotage, or will be accused of such a state of mind, but I cannot refrain from telling you one more story which that last remark suggests.

Once there was a faculty meeting held to discuss the question of the time for holding student literary society meetings. The learned members of the faculty discussed, with great gravity, the question as to whether it would not be better to hold such meetings during daylight hours so that the young women who had no escorts could attend.

After the question had been thoroughly threshed out, Miss Sanford, then as now, known for her great good sense, arose and remarked somewhat after the following fashion:

"Some of us have had to get along for many years without the company of young men; I will own up that it is rather hard at times, but we have lived through it, and I think that the young ladies of the University of today are perfectly capable of taking care of themselves."

There was nothing more said.

I have just read this stuff over and I find that I haven't "come" back at all—I have "gone" back.

The 27th annual report of the Agricultural Experiment station of the University of Minnesota, covering the period between July 1, 1918, and June 30, 1919, is just from the printers.

Alumnae Who Are "Doing Things"

Alice Anderson in China

Miss Frances Greenough, secretary of the University Y. W. C. A., has been good enough to contribute for publication in the WEEKLY, some of the very interesting letters from Alice Anderson, 1912, who is in China as student secretary representative of the University of Minnesota Y. W. C. A.

Last November the University Y. W. C. A. conducted a very successful campaign, "The Women of Minnesota for the Women of



China," to raise the necessary \$1700 for Miss Anderson's support in China for one year as Minnesota's representative. She goes under the general auspices of the national Y. W. C. A. and will probably stay in China five years. Miss Anderson sailed from Vancouver on the Empress of Russia Thanksgiving Day and arrived in Nanking, China, just in time to spend Christmas Day there.

Owing to limited space, we must make a sort of digest of Miss Anderson's letter, selecting here and there, and leaving out much that we would like to include. They are all so entertaining that it is too bad to be forced to any eliminations.

From Peking, China, December 29th:

" . . . It's such fun to be writing from China and to feel no farther from you than

I did in the United States. I used to smile and wonder because folks always said that sort of thing from over here, but it's *true*. You see, the journey is such a delightful one and proceeds from just one perfectly natural step to the next and at no time does one go through any weird revolutionizing experience. I've landed feeling the same person I was before I started, except for the addition of countless thrills. A letter made up of just a series of exclamation points would give you my state of mind better than any words.

" . . . No pictures nor descriptions of Japan will ever give you an adequate idea of its beauty, with its irregular mountainous coast, the terraced gardens, tiny fishing villages with their quaint roofs, little toy square-sailed boats bravely putting out to open sea at sunrise, and picture book people. Everywhere you look there is something to make you catch your breath for the sheer beauty of it.

"Two weeks in the Orient have not made me complacent. That folks like these should be beasts of burden—folks who must have humour, kindness and the love of perfection set in their hearts to have made such a friendly, beautiful land. Of course, I'm not 'used to it'—but I hope I never shall get used to seeing human life so cheap and so pathetic as much of it is out here. Everywhere I have been so far, men, women and tiny children are bent under terrible burdens, doing by hand and by *life* what machinery and friendly cooperation could help them do. A youngster on our boat expressed it perfectly when she said, 'Why mother, this is a country of lean-over people, isn't it?' We have seen foreigners beat the rickshaw coolies and heard the same foreigners boast of the coaling of the ship at Nagasaki—'It can be done quicker and cheaper than by machinery.' Yes! Some six hundred women and girls came out on barges in the early morning, some of them with tiny babes tied on their backs. All day long they stood in the stifling coal dust and tossed bushel baskets full of coal up to be dropped into the hold . . . When we went to sleep there were still rows of women and girls tossing coal. And for that, a little more than twenty cents a day! CHEAP?

"Why don't they hate us with our boasted business? Instead of that, the friendliest people I have ever seen! It is not only colorful

beyond words, but the folkier experience imaginable to ride up one of their streets at market time. Without the language and in our queer foreign clothes we had expected to feel very strange, but it is astonishing how universal a language friendliness is. They spoke to us by it everywhere . . ."

Under date of Jan. 23, 1920—from Peking.

"A note to you on this little Corona, which by the way, I think was a gift to my friends even more than to myself for it spares them my terrible scrawl. I wish it were some sort of fairy dictograph, registering every sound I hear and every sight I see, for they all would interest you so . . . If I ever get bored and 'used to it,' I hope someone will apply smelling salts vigorously and wake me up."

". . . Yesterday at the end of classes we went for a walk. And instead of going along the River bank we went along the wall. Can't you guess the romance of it? This great triumph of ancient engineering that has stood guardian over the city for over six hundred years is one of the things that always makes me feel crude and *so recent!* . . . We came down off the wall at the elaborate gate of the Emperor . . . it is one of the most beautiful things I have seen in China, with its intricate carving and gorgeous colors under the gables. Before the revolution, it was the custom for this gate to be opened just once a year when the Emperor came out to go to worship at the Temple of Heaven. But now it stands open all the time for the very humblest of folks to pass through. We went through that gate yesterday for the first time, and it seemed very symbolic to us of so much that is happening to China that that gate should be open.

"I wrote you in my other letter about the way human life pays for the work that is done. I can't get used to it at all and I hope I shan't. I made some inquiries just about the rickshaw coolies the other day. Oh, if you could just see them come dashing up, crowds of them, every time we go out of the gate, so eager and expectant and always so patiently good-natured when we refuse! The average time that one of these men can work is *five years!* Think of it! After that he is a broken down wreck. Why is it allowed, you wonder? So did I. There actually isn't work enough for folks to do and for many of them it is really a choice between doing this and starving to death. To ride with them is to help in the process that is gradually making

wrecks of them. But until there is more work it is kindlier than the opposite course.

"In the south the men wear, for their working clothes, the blue coolie cloth that is worn everywhere and that gives so much color to every group of workmen. And these southern men have skirts that are very full, gathered by the most elaborate smocking. I have had the wildest desire to make some of them stand still long enough so that I could study the particular stitch. For some of them are the most beautiful bits of smocking I have ever seen. Who said that I was not coming to a style center?"

". . . it is late and studying still to do. You see, I am going to school again, trying to learn this language. We are discovering the most astonishing feats that our anatomy is capable of. Just try alternately swallowing your tongue, producing a gentle rumble in your throat and all the while staying in the mood for singing, and you will know what it feels like to try to speak Chinese. It's really quite fascinating! Today we were initiated into the subtle difference between inviting a guest to sit on a chair and to please be seated on yonder soap. It's all a matter of saying exactly the same words only in a slightly different key. There is adventure even in speaking in this land!"

The Easter holidays begin this year on Saturday, March 27th, and end Tuesday, April 6. Registration day is Monday, April 5.

THE DOLLAR MUST DO ITS DUTY

According to a recent paragraph in the Minnesota Daily, "the Faculty Women's club has given \$150 to the Women's Self-Government Association for the purpose of fitting out women's rest rooms in the pharmacy, the psychology, the college of engineering, and the anatomy buildings, and in Millard Hall." Now, one hundred and fifty dollars is one hundred and fifty dollars and not to be sneered at, yet we cannot help hoping that the W. S. G. A. has learned to economize on the closest of budget systems and that the "little iron men" may have some saving grace of rubber in their make-up. As a certain campus "wag" murmured: "At the present h. c. l. that ought to supply each room with a cake of soap, a family tooth-brush, and a community comb, to say nothing of one collective 'rest-ful' chair, which could be used on a co-operative basis—wheeled about from room to room, y' know."

WARNS THE FARMERS

As there is likely to be a great deal of smut among wheat, oats and barley this year, E. C. Stakman of the Minnesota Experiment station urges that farmers exercise special precaution in the treatment of their seed. The best treatment consists of sprinkling the grain with a solution of one pint of formaldehyde in 40 gallons of water. After sprinkling, the grain is shoveled into a pile and covered for four or five hours or over night. Immediate sowing should follow. Such simple measures may prevent immense loss. A loss of \$10,000,000 in a single season in Minnesota alone, has been known—a loss that might have been avoided by a little forethought and foreknowledge. An annual loss of \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 is not uncommon and can be traced either to ignorance of preventive measures or mere carelessness among the farmers.

SUMMER VOCATIONAL INSTRUCTION

The department of trade and industrial education of the college of education announces summer courses in vocational education from June 21 through July 31. The session will cover courses for the training of teachers in trade and industrial education under the Smith-Hughes law, for teachers of vocational home-making, for teachers of manual arts and of manual training. A plan of co-operation has been formulated between the department of trade and industrial education and Dunwoody Institute. The courses will carry full credit to matriculated students who are working toward college degrees. Dr. Charles A. Prosser, director of Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, and formerly director of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C., will conduct two full credit courses during the summer session. Further information may be had of Professor Arthur F. Payne, College of Education, University of Minnesota.

BERKEY—LEADER IN THE FIELD OF APPLIED GEOLOGY

Dr. Charles P. Berkey, '93, Ph. D. from Columbia in '97, professor of geology at Columbia University, says that the demand for men well-trained in geology has been at times in the last two years so imperative that the department of geology at Columbia has been told that any man it recommended would be accepted at any salary named. At Columbia

the theory is held that students should have college training before taking up the engineering school work, and Columbia's requirements demand that all students admitted to the engineering school must have had the equivalent of three years of college work with thorough preparation in mathematics, physics and chemistry.

The increasingly active part that engineers are coming to take in civic affairs indicates that the engineer of the future is likely to be more liberally educated than the engineer of the past. Among the notable examples of engineering leadership in public affairs is the National Public Works Department association, a national organization which seeks to stop government wastes by putting its public works functions on a business basis. Adolph Lewisohn and J. Parke Channing of New York, both prominent figures in the copper industry, are two of the leaders of this movement. A state organization has been founded in Minnesota, with W. H. Hoyt, Eng'r '90-'95, Duluth as chairman.

Dr. Berkey says: "The new type of geologist, by which is meant the geologist with an instinct for practical problems . . . , has made a place both for himself and for his science, where the more theoretical geologist of former days failed to claim very serious attention.

"Geology has become to a marked degree, in very recent years, an applied science. It is well understood that great numbers of so-called accidents in engineering and mining work, of calamitous or costly failures, of excessive expense and delay, of inappropriate design and plan of operation, . . . have been due to ignorance of or neglect of the geological factors involved, quite as often as to mistakes on the strictly engineering questions.

"The practical educational problem in this connection at Columbia has been solved by the adoption of a course in mining geology in engineering schools as a definite branch of Applied Science training. This is a three-year course and is intended to train men for advisory and professional work in connection with all sorts of engineering and other operations involving a knowledge of ground structure and conditions, as well as for special studies of mining prospects and mine development or other more formal geological investigations"

Alfred Haas of the law class of 1901 died, after an illness of five days, of pneumonia on February 11, 1920. Mr. Haas was a prominent lawyer of Holstein, Iowa, where he had practiced since his graduation from the University.

CHIEF OF THE PARIS D. C. I.

Andrew P. Keefe, graduate of the University law school in 1915, entered the first officers' training camp at Fort Snelling in the spring of 1917. From that time on his roles in the army were of the stellar variety. When he arrived in France with a group of officers from the first training camps, he was assigned to the army training school and very shortly afterward was appointed chief librarian for all American army schools in France. After the armistice he was transferred to the Provost Marshal General's department and appointed chief of operations officer of the Department of Criminal Investigation, Paris district. In January, 1919, Mr. Keefe was promoted to a captaincy and made chief of the entire department. The D. C. I., as it was popularly (or unpopularly) known, co-operated with the military police but had independent authority of a secret service nature. It dealt exclusively with so-called criminal cases arising in the A. E. F. It was Captain Keefe's part to direct the work of bringing to justice men wanted for all manner of offenses, whether against general army regulations or against the French laws. The members of the D. C. I. worked, as secret service men do, largely in civilian dress, thus doubling their opportunities for adventure and their risks of danger. Under Captain Keefe's regime some of the most notorious law-breakers in the A. E. F. were brought to trial and headed toward Fort Leavenworth. Among these was one William T. Hunsucker, second lieutenant in the U. S. army, whose story is told by Captain Keefe in the Minneapolis Sunday Tribune of February 15. For variety of incident and audacious dare-deviltry it is equal to the adventures of the redoubtable Aaron Burr. At the time the story was published Hunsucker was on his way to Fort Leavenworth under the effective wing of Sergeant Gelsmine, notable New Jersey detective,—but not until after divers eludings of the long arm of the D. C. I. Three times Hunsucker escaped from confinement, and while he was being hunted all over France by the American police, was placidly enjoying the cafes of the Montmartre or the society of the elite in Pau and Bayonne, under sundry false names and assumed ranks. From "shave-tail" he promoted himself in the course of a few days to the successive ranks of captain, major and lieutenant colonel. Finally under the name of Lieutenant James McAndrews, he managed the supply train for an officers' mess,

and boasts that he bunked next to the prison officer at Petit Roquette, where he was at one time confined. Temptation, old as Eve, led Hunsucker back to his "Kitty" of Montmartre and there he met his Waterloo in the shape of the patient and guileful Sergeant Gelsmine.

Captain Keefe is still in Paris, temporarily engaged in business.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE
AFFAIRS

In a discussion of the problem of the relation of faculty and students as presented by Messrs. Forster, Bronson and Lefkowitz at the previous meeting, it was pointed out that while all members of the committee agreed that the result sought by these students was desired by all, nevertheless special efforts for the establishment of more cordial relations had so far met with little success. It was felt that it might be desirable to get the faculty's point of view before a group of representative students and it was voted that the dean of student affairs invite such a group to students to take lunch with the Administrative committee March 10, in the Minnesota Union building.

THE SEVEN WONDERS
OF THE WORLD

(According to a Young American)

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His sweetheart
His dad
His job
The gym
The public library
HIS SAVINGS ACCOUNT

—From American Magazine

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PERSONALS

A. H. Alden, a former student, has an excellent article, "For a Better America," in the Bar Harbor Times of January 14th. It is a plea for the "Science of Government." Mr. Alden says, "All other sciences have progressed by the study and rectification of previous errors, but alone amongst all the sciences has the Science of Government stood almost still, because of the neglect to rectify the errors of the past." Chief of these errors, Mr. Alden names the "spoils system." "So long as government and office holding is regarded as a rich prize to be won as spoils, a 'government of the people, by the people and for the people' cannot exist. Until that fundamental error is recognized and remedied . . . true democracy and good government cannot be achieved."

'90 Law—John A. Larimore has been recently appointed secretary of the Minneapolis Bar Association; Thomas F. Wallace, law '95, was made treasurer.

1900—Although their card reads, "Johnson & Johnson, attorneys-at-law," they are not Messrs. Johnson & Johnson, but Mr. and Mrs. Julius H. Johnson, both University graduates of the class of 1900. Mrs. Johnson will be remembered as Lydia Carlson. Mr. Johnson was recently nominated for the office of state's attorney, Stanley county, South Dakota, and Mrs. Johnson has been nominated for county judge, South Dakota. Fort Pierre, where the Johnsons live and officiate, is just across the river from Pierre, South Dakota's state capital. Their daughter, Charlotte, is a sophomore in the University.

'01—Gertrude Baker, instructor of swimming in the University, Betty Grimes, '20, Eleanor Trump, '22, and Gertrude Lyon, Ed. '20, are four University women who recently received the emblems awarded by the life saving branch of the American Red Cross to those who meet the requirements necessary for admission to the World's Life Saving Corps. These young women met the numerous tests required by the organization of its applicants.

'02-'04—Frank E. Reed was elected exalted ruler of the Minneapolis Elks' lodge No. 44 at the 34th annual election of the lodge.

'03—Harry E. Barlow, formerly a member of the Board of Directors of the General Alumni Association, has been appointed chief engineer of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company.

To Mr. and Mrs. John W. Dye, a son, Phillip Godfrey. Mr. Dye was a member of the class of 1904, and is with the American Consulate, at Port Elizabeth, South Africa. This is their fourth son.

'06 L.—On Friday, January 29th, a statewide federation, the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, was formed at a meeting of delegates in the house chamber of the new state capitol. V. E. Anderson, was appointed treasurer and acting secretary, and D. A. Grussendorf of Grand Rapids, was named among the directors. "The purposes of this federation are to promote the agri-

cultural industry along sane and conservative lines and foster a better and more enjoyable country life."

Law '04—Gilmore Dobie, who for the past three years has been coach of the naval academy football team, Annapolis, has been released from his contract (which still had a year to run) by the executive committee of the Naval Athletic Association and has signed to take charge of the team at Cornell for the next three years. He will succeed Speedy Rush.

'07—A. J. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson (Winifred McLeland) both of '07, are living at 1247 Grove St., Berkeley, Calif.

'08 E. E.—Glenn H. Hopkin recently resigned his position with the Washington Water Power Company in Spokane to accept the business management of the Stout Engineering Laboratories in Detroit, Michigan.

'09 Chem.—Eva L. Dresser is still employed as assistant U. S. chemist of the U. S. Appraisers' Building (room 49) San Francisco, Calif.

'11—Mrs. Kenneth H. Donaldson, of Clifton, Arizona, writes that the college women of Greenlee county, Arizona, have organized a club consisting of some forty members, representing at least fifteen accredited colleges and universities. Their chief aim is to found and support a scholarship for one girl each year, a graduate of one of the high schools of the three camps, Morenci, Metcalf and Clifton. Their second aim is to foster college spirit and interest.

E. E. '11.—Joseph H. Sovlek has resigned his position with the Cottrell Precipitation Process company and is in business at Montgomery, Minn.

'12 E. E.—Charles N. Young was among those admitted as associate, at the November meeting of the Casualty Actuarial and Statistical Society of America. In the January number of "Industrial Management," Mr. Young has an analysis of the wage problem, based on the law of probability, titled "Creative Ability and Its Compensation."

'13, Gr. '16.—Franklin F. Holbrook has in Volume 3 of the Minnesota History Bulletin (August, 1919) an article on "War History Work in Minnesota." This is the publication of a paper read at the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, St. Louis, May 9, 1919, somewhat revised and brought up to date. Mr. Holbrook was secretary of the Minnesota War Records Commission, reorganized for war service, and authorized to continue the work of collecting war records along the lines followed by the original commission of which Mr. Holbrook had been director.

'14—Edna O. Anderson is attending Simmons College, Boston, Mass.

'15—Victor Butler returns to his home in Minneapolis after four years in the Belgian Congo as representative of a Belgian mining company. According to reports he had some hair-raising experiences in the African jungles.

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ASK FOR BOOKLET N1

NATIONAL FARMING CORPORATION

96 CHAMBERS ST., NEW YORK

'15—Robert R. Thompson has left the Texas company and has gone with Harrison & Eaton, consulting geologists, of Fort Worth, Texas. He is at present stationed at Caddo, Texas, where his wife, formerly Jean Brawley, '16, is in the field with him. Their address is Box 17, Caddo, Texas. Mr. Thompson writes that there are a number of Minnesota men in his vicinity: Al. C. Bierman, Eugene Lilly, William E. Hubbard.

'15 Dent.—Victor E. Sandberg is convalescing from a severe case of influenza-pneumonia.

'15—Laura Manderfeld was married to John F. Gehan July 16, 1919. Her address is 1295 W. Minnehaha, St. Paul, Minn.

'16—K. Aline Smith is teaching science at Buffalo, Minn.

'17 Ag.—C. T. Frederickson, who has been on the U. S. S. Tucker (Navy Yards, Philadelphia) is "back on the farm,"—a dairy farm, selling pure bred Holsteins. He was released from active duty last December. His address is Eldridge, South Dakota.

'17—Louisa Fenstermacher is principal of the high school at Buffalo, Minn.

'17 Eng.—A. C. Gerlach is with the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy department, Washington, D. C.

'17 Law—Harry W. Davis has given up his law practice in St. Paul to become assistant superintendent of the Jewish Orphan Home, Cleveland, Ohio. A daughter, Gertrude Anne, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Davis (Ida Blebert, '16) January 14th, in St. Paul, Minnesota. The present address of Mr. and Mrs. Davis is 5000 Woodland Avenue, Cleveland.

'18 Med.—Dr. Clara Nutting is in charge of the Women's Hospital at Fenchow, China.

'18 E. E.—Jake M. Levin is now with the U. S. Gypsum Company at Fort Dodge, Iowa. After graduating from the University he attended the Government School of Testing at Pittsburgh and was later assistant engineer of tests with the Ordnance department of the U. S. Army, stationed at Hamilton, Ontario. His address is care of Y. M. C. A., Fort Dodge, Iowa.

'18 H. E.—Rose Cashman is teaching home economics at Harlem, Montana.

'18 H. E.—Lillie Ann Olson is teaching home economics in the high school at Slayton, Minn.

'18 Ag.—Raymond Arp is instructor in agriculture at St. Anthony, Idaho.

'19 E. E.—David Grimes visited the University last week with other engineers of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, to interest engineering students in the work of long distance telephoning.

Merrill had been in the University only a few months, she had made a definite place for herself among the faculty and students.

OF GENERAL INTEREST

Mr. E. B. Pierce, registrar, was the speaker of the evening at the meeting of the Menorah society, held Wednesday evening on the campus. His subject was "The unpaid debt."

Michael Jalma, who was with the 151st field artillery in France, both as soldier and band-leader, will head the "U" band, and will put the band in shape for its spring tour. Mr. Jalma is to direct the municipal band at Lake Harriet this summer.

Hoover Booster club is in full swing on the University campus. On Wednesday, March 3, the club was fully organized and officers chosen. Burton Forster, Business School '20, was made chairman, and Herbert Lefkowitz, '21, executive secretary. An advisory council of fifteen is now engaged in pushing an organization that is to extend throughout the entire campus.

An advanced course in the R. O. T. C. is offered to cadets who have completed their two required years of freshman and sophomore drill or its equivalent of military service. Each cadet enlisting is paid forty cents per day throughout the college year, and each is required to attend a six weeks' summer camp before he can receive his commission. While at camp he gets the regular army salary of one dollar a day.

Dr. Mabel Ulrich was recently appointed director of the new Health Service Department of the Northern Division of the American Red Cross. Dr. Ulrich is well known throughout the country for her lectures and pamphlets on Social Hygiene and venereal diseases. For the past two years she has been connected with the Minnesota State Board of Health, and is supervisor of social hygiene education, University of Minnesota.

The department of agricultural economics will introduce two new courses at the beginning of the spring quarter. Dean Dowrie of the school of business will give a course on "Farm Finance"—a course designed for students contemplating actual farming, for those who plan to take up the marketing of farm products, and for those who will do business with farmers and country bankers. A five-hour course in principles of accounting, similar to the eight-hour course on the main campus, will be offered.

DEATHS

A. Margaret Merrill, graduate student, died February 19 from influenza complications. While in college, Miss Merrill was the executive secretary of the Camp Fire Girls' association of Minneapolis, and before coming to Minnesota she had charge of recreation work in the high schools of Washington, D. C. During the war she served with the war camp community. Although Miss

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Students and faculty friends of Professor Gisle Bothne, head of the department of Scandinavian languages and literature, honored the 39th anniversary of his professorship at a social gathering held in the Minnesota Union on Monday evening, the 1st. A program of music, speeches and the presentation of a gift in token of his students' appreciation, occupied the evening, which was in the nature of a "surprise" to Professor Bothne and which was planned under the auspices of the Norwegian literary society.

The Blanket tax was the subject for the semi-final Forensic League debate held on the agricultural campus Wednesday evening,

March 3, when the Forum Literary society debating team met the Philomathean team. The former, upholding the negative on the subject, "Resolved, That the University of Minnesota should adopt a blanket tax including intercollegiate athletics, the Daily, the Gopher, Forensics, All-U council and any other activities which may be added from time to time at the discretion of the board of regents," won a two to one decision. The Forums were represented by Ambrose Fuller, Norman Mudge, and LeRoy Gretum, the Philomatheans by George Peterson, Clyde Tomlinson and Charles Hinkley. The final debate in the Forensic league series will be held on March 10th, when the Forums will meet the Shakopeans.

Minnesota meets Michigan tonight at Ann Arbor for the final game of the season.

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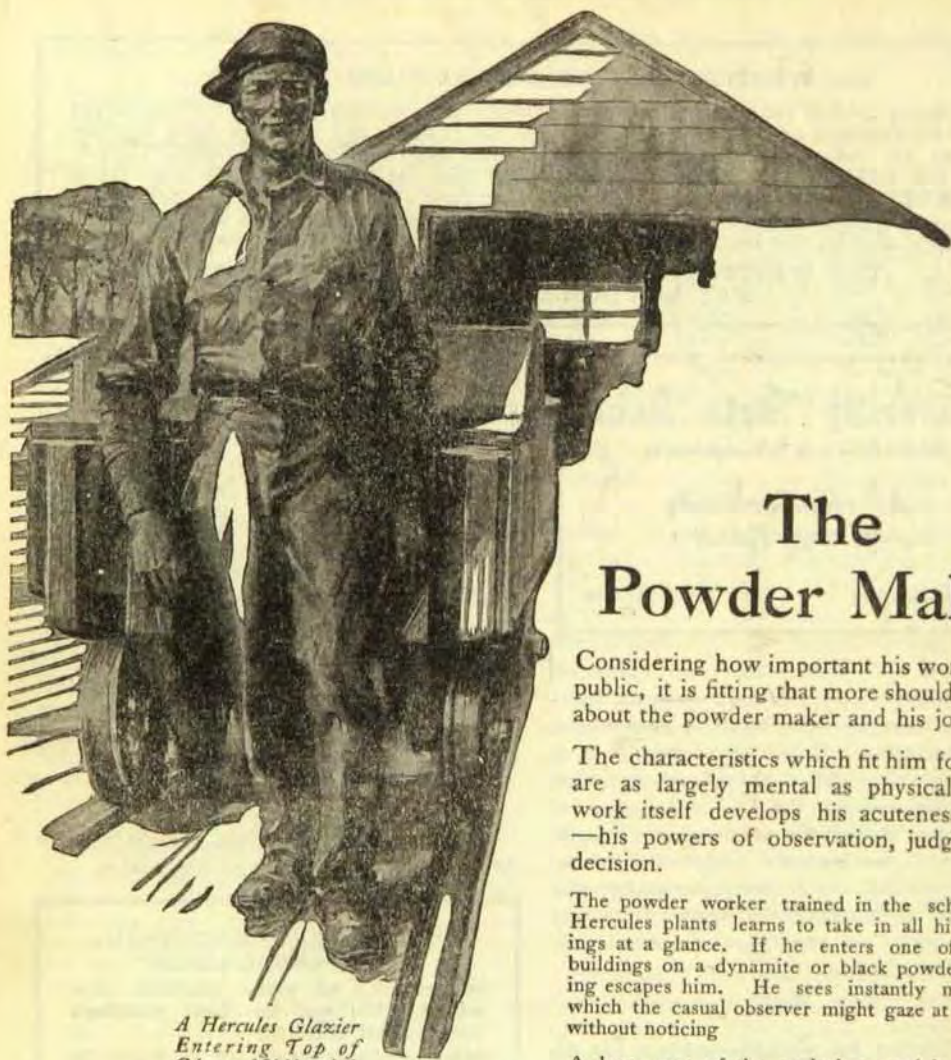
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The Alumni Weekly makes available for each alumnus the result of the united endeavor of all alumni to keep in touch with each other and with the University. Its primary purpose is to serve the University. To this end it presents facts, sometimes with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

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MINNESOTA

ALUMNI

WEEKLY



Minnesota's Great Opportunity
Minnesota's Relief Unit Report
Alumnae Who Are Doing Things
The "Old Grad" Comes Back

Vol. XIX No. 23

MARCH 15, 1920



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MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

MINNESOTA'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY

Last week we announced the election of Professor A. E. Jenks as president of the national association of Americanization workers, and the first meeting of that organization at the University next May. This announcement brings into prominence the unique position which Minnesota holds as leader in the country in the training of Americanization workers. A position better recognized in other institutions than here at home.

Minnesota owes its unique position to the foresight and keen perceptions of Dr. Jenks, director of Americanization work in the University. As professor of anthropology, Dr. Jenks was brought into close contact with the varied population which makes up present-day America. He early came to recognize the fact that America, as a melting pot, was being over-taxed, and that some of the material was being embodied in our body politic in crude, unmelted chunks.

His observation set him to studying the problem, and the result was that he started for the first time in America, work having as its object the arousing of interest in this problem and a definite aim to help solve the problem. So it has come about that Minnesota has been offering training in Americanization work years before the great mass of Americans recognized the problem or the need of such work.

The war opened the eyes of everybody and showed that we had been living in a fool's-paradise. The need of training for Americanization workers was at once recognized and Minnesota, being first in the field, naturally took the lead. Literature produced at Minnesota was, through the efforts of the national bureau of education, scattered throughout the nation and Minnesota's position was recognized and her leadership was followed.

Dr. Jenks was called to the recent meeting, at Cleveland, by Mr. Claxton, head of the national Bureau of Education; his leadership was recognized by his selection as president of the newly founded association.

Minnesota's opportunity to maintain this leadership is unquestioned. The man who foresaw the need and who pioneered in the field, is the man who can keep Minnesota

in the van of this most important movement of the day.

To maintain this leadership Minnesota must spend money. We will lose our leader unless we do. Other institutions are not going to allow Minnesota undisturbed possession of such a leader, and the calls that have already come for special courses of lectures, with attractive remuneration, indicates that Minnesota must be alive if she would retain his services.

Then, too, there are mighty few workers in the field today. Minnesota has two of the very best in the country in Miss Clark and



A. E. JENKS

Mr. Juneke. We should have others of like ability and rank as soon as they can be found and the leadership which is ours should not be allowed to pass into other hands.

This is not merely a matter of State and institutional pride, it is a wise recognition of the importance of the work to the country as a whole. Competition for leadership in such a line is stimulating and means the highest welfare of the country.

It is true, too, that every department of the University should contribute to the end sought in this special course. Every teacher in the University should be holding before the men and women of his classes, not always by spoken word, but in very truth, the fact that America needs and deserves the whole-hearted support and devotion of every man, woman and child within her borders, no matter where born, and that there is not a foot of soil for one who does not come here with the idea of becoming an American citizen and a loyal supporter of the institutions under which America has attained world leadership.

But while this is true, the need of specialized training for workers in this field is a crying need, and Minnesota's opportunity is one that will not come again if not seized and made the most of now that it is ours.

The regents have expressed their determina-

tion to stand behind this movement. The whole institution should be behind it and everything that any department can do to make this work of the highest success should be done. While the matter of credit is of minor

importance, it is true that credit for maintaining Minnesota's leadership is something which should excite feelings of supreme satisfaction in the heart of every true Minnesota man and woman.

Minnesota's Relief Unit Report

The following letter from Mrs. Shurtleff tells what is being done with the money raised by the Minnesota Alumnae for relief work in France. Every contributor to the fund will surely experience a feeling of genuine pleasure in knowing that she has had a part in providing the means for such a work.

Paris, France, Feb. 10, 1920.

Dear Mrs. Oren:

Miss Putnam, one of our unit, wrote you last month of the illness which held up my work for two months after I reached France. I am so sorry that there should have been this delay in sending you an account of how the funds from the University of Minnesota Relief Unit have been used, but it was unavoidable. During the past month I have spent my time visiting different parts of the devastated districts where we have been helping with clothing and food and installing small stores. The need of these refugees who have returned to their homes and are living in cellars and shacks during these trying winter months is very great. Large numbers are hoping to return in the early spring and all are in need of material aid. Your money would have been spent many times over on our first trip had I not desired to use it in some special work under the name of "Relief Unit of Minnesota University," so that you could follow what was done and know in detail how it was spent.

Two weeks ago there came an appeal which made me feel that your funds had been held all these months for this particular field, so exactly did it seem to be the place where funds from the University of Minnesota should go. During the war, among my helpers was a Madame Reyher, an American girl married to a French professor in the University of Nancy. Driven from their home, she came with her children to Paris, where she remained until the end of the war. Immediately after the Armistice she returned to Nancy and although her husband has been called to the Sorbonne and the University of

Strasbourg, they have decided to remain in Nancy and stand by the University in these trying days of reconstruction. Mrs. Reyher wrote of the suffering and need in the destroyed villages about Nancy and of the splendid work being done by their committee which consisted largely of the wives of professors in the University. We sent them at once some beds and clothing and last week I went to Nancy and was taken on a tour of the villages by Mrs. Maci (wife of one of the professors) and Mrs. Reyher. How I wish that every member of the Minnesota Relief Unit could have been with me on that drive! One of the villages appealed to me especially, it was so terribly destroyed and yet the people seemed such a fine type and so full of courage. In the auto with us was a young woman from this village. She nursed through the entire war and now, living in a barrack, she is baking bread for the village people, acting as postman and in every possible way giving encouragement and help to those about her. In telling us of how the people have suffered and are suffering she exclaimed, "and no one has come to our help. The village next to us has been adopted, but no one has taken us. Perhaps the bon Dieu will put it into the heart of some one to come to our aid." She didn't know that He had already done so and that months before you had been working so hard, thousands of miles away, in preparation for this very emergency! Before I left Nancy I adopted this village of Lorneville and another near by in the name of the Relief Unit of Minnesota University. It seems most fitting that the wives of professors in this University, with its associations with old Lorraine, should be the ones to dispense the gifts sent by its younger sister from across the seas.

All of the members of Armoire Lorraine (as their unit is called) are volunteer workers, so every cent of your gift, which has been almost doubled by the exchange, will go directly to the refugees. Mrs. Reyher will send you post cards of your villages and also some pictures that she took herself. She will write

you often and keep you in close touch with what is being done.

I am sure that you will all be interested to know that it was just out of Lorneville that the Kaiser, in 1914, dressed all in white, with a shining silver helmet and sweeping white cloak, watched through his glasses while his soldiers advanced fourteen times against the hill which guarded Nancy. He expected to enter the city and was dressed for the occasion, but after the fourteenth attack, short of ammunition and shaken by the terrible carnage, the Germans broke and fled. The Kaiser threw his glasses in anger to the ground and returned to Berlin. If they had only known that the French had exhausted every bit of their ammunition and another attack would have broken their lines!

With cordial greetings to all the friends in Minneapolis and with congratulations in the beautiful work which your Relief Unit is making possible near Nancy,

Yours sincerely,

HELEN C. SHURTLEFF.

DISCUSSES BLANKET TAX PROPOSITION

March 5, 1920.

Editor Alumni Weekly:—If you have the space, will you permit me to briefly discuss the proposed Blanket Tax.

So far as concerns the participation of athletics therein, Mr. Paige has left nothing at all to say. Having been in close touch with athletics at the University during the past two years, as a member of the Athletic Board of Control, I can heartily endorse what he has written.

On the other side of the question, Mr. Pierce has laid a splendid foundation. All of the things he names as desirable, are desirable. The only difference of opinion possible is on the method whereby they may be brought about. Personally, I believe that a desired degree of college spirit which is not spontaneous, cannot be inculcated by increasing taxes.

Referring to his argument, I will select but two sentences, from the paragraph on "Economy of the blanket tax."

The first of these is:

"A relatively small group is now carrying the load for the University."

During the past two years, nearly every organization, scheme, plan, plot, purpose, hope, aim or ambition on the campus which could

claim any relationship whatever with athletics, however distant, and many a one that made no such claim, has presented to the Athletic Board a request for financial assistance.

Now, instead of having "a relatively small group" carry the load, Mr. Pierce would saddle the whole burden on the athletic treasury.

The other sentence to which I would refer is:

"The blanket tax would reduce the cost of each individual item so that every student could meet the expense without hardship."

May I suggest that in reducing the "cost of each individual item," the total income of all enterprises will also be reduced, with the possible result that, instead of a paternal and kindly distribution of benefits, we shall have a disastrous distribution of deficits.

I am informed that the Minnesota Daily is the chief champion of the blanket tax, and most in need of its beneficence.

I cannot understand why the Daily is unable to pay its own way. It ought to make money, instead of need it. There is a potential field for the sale of merchandise to University students which should make the Daily an excellent advertising medium for the merchants of the Twin Cities. Even if the publishers should place the subscription price so low that every student would be ashamed *not* to take it, its advertising revenue should be sufficient to earn a profit, and I believe that a good advertising manager could get the business.

If any campus enterprise that has something to sell cannot earn enough support to remain solvent, there is evidently not sufficient demand to warrant its continuance.

Very truly yours,

J. F. HAYDEN.

The Gopher swimmers are apparently doing their best to offset the recent defeats suffered by the Gopher basket-ball players. Eleven Gopherites went down to Iowa City Friday night, March 5, and scored a victory of 44 to 33 over the Cornhuskers. Both teams were so evenly rounded out that stellar showing was practically eliminated. The most spectacular event of the meet was the winning of the 440-yard dash by Lane and Swanson. There was a good deal of dispute over this entry, as it was a new departure for Minnesota and one in which she had had no training. As Iowa, however, insisted, the event was ruled in, with an easy victory for the two Minnesota men.

The "Old Grad" Comes Back

Rather funny that in your letter today you should ask me about the Alumni Weekly—whether or not I ever see it. It so happens that your question recalls an experiment all too vivid in memory. During one of the summers I spent here in Minneapolis, not long after I graduated, the alumni secretary caught me on an off day and persuaded me to try my hand at "selling" the Alumni Weekly to alumni who ought to be good sports and weren't. Perhaps I was bored—perhaps I wanted a new suit—perhaps my enthusiasm for all things Minnesota was still fresh enough to evoke genuine interest in the career of the Weekly—at any rate I dedicated my services to a type of job that I had always thought of all jobs on earth must be the Simonest-pure 'ell.

I have always meant to tell you about that experience. It was the most unique, the most amusing and the most grilling in all my repertoire to date. I wouldn't have missed it for a thousand dollars; neither would I take another thousand to repeat it.

In the mind of the average person a subscription solicitor is a subscription solicitor no matter what the inspiring motive of her job and no matter what the type of her wares. The fact that as an alumna of Minnesota I might be personally interested in the publication of the Alumni Association—this possible motive rarely occurred to my fellow-alumnus. To him I was merely a woman who had the nerve to butt into his office when he was busy. He had roughly classified a solicitor as an individual possessing unlimited brass, a skin as thick as the hide of a rhinoceros, and an alarming gift of gab. It so chanced that in place of brass I had only bluff, an amazingly inadequate substitute for the rhinoceros hide, and a spiel that depended for spontaneity largely on its audience—which more often threw cabbages than roses. Fortunately (or do I flatter myself?) an unflinching sense of humor came to the rescue again and again and made it possible to see the thing through simply because I had said I would.

But—my dear—to you I confess it—it was the hardest job I ever tackled. I used to linger outside an office door for about five minutes before I could get up the courage to turn the handle, busily fixing up in my mind the most flawless arguments to prove how logical

it would be to postpone that particular individual to some happier day. Finally, with a large swallow, I would brace up to the need, turn the handle and march in with all the apparent savoir faire of an "agent" descended from a long ancestral line of salesmen and bred to the job from her cradle.

The variety and ingenuity of the arguments entered against subscribing! Sometimes I used to stop short in my tracks and wonder whether I was persuading my victim to part with \$2.50 or \$250. A great many protestors wasted \$2.50 of their time showing me why they shouldn't subscribe \$2.50. These more often than not belonged to the pluto variety, wearing \$3.00 silk-knitted ties, well-manicured hands and driving to the office in a town car. They were also notable baseball fans. Of course, you say, why not—if they wanted to? As they, themselves, often expressed it—"Well I get \$2.50 worth of pleasure out of a baseball game and I don't out of the Alumni Weekly." Nor did they—nor would they—out of that or any other magazine.

As a few said, with that "brutal frankness" which undoubtedly characterized most of their dealing—whether with their wives or their stenographers:

"I never read the paper when I took it. What's the use of subscribing to something I don't get anything out of?" He was not, you see, a disciple of the something-for-nothing creed. He merely shook his head over the feminine illogic viewpoint when I assured him that we didn't care whether or not he read the paper—we were merely asking for his subscription. Which wasn't at all true nor the kind of reply recommended in "Expert Salesmanship"—but the flippancy was inevitable.

Then there was the man who had been harboring a grudge against the University for a generation or so—and my coming was the signal, apparently, to brush the dust of some ten or fifteen years off his grievance and give it a much-needed airing. I used to think seriously of sending in a bill for overtime services as a safety-valve—but I consoled myself with knowing how much better the man felt when I left.

One young man, immensely interesting and brainy, a heartening example of the "rising" generation, projected a viewpoint disappointing simply because of the implied lack of

vision you expected him to possess. He was already a subscriber to the Weekly and I was trying to interest him in a life membership. He said "I'll never give a cent in support of the Alumni association until the present organization is changed." His prejudice is amusing in face of the fact that inevitably the organization changes each year with the ebb and flow required by the constitution.

Only once in that hectic campaign did I completely and wholly lose my sense of humor and my—temper. I wandered into one of those one-horse offices where Hezekiah Vansitart Jones runs about the place alternately playing the part of typist, secretary and attorney. As I came into the office he did not move from his chair behind the typewriter on which he had been industriously pegging with two fingers.

Having spied my little spiel (rather stereotyped, I admit, in the face of the bland typist) Hezekiah Vansitart etcetra looks up and draws:

"I took my final year at Hahva'd—and I'm afraid most of my affiliations are Eastern, donchaknow. To be quite frank, I know nothing about the Minnesota Alumni association and I nevah heard of the Alumni Weekly."

"And my dear Mr. Jones!" I remember drawling back, "I'm afraid the Alumni Weekly nevah heard of you—and never will!"—with which I exited more rapidly than gracefully.

That same morning I ventured into the office of a master of high finance—that is, as high as Minneapolis boasts. I presume in New York he'd occupy about the second story of a sky-scraper. After being shunted along a line of ladies and pages in waiting and dozing for half an hour on a chair without the

sanctum sanctorum, I was finally permitted an audience. I yawned and breezed in. He gave me a brief glance, interrupted my first sentence and reached for the "sample copy." Looking it through from cover to cover with exhaustive precision, he returned it with a terse: "No—I should have no use for it in MY work. Thank you." And I was dismissed. Crushed? I quit for the day.

But they weren't all "no's." Not by a jugful, thank heaven!

Some day I am going to write a book on "The seller, the sold and the souled." Business men are as infinite in variety as are the much maligned moods of the female of the species. The man who is a bear in his home is often a lamb in his office and vice versa. I learned to classify my victim almost on the threshold of his lair. There was the man who rose as you approached his desk, the man who slid down on his collar button behind his desk and growled, and there was the man who eyed you from head to foot, appraisingly, suspiciously and superciliously, as the case might be. AND—praise be!—there was the friendly man who smiled companionably, fished for his pen and check-book, swapped college yarns, and shook your hand when you left, with a "Good luck to you!" as warming as the morning sun crawling over his desktop. Some day when I am rich and famous I am going back to THAT MAN and write a big check for his pet charity.

But—I didn't mean to write the "book" right here! You'll know better than to ask careless questions next time. By the way and that reminds me: ARE YOU A SUBSCRIBER? (Illustrated with a pointing finger.)

Alumnae Who Are "Doing Things"

OLIVE VINCENT MARSH, '99

A few weeks ago Olive Vincent Marsh sent us, evidently on a by-the-way impulse, some stray leaflets, descriptive of a little place tucked into the side of a Kentucky foothill, which went by the mysterious symbols C. C. C. C. There was just a tantalizing enough of description to tease conjecture, and we thought to ourselves—"Here's something mighty interesting, somewhat novel."

When we wrote and asked Miss Marsh to tell us a little more about Caney Creek, suggesting that she weave the story about her

work there—because she, as an alumna, would provide the logical thread of interest—this was her generous response:

"I received your letter yesterday and am always glad to tell of the work of the C C C C, of which to misquote Virgil, *parva pars fui*. But I am afraid you will not receive this in time for your March 15th issue. You see mails are slow and uncertain, for we are twelve miles from a railroad, one hundred and fifty miles from the United States, and two hundred years from the twentieth century. If the waters happen to rise so that there

is a tide in the creek, the mailgirl on mule-back cannot cross the fords. . . . We have only the creek-bed roads—part of the way in the creeks—and they twist and turn in and out among the hills. When we come "in" from "outside," those of us who don't ride horse-back come in a jolt-wagon, drawn by mules, and if conditions are propitious we make the twelve-mile journey in five hours. If they are otherwise, we don't! . . ."

"As to what I have been doing since I graduated from Minnesota, it reminds me of two things. First the boy's diary, in which he wrote every day, 'Got up, washed, went to bed.' Secondly, a sketch I read in a magazine some time ago entitled 'Confessions of a Literary Failure—by It.' I've done nothing notable. The 'brief summary' is as follows:—

"1899—Graduated from U of M.

1899-1901—Nearly died teaching school. Brief interludes of joy in the midst of general atmosphere of wrath and tears.

1901-1902—Post-graduate course at Radcliffe College. Short period of paradise after purgatory. M. A. 1902 (Latin and Philosophy).

1902-1903—Second death teaching school. South High, Minneapolis.

1903—Course in Minnesota School of Business.

1903-1908—Mere Stenographer. Daily rejoicing as the office looms large and the schoolroom recedes.

1903—First story accepted by a magazine. Wonderful date.

1903-1918—More stories accepted by more magazines. Also copious rejection slips.

1908-1912—Law stenographer.

1912-1914—Law and medical reporting and general stenographic work. Minneapolis.

1914-1918—Secretary to the Rev. C. C. Rollit, D. D., of the Board of Missions, Episcopal Church.

1918—Went to Caney Creek on a summer vacation. Came, saw and was conquered."

Miss Marsh's Story.

I first heard of the Caney Creek Community Center in 1917, through an appeal sent to Radcliffe College graduates, who contributed the money to build Radcliffe Cottage, the little administration building. Mrs. Alice Spencer Geddes Lloyd, the founder of the work, is a Radcliffe College woman. In the summer of 1918 I spent two weeks at Caney Creek. In November of the same year Mrs. Lloyd asked me if I could not come down to help out for the winter, as her secretary. I went to

stay until April and remained until July. Then I went home disposed of my worldly goods, came back, and here I am.

Ostensibly, and according to our records, I am the Secretary of the C C C C, but I call myself a "gin-hand." Let me say quickly that this has nothing to do with gin, even if Kentucky is the home of moonshine. It is merely obsolete English for a doer of odd jobs. For the meanings of many of the words still used in the mountains we have to go back to our Shakespeare and Chaucer. The language itself would be an interesting theme for a thesis—but a gin-hand never has time to stop to think about themes for theses—much less to write them—indeed not!

Mrs. Lloyd started the Caney Creek Community Center five years ago to test a theory. She believes that the only successful solution of the mountain problem must be by the people themselves. Therefore the work of the Caney Creek Community Center, and also of the Knott County Community Improvement Association (which was formed a year ago) is carried on with the aid of as few workers from outside as possible. Only five of us are "foreigners."

Mrs. Lloyd herself is a little frail woman with a wonderful brain and a magnificent spirit—daily planning and working beyond her strength for her beloved county that is finding itself. Mrs. Lloyd's mother, in addition to being postmistress of our little postoffice of Pippapass (named from Browning's poem), is treasurer of the C C C C, and also a sort of daily mainspring for all of us. Of the four teachers in the public school, the principal is a Wellesley graduate, and the teacher of agriculture is a young man from outside the mountains. The other two teachers are mountain young people. A mountain man is executive at the C C C C. Another mountain man is editor of the "Beacon Light of Knott County," the little newspaper which we print here at the Center on a multigraph. "Elizabeth of the Mountains" has charge of the circularization work by which the funds are raised. Elizabeth was born in a log cabin with no chance at all until Mrs. Lloyd discovered her and helped her to realize her ambition for an education. A mountain boy, who only two years ago was shooting and drinking up and down the creek, is foreman of the printing office. An ex-outlaw and moonshiner (also ex—!) is our night watchman, and has also helped with the illiteracy work, going from cabin to cabin and teaching adults to read and

write. The school boys work on the farm and in the printing office and the library. One of them has charge of the school savings, which is a part of the work of the Community Bank Department of the Knott County Community Improvement Association. The girls help in the kitchen, dining room and laundry, as well as in the office and library.

Our buildings are of rough lumber for the most part, sawed in our own sawmill. Some of them are wall boarded inside, but not all. We have no luxuries and few comforts, because we do not believe in having anything which the mountain people could not get for themselves with equal effort. There are about fifty of us, including teachers, students—and "gin-hands" like myself. As to my own work, I have done a little of everything, from writing booklets to scrubbing children. I write letters, keep the records and minutes of the K C C I A and of the Caney Creek Community Republic (which is our self-government system at the Center). I teach Latin in the High School and sometimes other things when a teacher is lacking. Last summer I had charge of the library and last fall of the printing office. I have been a truant officer and a family visitor,—and various other things at odd moments.

The purpose of the work is to bring to the mountain people, right here where they are, the opportunities of the twentieth century world—such as better schools, public libraries, a newspaper, public health service—in the belief that, given the opportunity, they themselves can overcome isolation and ignorance and develop a civic conscience and a community spirit. As a part of the public school curriculum, we have a class in Community Ethics, which many of the people of the community attend, as well as the students, young and old, and in which problems having to do with the daily life of the community are eagerly discussed by everybody.

Mrs. Lloyd had no private funds to start with. The work was carried on by outside helpers. Radcliffe Cottage was built with two dollar bills. Other groups of people have sent money to build the other buildings. Last year the county bonded itself to help build five model public schools. The plans were donated by an eastern architect. Outside helpers made up the difference. In connection with these schools teacherages are to be built, owned by the communities. The people are poor for the most part, but those who could do so have eagerly given what they had to establish these

new community centers. Some have given land or timber, and others labor. With these centers are federated all the public schools of the county, the whole united into the Knott County Community Improvement Association, an association having a governing council of twenty-five mountaineers from all parts of the county, and of which Mrs. Lloyd, as Community Secretary, is the only member of the council who is a "foreigner."

During the four years before the K C C I A was formed, our Center at Caney Creek was bringing opportunity to 1500 people in an isolated and primitive region. Gradually the work spread and the people believed in it, so that delegations began to come from other sections of the county, asking how they could get a community center like ours. A southern educator, who knew of the work on Caney Creek, said that if six community centers could be established in each county of the Southern Highlands, the mountaineer, in one generation, could solve his own problem. We now have six community centers in our own county, united in the K C C I A, with headquarters at the C C C C, and the idea has spread to neighboring counties, so that Floyd County (where the railroad ends which comes in from the "United States") already has one such Center started, and other counties are asking how to begin.

Knott County is a county without a railroad—with only two doctors (for 11,000 people)—with no newspaper except the "Beacon Light," printed here on a multigraph by mountain boys, as a part of their training for service in their own county. The educational plan is to train boys and girls for service among their own people. When opportunity offers, individual boys and girls are sent outside of the mountains for special training, but always with the distinct purpose and pledge of fitting themselves for service in their own county. And while they are being trained, their county is trying to make itself into a worth-while place for them to come back to,—a place where they may find opportunity for their best service as public school teachers, nurses, doctors, librarians, printers.

Knott County still needs help to solve its problems. The financial burden is very heavy. But the need is very great,—the people are responsive,—and the work must go on. So we keep "faithing and hoping"—and working. I know that Minnesota Alumni believe in the ideals of democracy and service. Any help which anyone can give to these Americans of

the Southern Highlands,—many of whom, because of isolation and lack of opportunity, are still living in the eighteenth century,—will be very much appreciated, be the gift large or small.

WARM RECEPTION IN MINNEAPOLIS

Minneapolis alumni were fortunate during the past week in the opportunity to see one of the new plays fresh from the East, "A Voice in the Dark," by Ralph E. Dyar, '07. The class of 1907, and all who knew the author in college, have promptly formed the "I knew him when" club! By a happy chance the management of the Minneapolis Stock Company obtained the rights to produce "A Voice in the Dark" at the close of its Chicago run, previous to which it had been five months at the Republic Theatre in New York, one of the successes sponsored by Al H. Woods.

As its author calls it a melodrama, so it must be, but a whimsical twist saves it from the blight implied by such a christening. It is the familiar story of the villain murdered mysteriously by one of his victims, who remains—undetected among detectives!—to the denouement, while the heroine struggles in the toils of justice. The original angle on the plot lies in the two witnesses whose stories untie the knot, the one a stone-deaf old woman, the other a blind news-vendor. The testimony is given to the audience just as these two received it, the one by pantomime, the other by a "voice in the dark." There is suspense and tense interest to the last scene, the characters are delightfully natural, and the dialogue is brisk, easy and often very witty. The critics have pronounced it technically nearly perfect. How wise were we in our generation when we chose Ralph Dyar to write the class play 'way back in 1907!

Mr. Dyar, with his wife and four children, is living on an orchard just outside of Spokane. He is on the staff of the Spokesman-Review of Spokane, and is under contract to send more plays to his managers from time to time. So Minnesota may hope to see other successes from his pen—and sends greetings and best wishes in his work.

—S. P. F.

NOTESTEIN GOES TO CORNELL

Apparently it took the Cornell Alumni News to unearth some interesting facts about Professor Wallace Notestein, who leaves Minnesota next fall to accept the appointment of

professor of English history at Cornell. Of course, we knew that Professor Notestein had done some rather notable things, but, typically we took them for granted.

Professor Notestein received his Ph. D. from Yale in 1908. His doctoral dissertation, the "History of the Decline of Witchcraft in England," was awarded the Herbert Baxter Adams prize of the American Historical Association in 1909. Since 1909 he has been teaching English history at Minnesota, with many of his summers spent in England pursuing special investigations in England's 17th century history. During 1917-18 he was in Washington working for the Committee on Public Information. Among other things he has to his credit the familiar compilation, "Conquest and Kultur." During 1918-19 he was connected with the Colonel House inquiry, his special field being Alsace-Lorraine. In January, 1919, he went to Paris to serve as expert in the same line. Professor Notestein has had published a number of exceptional articles on contemporary social and political conditions, as well as a number of articles on his studies in seventeenth century history.

Speaking of the products of Professor Notestein's pen, we would like to present to alumni readers his very interesting article on Herbert Hoover, which appeared in a recent number of the Minnesota Daily. As we have already mentioned, the Hoover club is one of the three presidential clubs formed on the campus for the purpose of boosting the selected favorite of each. Hardly necessary to say that the General Leonard Wood and the Lowden Clubs are the other two.

OF GENERAL INTEREST

President Burton returned from his Washington trip March 5th. On Thursday, March 11, President and Mrs. Burton, with Dean and Mrs. R. W. Thatcher, entertained the seniors of the school of agriculture at a reception in the president's home.

Arnold Oss, all-around athlete and captain of basketball, won out in the contest for Junior Ball president. Appointment of the various committees has also been announced. Of General Arrangements committee Douglas Anderson was chosen chairman, and William J. Dempsey and Warren Hamburg, members.

Professor A. W. Rankin, of the faculty of the college of education, reaches the age limit this year and will be retired from service by

the operation of the regulation governing in the case. Professor Rankin has been connected with the University since 1906. Previous to that time he had been state inspector of graded schools. Mr. Rankin is a graduate of the University and is known to thousands of alumni and the school men of the State.

Dr. C. E. McClung, famous for his work in the investigation of chromosomes, and chairman of the biological and agricultural division of the National Council of Research, spent several days visiting various departments of the University while he was here recently, especially the divisions devoted to research. Dr. McClung is a member of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. McClung was entertained by the medical and agricultural colleges, and spoke before members of the Biological club and Sigma Xi.

Three more University men have quit the profession at the call of high finance. The resignation of R. C. Dahlberg, analyst in charge of the seed laboratory, becomes effective September 1, when he goes to Springfield to supervise the management of Senator L. E. Potter's farms. Senator Potter is his father-in-law. T. B. McCulloch, demonstration farm inspector with the extension division, resigns to go into business; Samuel H. Thompson, Ag. '14, has declined the position of assistant professor of farm management, to which he was recently appointed, and is going on the staff of the Country Gentleman at a salary of \$5200 a year.

The last game of the University basket-ball season was played Saturday night, March 6, between Minnesota and Michigan, resulting in Minnesota's defeat. It has been an unlucky basket-ball season for Minnesota—one of the worst, indeed, in its history. However, like most misfortunes, it has its compensations. The exigencies of the season developed some excellent fighting material which will be available next year; it also displayed to advantage the splendid support given by the "fans" from start to finish. The season's series of defeats can certainly not be even indirectly attributed to lack of enthusiasm on the part of the rooters. And even now they are saying in their disappointment "Nev' mind, old sport! Better luck next time."

The campus now boasts two presidential booster clubs, just to show how closely it is falling in line with the national trend. Hoover and Wood, of course. Lowden next, presum-

ably. There is always an organization waiting to embrace an object—especially in a University where societies and organizations spring up like mushrooms in the night on any or no excuse—from "Ugly Ducklings" to "Wood for President." Leslie Morse, law '20, has been chosen president of the General Leonard Wood club, organized March 6. "Wood is the logical successor to Theodore Roosevelt," Mr. Morse is quoted as saying. "Who is better able to bear the mantle of Americanism so lately bequeathed us by the greatest of Americans? As an efficient administrator, a popular leader and an intelligent executive, General Leonard Wood has no peer in the country today."

DEATHS

Dr. George D. Allen, instructor in the department of animal biology, died Thursday, March 11, from pleuro-pneumonia. Burial took place at Toledo, Ohio. Dr. Allen's spirit of kindness and co-operation will be greatly missed among both his colleagues and his students.

Katherine McElmeel, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Owen P. McElmeel, died at Great Falls, Mont., Feb. 23, after an illness of two weeks. Both Mr. and Mrs. McElmeel were well known in University circles. Mr. McElmeel, a graduate of the Class of '03, having been an instructor in the Law School at one time. Mrs. McElmeel was formerly Miss Bonnie Cornish, Class of '01.

PERSONALS

1893—Albert C. Knudson, D. D., Ph. D., professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis in Boston University School of Theology, and author of "The Beacon Lights of Prophecy," has written a new book, "The Religious Teaching of the Old Testament."

'98, '04 Law—Edward J. O'Brien, head of the O'Brien Realty Co., has been elected president of the Minneapolis Real Estate Board.

E. E. '13, '14—R. L. Goetzenberger is a major in the Ordnance department of the U. S. Army and is stationed at Frankfort Arsenal at Philadelphia.

'14—Carl A. Appel, a graduate of the College of Agriculture, is located at Yankton, S. Dak., and is County Agent in Yankton County.

'14—Miss Velma Hoovel is teaching at Gilbert, Minn.

'16—Miss Amy Mitchell is teaching in Red Wing, Minn.

'16—Miss Mabel Kylo is teaching at Huron, S. Dak.

'17—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Andrews are at present living at Glenville, Minn., where Mr. Andrews is superintendent-elect of the Annandale Public Schools.

BURTON URGES SPECIAL SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE

Yesterday morning, a Minneapolis daily paper quoted President Burton as urging the necessity of a special session of the Minnesota Legislature to provide for imperative needs of the University for the ensuing year. He is quoted as saying:

"I am convinced that it is essential for the governor to call a special session of the legislature."

"Unless some solution is reached soon the University is likely to be short of both teachers and supplies."

"The situation is none too pleasing. Just now it is not alarming, but it will be after the end of June, when we will have to draw up a new budget."

The governor is quoted as declining to state how he would act upon the suggestion of President Burton, and also as recognizing that a serious situation exists or will exist during the coming year.

In another paper President Burton is quoted as saying:

"This year we have come out better than we believed possible but it is the coming year that bothers us. Unless some solution of present difficulties is discovered within a few months, we are likely to find ourselves short of supplies essential to progress and to find our professors making a general exodus on account of salary conditions.

"Resignations this year on the part of faculty members are not any more numerous than usual, but if we are not in a position within a couple of months to give them some assurance of increase for the coming year there is liable to be an exodus. . . . We are in pretty good shape compared with some institutions, particularly those privately endowed, and are fortunate that only one or two state universities have the advantage over us as far as salaries are concerned.

"From the standpoint of general living costs salaries of professors of almost every grade in the University are now admittedly too low as compared with the advance in the cost of living."

A meeting of the executive committee of the board of regents was held Sunday afternoon, presumably, to consider the problem of next year's finances.

A Special Session.

The Weekly cannot believe that a special session is the solution of the difficulty. No one wants the legislature called together unless there is no other way out. To ask over two hundred busy men to give up their work and devote two or three weeks, at the least, to considering the needs of the University, is not calculated to help the standing of the University in the days to come. Especially when there was a special session, to which the matter could have been presented, a few months ago.

Some weeks ago the Weekly suggested another solution, which, we still believe, is

logical. The regents should plan economically for the coming year, and with the understanding that when the legislature meets the matter will be put squarely to it.

Either it must come to the rescue with an emergency appropriation to carry the University through the year, or the University must close its doors when its resources have been exhausted.

Can anyone doubt what the answer of the legislature would be?

Such a plan would bring the matter up in regular order and with all the force which a special session would provide. It would have this advantage, that it would show the members of the legislature that the University had been considerate of their convenience and willing to assume a reasonable attitude as to the good intentions of its members toward the University.

For the Current Year.

It is certain that the University is going to go through the present year without a deficit. President Burton says, "In pretty good shape compared with some institutions." The regents will draw upon every resource that they can legally employ to do this, and will not carry over into the next year certain credits that have been so carried in previous years—but, there will be no deficit and the University will not have spent a cent it was not legally entitled to spend.

It is true, that for a time this spring, the University is likely to be absolutely without cash to do business and pay salaries. This follows from the fact that the State auditor cannot legally advance the University the amount due on taxes, that will not be paid until November, until after May first. But the money will be available as soon as the law will permit its advance by the State auditor.

It is also evident that advancing fees to provide for the needs of the coming year has proved to be absolutely inadequate as a remedy. Estimates for the coming year, including increased revenues from tuition, are now quoted as being from \$200,000 to \$300,000 short of the amount needed—that is, the increase in fees will scarcely provide half of the additional amount needed to get through the coming year without a deficit.

We cannot help feeling that the reports which were allowed to go out uncontradicted last fall, indicating a deficit of \$200,000 for the current year, and involving the possibility that the University might be obliged to close its doors, before the current year ended, because it was "dead broke," are not going to make plans for the coming year any easier of realization.

Responsibility Belongs to Legislature.

However, it is perfectly clear that the regents face a really serious situation in planning for the coming year, and we cannot see how they can do other than to plan with the strictest economy and put the responsibility up to the legislature.

The task of the regents in planning for the

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University during this period of rapidly rising prices has not been an easy one. No one blames them for failure to foresee in 1918 that their requests for appropriations would be utterly inadequate for 1920-21. Our sympathies are with them and we wish them every possible relief from their burdens—but—

We do hope they will not ask for an extra session of the legislature.

The people of the state will, we are sure, stand behind the University if the responsibility is put up to the legislature the first day it meets next January.

WEST MENTIONED FOR GOVERNOR

Friends of Willis M. West, '79, formerly head of the history department of the University, have been industriously booming him for governor of Minnesota. Professor West is known as a radical in politics and if he should enter the lists he would make the campaign hum. Some of his University admirers have called him a "shirt sleeve farmer." We were brought up on a farm but we can't remember that shirt sleeves figured particularly in the active duties upon the farm—they were usually rolled back and not in evidence. However, he is a sure-enough farmer, even though the fruits of his literary work will pull him through several crop failures. One thing is sure that with West in the game the campaign will not lack for "pep" and excitement.

RUTH WEST BACK

Ruth West, '03, who went to France in September, 1918, has returned to this city after many varied experiences in war work. She has been, successively, a Red Cross canteen directress, a reconstruction worker and superintendent of an orphanage at Genoble, France, representing the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist church. Miss West says that large numbers of the French are being killed and maimed by the explosion of bombs while digging in the ruins of their old homes. She was formerly a teacher in the North high school of this city.

PERSONALS

'19—Dr. O. K. Stafford is at present located at Johnstown, Pa.

Linda James, a graduate of the University, has been appointed by the Executive committee of the Minnesota Public Health association as field secretary of that association. Miss James has occupied the position since January 1, 1920. She is a post-graduate student of the Harvard-Technology School of Public Health and has had valuable experience in public health work in Massachusetts.

'15 Ex. '19—Evelyn K. Graber is now in Toledo, Ohio, as organizer of Americanization work among foreign-born women in their homes. She finds the work well received among the Poles, Hungarians and Bulgarians, who predominate there. The difficulty is to obtain teachers among

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colonies of bees and \$50 worth of honey. This year Mr. Daggit plans to begin a system of outdoor wintering which will eliminate the necessity of carrying the bees into the cellar in the fall and reduce the number of visits to the bees to one in the spring. He expects to increase his colonies to 200 this year.

Nominees for the National City Bank (New York) training classes have been selected by the faculty of the University school of business. They are Raymond E. Hartz, of Albert Lea, a sophomore pre-business student, and William G. MacLean of Minneapolis, a junior in the school of business. As we mentioned in a recent number of the Weekly, the National City Bank of New York each year offers to a group of American college students the opportunity to enter the international banking business. Each student enrolling in the class must expect to make the work a life interest and be prepared to go to any country to which the bank may wish to send him. Sixteen universities are co-operating with the bank; final selections are made by the bank from among the nominees.

the American born, as the work is still on a voluntary basis. "The problem is one of true reciprocity," says Miss Graber, "and resolves itself into the simple but fundamental need for the formation of multiplied personal contacts. The real satisfaction in this work comes when these contacts are well made between women who never knew they had anything in common."

Edmund M. Daggit, a junior in the Minnesota college of agriculture, is earning his education through the sale of honey. He is the proprietor of the Bonnie Oaks apiaries near Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, and has 110 colonies of bees, built up from 56 colonies last summer. His net profits in 1919 amounted to something between \$1,100 and \$1,200. Early in 1914 Mr. Daggit bought his first colony of bees. When in the fall of that year he went to the school of agriculture his bees had increased to five colonies. Here he took all the bee courses he could get; in 1915 he had profited by his instruction to the tune of fifteen

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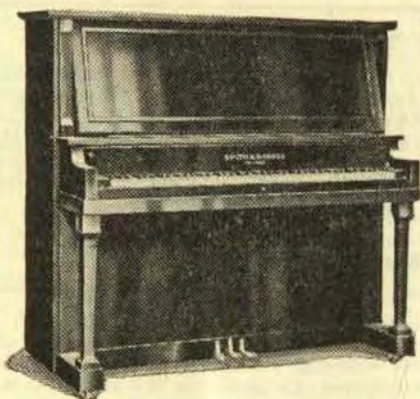
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The success of alumni work for the University is gauged largely by the support which the alumni give the Weekly.

The Alumni Weekly makes available for each alumnus the result of the united endeavor of all alumni to keep in touch with each other and with the University. Its primary purpose is to serve the University. To this end it presents facts, sometimes with interpretative comment to make them more readily understood, upon which the alumni may base their judgment. Editorial statements are predicted 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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A Way Out
"Go to Church Sunday"
Alumnae Who Are Doing Things
The "Old Grad" Goes Back

Vol. XIX No. 24

MARCH 22, 1920



PUBLISHED BY
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MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

A WAY OUT

Last week we suggested that instead of asking for a special session of the legislature, the regents should plan for the coming year, exercising strict economy, and then place the matter before the legislature when it meets next January.

Objection has been made to this on the ground that the regents cannot plan for the coming year unless they know what their income is to be. We cannot see that this is an insuperable objection.

The budget during the current year has been, in round numbers four and one-half million dollars, or an average of \$375,000 a month. Doubtless the amount required for the coming year will exceed \$400,000 a month. The available income, in sight, will provide for more than ten months and but six months will have passed when the legislature meets. That is, the legislature will have plenty of time to consider the proposition and to provide the needed funds to carry the University through the year.

Does not this also suggest a way to avoid raising fees for the coming year? The increase voted will not provide one-half the estimated deficit for the coming year—why not ask the legislature to provide the whole deficit and not attempt to provide part of it by increasing fees, which all agree is but a temporary greatly-to-be-deplored expedient?

There cannot be the faintest doubt that the legislature will provide what is necessary to carry the University through the year when the facts are presented. The question of \$100,000, more or less, the amount that the increased fees will provide, is but a mere bagatelle for the state. It is much easier to keep fees where they are, and secure appropriations to care for the deficit, than it will be to get the legislature to appropriate money to provide for a refund of fees already collected and to increase appropriations to allow of their being restored to former figures.

Why not take advantage of a perfectly reasonable plan for carrying the University through the year, instead of trying to cover part of the inevitable deficit with a mere makeshift which nearly everybody is agreed is at best a makeshift and undesirable as a permanent policy.

We hope that the regents will present to the next legislature, in clear and logical manner,

the facts showing how far Minnesota has departed from the original theory of free education at the University, and ask whether the state does not desire to return to the original plan and offer every boy and girl within her borders the opportunity of free higher education.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The following communication appeared in the Official Daily Bulletin of the University of Minnesota on Wednesday morning, March 17:

To the Members of the Faculty and Staff:

Owing to various statements regarding the financial situation of the University which have appeared recently in the public press, it seems wise officially to comment upon the subject. It should be understood that the questions now being considered do not relate to the remainder of the current fiscal year ending on June 30, but to the preparation of the budget for the year beginning July 1, 1920.

It may be said with considerable emphasis that the problems involved in the formation of the budget for next year have been receiving the most careful consideration for some months. The situation is extremely complicated. It arises from three main facts (1) Salaries are seriously inadequate owing to the high cost of living and the necessity of competing not only with other universities but with industrial and commercial organizations. (2) The costs of supplies are ranging from two to four times as much as they did prior to the war. (3) The unprecedented enrollment of the University this year combined with its normal growth presents very serious difficulties.

I desire to assure all of the members of the staff that the present situation is fully understood by the officers of the University. In fact, those who are compelled to view the situation as a whole probably sense the seriousness and immediacy of the problem as no one else can. As slight evidence of this assertion, it may be well to state that during the past week the Executive Committee of the Board of Regents has met twice and the Administrative Committee of the Senate has convened three times for the sole purpose of giving prolonged consideration to this subject.

For the present no announcements can be made simply because no final decisions have

been reached. It is obviously necessary to await a full meeting of the Board of Regents when it may confidently be assumed that decisive consideration will be given to this subject. It is not possible to secure a full meeting of the Board prior to the second week of April. In the meantime I am sure the members of the staff will appreciate the complexity of the situation and will await with patience and confidence a sound solution of the problem.

This announcement must in no way be interpreted as committing the Board of Regents to any particular program. No official obligation of any kind can be assumed now. No efforts, however, will be spared to arrive as speedily as possible at wise conclusions.

M. L. BURTON,
President.

OFFICIALLY THANKS THE ALUMNAE

9 rue Sainte Catherine Nancy (M. the et Melle), France, February 26th, 1920.

Mrs. J. E. Oren,

Dear Madam:

Mrs. Shurtleff has no doubt already informed you that she has entrusted to me for the adoption of the two Lorraine villages, Sornéville and Mazerulles, the gift of the Relief Unit of the University of Minnesota, the money to be disbursed at the discretion of the Nancy Committee of the "Armoire Lorraine."

I wish to express in the name of the "Armoire Lorraine" and the inhabitants of the villages our gratitude for the important assistance this donation will be in the "renaissance" of two of our ruined communes.

I, with Madame Mace, the President of the Nancy Committee, visited the villages on Tuesday the 24th instant, and informed the mayors of the adoption, and enclosed is the letter of thanks of the mayor and village, Council of Sornéville. That of Mazervilles will no doubt come tomorrow, just too late to catch this American mail.

The mayor of Mazervilles, in addition to losing his home and all it contained, has just had a terrible sorrow. His son, two months ago, took his own life and the mother went insane, so it is not to be wondered at that he has not sent me his letter as promptly as the other. When I receive it I will enclose it, with a description of the villagers and an account of the part they played in the defense of Nancy and in one of the most important French victories at the beginning of the war.

It is impossible to describe the joy of the

people at the news that their village had been adopted, and you would all feel more than compensated for your generosity had you been with me on Tuesday.

Please believe me, dear Mrs. Oren.

Yours most gratefully,

Kathleen Reyher.

Sornéville, le 24 Fevrier, 1920.

Le Maire de Sornéville à Mrs. Oren, Présidente of the Alumnae Club, University of Minnesota, Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

Madame la Présidente.

J'ai l'honneur de vous adresser, au nom des habitants de Sornéville, nos sincères remerciements pour le don de 20,000 francs offert par University of Minnesota à notre pauvre village dévasté. Cette somme nous permettra l'achat d'un tracteur et de machines agricoles assurant une prompte remise en état de nos cultures. Notre école pourra aussi être dotée d'une partie de matériel d'enseignement qui lui fait défaut.

Permettez-nous, Madame la Présidente, de vous exprimer notre sincère reconnaissance et notre vive admiration pour l'aide fraternelle que l'Amérique apporte à la France et à notre Lorraine bien mutilé.

Veuillez agréer, Madame la Présidente, l'expression de nos sentiments les plus distingués et l'assurance de notre vive gratitude.

Le Maire de Sornéville.

The letter is also signed by the members of the municipal council.

In the letter published last week the name of the village Sornéville was spelled with an L instead of an S.

THE UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE

As the Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota has contributed in small share (all too small, we regret to admit) to the maintenance of the University Union in Europe, some brief comment on its present activities ought to be of interest to alumni and University members.

The American University Union has offices both in London and Paris. Our interest during the war was mainly with the Paris branch simply because of its naturally more direct contact with student soldiers. At that period the Union maintained quarters in the Rue de Richelieu, it has now moved its office to the Rue de Fleurus, with an outlook on the Jardin du Luxembourg. The Sorbonne, the Beaux-

Arts, and other Paris institutions of fame, are within close walking distance. The new quarters boast such after-the-war luxuries as reading and writing rooms, library, and staff offices, which exist solely to serve the interests of American students, professors, and their friends in France and America.

The Paris office is contemplating a merger with the *Maison des Etudiants* through which it will be able to officiate in better and larger quarters on a site fronting the *rue du Four*, near the *Boulevard Saint-Germain* and in the center of the educational life of Paris. The American director, Dr. Charles B. Vibbert, of the University of Michigan, and the secretary, Dr. H. S. Krans, of Columbia University, are supported in their work by the whole-hearted co-operation of French governmental and educational authorities, and are established residents of Paris.

One of the most ardent purposes of the American Union in Paris is to promote the acquaintance of American students with French life and thought. To advance international cordiality, understanding and appreciation, every effort and ingenuity the Union can devise, is brought to bear.

Among the officers and trustees of the American University Union in Europe are some of the leading educators of the world.

BILL AFFECTS UNIVERSITY

A bill is now before Congress appropriating \$30,000 for establishing and maintaining at Cloquet, Minnesota, a federal forest and experiment station for the three lake states, Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin. E. G. Cheyney, chief of the division of forestry, agricultural college, and W. H. Kenety, superintendent of the Minnesota forestry station at Cloquet, as well as members of their staffs, are using every effort to further support of the bill. If the appropriation is obtained, it will advance co-operation between the federal forestry service and the University of Minnesota and similar institutions in conducting from Cloquet experiments and investigations for ensuring the most effective methods for the management of forest lands. It is believed that this appropriation will act as the opening wedge for a permanent forestry industry which will gradually supplant ancient methods and develop general stability and better markets for products raised on cut-over lands that can be farmed to advantage. Agriculture and forestry must combine forces, it is argued,

if the northern districts of the lake states are to occupy the economic position to which their natural resources recommend them. Superintendent Kenety says: "In 1899 the lumber industry in the lake states employed 94,000 wage earners. In 1914, by reason of the cutting out of the timber, there were only 63,000 men employed. If the forest land were made permanently productive, as it could and should be, a demand would be created for a greatly increased labor force and that, too, on a permanent rather than a temporary basis."

"ST. PATRICK WAS AN ENGINEER"

On March 17th the engineering students held their annual celebration. The weather was excellent for the parade, which was one of the chief events of the day. Professor Priester, who was dressed to represent St. Patrick, rode on a white horse, ahead of the Post-Seniors and seniors of the college of engineering and architecture, and the school of chemistry. The post-seniors wore green stove-pipe hats and gowns; the seniors, green hats and capes. Behind them came a long procession of floats which had been built by the under-graduates. All kinds of ideas were represented, and in a most skillful manner. The majority were exceedingly funny. In and out of the parade and along the sidewalks, scrambled clown bands, fat ladies, calculus inventors, craps-shooters, police patrols, etc.

In the afternoon the knighting ceremony of the seniors was held in the Experimental Building in the presence of an enthusiastic audience, mainly visitors from the other colleges. Professor Priester officiated, knighting the candidates with his sword, as each knelt to kiss the Blarney Stone which was suspended from a travelling crane. After the ceremony, the visitors had an opportunity to see many interesting experiments, and the testing of the strength of wooden beams, iron bars, etc. Green tea was served in the Architectural rooms, and a *dansant* held in the Auditorium.

The rhetoric department of the college of engineering entertained the entire rhetoric staff of the University at four o'clock tea.

In the evening the Armory was crowded by the lucky holders of tickets for the engineer's ball. It is to be regretted that there is not some place large enough to accommodate all the engineering students who would have attended this annual affair, but who were unable to obtain tickets.

MINNESOTA DIGITALIS SUPERIOR

In response to the *Journal-Lancet's* request of Mr. Upsher Smith, pioneer grower of digitalis in Minnesota, outside of the University, for information upon the subject of digitalis, Mr. Smith wrote (in part):

"As you doubtless know, digitalis has been grown for several years by Professor E. L. Newcomb in the medicinal plant garden of the College of Pharmacy, University of Minnesota. It has been proved to be an extremely potent drug, by physiological tests and by clinical experience in the University Hospital and other hospitals, as well as in the hands of many other physicians.

"During the war large quantities of tincture of Minnesota digitalis were supplied to the United States War department, and thousands of medical officers with the United States forces learned to depend upon its potency.

"Of the many medical authorities who have proved the worth of Minnesota digitalis may be mentioned Dr. Henry A. Christian and Drs. J. H. Pratt and Hyman Morrison. The work of Drs. Morris, Rowntree and Marx White on this subject is well known to your readers.

"The question naturally comes from you as to why the Minnesota digitalis is of superior quality. In my opinion, this is partly a question of climate. . . . The soil, naturally,

plays an important part. Digitalis thrives best on soil containing iron and manganese, and these elements are found in the ash of Minnesota digitalis. . . .

" . . . A superficial comparison of our Minnesota digitalis with the average commercial powders gives at least one reason why the Minnesota product is superior. Its rich green color and full aroma testify to the careful and rapid drying of the Minnesota leaf and to the absence of dead leaves, dirt and foreign matter. The average commercial leaf, on the other hand, is yellowish brown, showing a lack of care in harvesting, and, when tested physiologically, is weaker in strength.

"The cultivation of digitalis calls for unceasing personal attention during nine or ten months in the year, from the time the seed is sown under glass in December until the last picking is harvested in October. It requires an extensive and expensive equipment for rapidly drying the leaves to avoid decomposition of the glucosides and for cleaning, grinding, percolating and capsulating them. The industry is subject to all the risks and vicissitudes inseparable from an agricultural pursuit, and demands: (1) an unusual combination of cultural, pharmaceutical and laboratory skill; (2) an idealism and love of research that insists on continued improvement in the product; and (3) sufficient capital to carry the enterprise through."

Alumnae Who Are "Doing Things"

CLARA THOMAS ALDRICH "HERSELF"

The world forgetting, but not by the world forgot, Mrs. Aldrich lives in the heart of her miniature woodland on the edge of the city's tumult and plays to an uncritical audience the two roles she likes best in the world. Writing? You might know the answer is nothing obvious. Reading? Sometimes—but in merely by-the-way moments. Vain to guess—simply because she likes best to do the exact two things that women writers are supposed to shun as the street gamin shuns soap—home-making and friend-making.

It is the most completely inviting little home in the countryside. Set back from the road, cunningly hid from view by a tangle of uncultivated woods, a riot of color from early spring to late fall, it lures birds and friends on the same pleasuring impulse. Mrs. Aldrich's husband is an architect, it is true, which undoubtedly accounts in part for the

artistic scheme of things, but Mrs. Aldrich is more than an architect; she is a home-artist. And that accounts for the harmonious blending of hominess and artistry.

But ultimate fame (as we who have not yet reached it know all too well!) may have its drab background. Mrs. Aldrich is known throughout the country—indeed, she is becoming internationally known through the pending publication of her dramatized novel in England—but Mrs. Aldrich did not begin her career as a writer in a manuscript-scattered garret. It is almost cruelly disappointing to record, but she began—or, rather, misbegan it in the one way for which it is hard to forgive her, although we have known of similar depraved starts. She began it as a teacher of Latin and Greek at St. Mary's Hall, Faribault, Minnesota. She says it justified her taking Latin and Greek at the U. of M.—but it is positively the only justification in sight.

Just how long she veered from her destined path, I am not sure—but probably as long as she could stand it.

When the finger of fate pointed to the back page of the Minneapolis Tribune, Mrs. Aldrich more or less blindly followed it. At that time Ralph Wheelock was in charge of the section, "touching on things" large and small, from political news to way-side philosophizings. Here Mrs. Aldrich found her niche, as feature writer under the name of "The Co-ed." It is an amusing comment on the course of events that Mr. Wheelock now says, "I feel proud that it was I who introduced Mrs. Aldrich to the writing world." When Mr. Wheelock finally left the Tribune to be secretary to the mayor of St. Paul, Mrs. Aldrich was made regular feature editor and put in charge of the back page of the paper. Out of this connection grew the first fruits of her success. Her "Quentin" column and her sayings of "Mrs. Jonathan Hep" became not only literary and philosophic by-words in Minneapolis but they were quoted countrywide. Mrs. Jonathan Hep became almost as famous for her expressive feet (drawn by Carl Rawson) as for her expressive and homely philosophizings. And I heard one critic say, who is in a position to know, "Quentin was one of the best newspaper paragraphs that has ever been run by any newspaper in the states."

Mrs. Aldrich's writings have become familiar outside the newspaper field through the publication from time to time of short stories and articles in Pictorial Review, The World Today, Smart Set, Ainslee's, Harper's, The American, etc.

And then—she had to go and—I almost said, spoil things—but in her case she didn't, as it turned out, she actually improved them.

In the immemorial fashion of husbands the world over, Mr. Aldrich took the rudder and steered the ship. For a year after her marriage, Mrs. Aldrich stuck to the Tribune and then yielded to her husband's advice counsel and "went in for herself." She started the novel, "Enchanted Hearts," which destiny evidently took a hand in naming, for it turned out to have the quality of enchantment, indeed. It had the enchantment of the brain touch, the heart touch and the Midas touch. Robert Hilliard, the actor manager, and William Elliott, were the original New York managers and producers to discover the dramatic possibilities of the story, and it was while they were revising it to their purposes that Mrs. Aldrich spent long periods in New York

watching the process—for when all is said and done, the novelist plays a pretty passive part in the dramatic transformation of her brain-child. But later George M. Cohan bought the rights and made further revisions, until it wouldn't be surprising if Mrs. Aldrich looked upon her creation with the amazed eyes of the Mother-Goose lady: "Lawk-o-me! Can this be aught o' I?"

Of course all Minneapolis turned out when the brain-child came to town under the name, "A Prince There Was." Mrs. Aldrich's publishers are naturally importuning her for another just like the other one—and Mrs. Aldrich is complying as best she can between the more important demands of her home and her friends. She confesses rather reluctantly to being just about half-way through another novel.

Besides being a "wonderful cook" (I quote from a friend), a home-maker, an excellent camping comrade, a "little sister" to the needy, and a writer, Mrs. Aldrich has the temerity to add "poet" to the list. If a doubter, we can prove it—and we will. The proof we quote was "perpetrated" on the occasion of Prexy Northrop's eightieth birthday—five years ago:

To Prexy Emeritus on His Birthday

Otherwise—To Cyrus Northrop, the most beloved man in the Northwest today, having come happily to his four score years.

Happy birthday, Prexy Northrop,
May you have a million more!
Celebrate each one among us
Here and on the Other Shore—
One for each good deed your page shows—
One for each boost given here—
Why, Eternity can't hold 'em
If we honor one a year!

Someday—decades off, we're hopin'—
Old St. Peter'll hear your knock
For your hand he'll be a-gropin',
"Northrop? GOOD! There's quite a flock
Of mixed sinners in there sittin'—
In the ante room—won't budge!
Records pretty bad they've written—
Not a page without some smudge—
Begged me wait until you got here—
Seems they knew you down Earth way
'Prexy'll help erase this spot here—
Prexy'll stand by us!' they say.

And a lot got in—relatin'—
How it's all quite due to you—
Some you've boosted (though beratin'

Helped backsliders—quite a few)
 Did you think you'd had your quota
 Of work? Man—you've done so well
 In upliftin' Minnesota—
 See what you can do with Hell!"

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice E. Salisbury, '08, a daughter. This is the second girl born in the Salisbury family for several generations. Naturally Maurice and his family are jubilant.

The "Old Grad" Comes Back

THE OLD GRAD "GOES" BACK

The thing that has surprised me most in thinking over the early days of the University, has been how recollection centers around the old chapel; the things that seem of the greatest general interest have some direct connection with something that occurred in the old chapel.

My day in college was the time when Dr. Folwell was giving up the presidency and President Northrop was assuming the responsibilities of University administration.

There was one institution of those early days that students who have graduated since 1883 or 1884 know nothing about—the "Junior Exhibition." The other day I chanced to be at the University and I dropped into the registrar's office—by the way that office has changed some since the days of Emma Trussell, and, later, Frank Johnson—and asked him if there were any copies of old programs of junior exhibitions used in the early days.

We managed to dig up a program put on March 22, 1876, by the class of 1877. There were eighteen members of that class and every member took part in the program, which included orations, original poems and songs, a debate and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Sample. The titles of orations included Hero worship, Snuffers, Greek as an element of culture, Robert Burns, Bunyan and his book, and other similar topics. The debate was stated as "Is further extension of our national territory desirable."

The Junior Exhibition was notable, not only for its own sake, but because it was the occasion for the issuing of a "Junior Ram," or fake program. This was a matter of deepest concern and involved months of plotting for other classmen to get hold of the necessary material to reproduce the exterior appearance of the program exactly, and to fill the interior with material that was calculated to arouse the ire of the members of the junior class. If these programs could be substituted for the real programs and be passed out by the ushers,

so much the better, it added additional zest to the "scoop." Dr. Brook's sons had a little printing outfit in those days, and one of these "rams" was issued with the imprint—"Brooks Bros. Print."

Some of the "rams" were pretty raw specimens of literature but they were never dry and were more eagerly sought after than the original programs—by the juniors for purposes of destruction and by other classmen as souvenirs.

Very few alumni ever knew that there was a hand-power elevator in the "Old Main," but there was one and a number of times, Prexy Northrop was privileged to ride in that elevator to the foot of the steps just outside the chapel doors. There are rumors that the elevator was used for less legitimate purposes at times but the history of those occasions rests upon dim tradition and is not worthy of such solid narrative as befits these "comings back" of an old grad.

'Twas in the dusty old space, between the ceiling of the chapel and the roof, that the boys hid during the meeting of the Grange, which was held in chapel behind closed doors. Some members of the Grange wondered how it was that some of the things discussed in secret became known from the housetops—their curiosity was never satisfied.

It was about this time when one of those "cracked" individuals, who occasionally appear, was very much in evidence. This specimen was a particularly pestiferous individual, who was obsessed with the idea that he was going to marry one of the most popular girls of the senior class. One day, in chapel, he proposed to the young lady for 'bout the steenth time. The classmates of the young woman concluded that the affair had progressed far enough, and that afternoon, they captured this long-haired specimen of the genus homo and took him up the back stairs to the cupola. They had rigged up a gruesome looking "block" and had secured a shiny ax for the occasion. The very much frightened boy was told that he was

about to be beheaded, and why. He begged to be released and promised that he would never appear upon the University campus again and would never even speak to the young woman in question, if he was allowed to go unharmed.

The boys reluctantly consented and took him across the river and warned him, under threat of penalties most dire, never to come back. And he never did come back to the University, but he went straight to the court house and secured a license to marry the young woman. That night, after dark, he went to her house and asked to see her. When told that it was impossible, he tapped his pocket and said: "I nava a paper here which says I can marry her." He was finally persuaded that the young woman's consent was needed and that he could never count upon her consent.

"A box of monkeys" was the final undoing of the old chapel. This play was given in the chapel one evening. The curtains caught fire and set fire to other objects, al la the death of the dog who died from eating too much hoss flesh. It was this fire that destroyed the land mark, which of all others, was dearest to the hearts of the "old grads"—the cupola. The "old main" was never the same afterward, and so long as there are those who can remember the old main with the cupola, there will be those whose hearts will hark back longingly to the good old days when it existed in very truth, a trysting place for devoted lovers and friends.

There is another story of the old days that I am sure your readers will appreciate. Of course it is connected with "Prexy" Northrop and I can personally vouch for its truth.

One morning "Prexy's" mail contained a letter, written upon a very fine grade of stationery and coming from a very exclusive residence district of the city. The letter was signed by a young woman and propounded this question:

"Is a dog's tail an animate object?"

The letter stated that the previous evening this question had been raised in connection with a game of charades that was being played by a group of young people.

(By the way, doesn't that word "charades" take you back a good many years?) The question had been referred to this young woman to determine by an appeal to the president of the University.

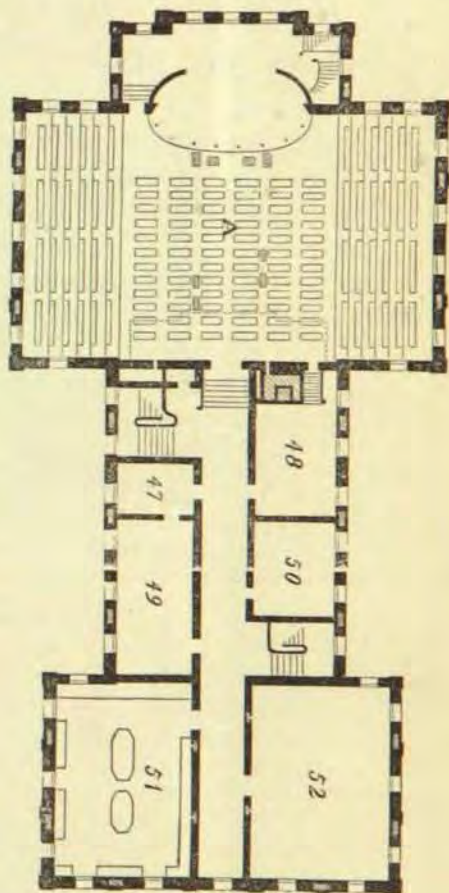
The answer was typical of Prexy. He said, in substance:

My dear Miss Blank:

It happened that I had eminent authorities

upon animal biology and psychology in my office at the time your letter was received. I put your question to them, and, after serious consideration, we arrived at the conclusion—That it all depended upon the state of the dog.

The eminent authorities were Professors Henry F. Nachtrieb, and Frederick J. E. Woodbridge.



Plat of 3d Floor—Old Main.

A—Chapel.

51 and 52—Museums.

48—Professor Breda's room.

49—Departments of Geology and Botany.

Dr. John Sundwall, director of the University Health service department, was elected president of the National Association of college and university health officers, a new organization formed recently in Chicago. The body will deal with student health measures in colleges.



Stratford-on-Avon

AT HOME
and
ABROAD



On Board Ship



At Smith College

"PREXY"



Pompeii, Italy



At Home

MARION LEROY BURTON

A Moral Awakening

During the exigencies of the war we became so accustomed to Liberty Loan drives, Red Cross drives, thrift drives, and any other kind of a drive whatsoever that would produce revenue for the government, that we acquired the habit and still acquiesce amiably to being "driven" by every cause under heaven, whether public or private. In brief, if the country, the city, or the organization wants something, "the drive's the thing." At present, it's a religious drive—a campaign on our consciences instead of our pocketbooks. And our consciences need it. Some way, somewhere, somehow we must find an antidote for this fever of wasting—wasting of time, wasting of money, wasting of selves. During the war the world came into a closer touch with the spirit of life than it has come for generations. Just as we, individually, draw nearer to the spirit within us as the things of earth recede—so the allied civilizations of the world caught some unaccustomed contact with a Spirit of Infinite Purpose while the earth was going through its crashing cataclysm. In the words of the Bible, "we put aside worldly things" and came to look upon death, in its daily omnipotence and impartial inclusiveness, not entirely as a crushing horror, but with some glimmer of the finer interpretation that was Frohman's when he went down with the Lusitania, on his lips that gallant murmur: "The Great Adventure!"

But now that the earth has righted itself—or has seemed to, from the comparative viewpoint,—what has happened? We, these same "allied civilizations," have swung to the most incredible, the most amazing antipodes. Instead of carrying the logically purified demeanor of a people who have gone through fire, our behavior resembles that of a wanton who defies her suffering and seeks to "forget" in a blind wilful orgy of spending and pleasuring. The things of the world seem to have become shriekingly paramount—but is it not merely seeming? Isn't it simply the abnormal reaction instead of the logical sequence? At any rate, it is undoubtedly in the effort to strike some normal balance of living that the present "Go to Church Sunday" campaign has been started. The drive is, per se, a heartening sign. It does not stand solely for the wisdom of the few but for the need of the many. It is unconscious up-reaching,—like the spring seeds, suffocated by the earth, push-

ing spontaneously toward the light and air,—and the simile, if trite, is especially apt in its application to University students because of their youth and the unrelated spontaneity of their mental and spiritual gropings.

As all the movements of progress in the world outside find their embryonic counterparts in the universities and colleges of the country, so the movement for spiritual development has found its counterpart at Minnesota in the effort to establish daily chapel exercises and in the inauguration of noon-day services two or three times a week in the campus Little Theater.

At the first of the series of talks given in the latter connection, President Burton (fittingly) presided. His talk was excellent and so pertinent to the present trend of feeling that for some time past we have wanted to quote it in the WEEKLY. This week we have the space and are very glad to have the opportunity to present the text of his discussion as it was published in the Minnesota Daily:

"I want to express my approval of the plan of having gatherings of this sort, because I am convinced that after all, the one thing that we have in common is for every one of us to use to the fullest extent the life that has been given to him and to think rather clearly and fundamentally upon the subject of how we live. I do not care much what you call my subject today, but there is one very clear cut issue that I propose if possible to get to you.

"I think you will agree with me that there are two distinct ways to do anything. Some people do just what they happen to do and other people carefully formulate a plan and then go forward. The exact question which I want you to think about and apply specifically to your individual living and thinking is this: Which way are you doing the task? Are you doing it the way you happen to or are you deliberately planning to make this life what it ought to be? I am sure you are familiar with both types of life. You know the student who does what he happens to do—today he is at class and tomorrow he is absent; today he is interested in one student movement and next week in another. There seems to be no unity or continuity in his life. He doesn't

seem to stand for anything that is really worth while.

"And I wonder if you have discovered that here and there in the student body is one who, in the finest and best sense of the word, is different from the rest of us. You can usually count upon his having some opinion on a subject, viewing it from the standpoint of right consideration. This is the student who withdraws at times and says to himself, 'This one thing I do.'

"Now, if we had time here this noon, I believe we could say that we are dealing with the most fundamental distinction in all life. It is the distinction that runs through history, and I believe it would be possible to demonstrate to you that it is the most vital and most important consideration that any student or group of students can face: Are you drifting or are you planning?

"Look at the two sides of the problem. Do you realize that at the present time in the heart of Africa there are about a hundred million people who mean practically nothing to the civilization of the world. These are people who have little, if any concern beyond food and shelter and clothing. In a word, they have no facility for making the future and present related. They have no capacity for planning.

"Why do you and I think that our country as a nation is making its contribution to the civilization of the world? Why? Is it because we have great riches as a nation—great lakes, rivers, cities, cathedrals, universities—all that? That may have something to do with it; but the secret of the greatness of America lies not in the abundance of the things which she possesses, but rather lies in her hopes and plans and purposes and aspirations. The same thing could be illustrated, it seems to me, at almost any period in history. Any student who expects to get anywhere in the University or out of it must have some plan with which he is directing his life. He must have some comprehension of it in its entirety.

"Now that is what religion does for you. . . . I believe that there are certain fundamental principles which lie back of the lives of all of us. Whatever you call the plan, whether you call it religion or loyalty or public mindedness or unselfishness or anything else—whatever you call it, I believe that every one of you must have a plan which recognizes certain fundamental principles in life. . . . There is no student in this room at this

moment who, if he even in a slight degree is looking at life seriously, has not, way down in his soul, in his own inner heart of hearts, some dream that he proposes to realize. But you don't go around talking about it. You don't write editorials or communications to the Daily on the subject. Perhaps you speak of it to your best friends or those who are nearest to you; but I make the statement, without fear, that every real student has, way down in his soul, dreams and aspirations of what he expects to become—and if you have not, then what is the matter with you?

"It seems to me this is one of the greatest elements in the teachings of Jesus: that there isn't anything in all the universe that could be compared to or could be given in exchange for a human being—the idea that within each one of us are those elements of power and capacity which if once realized could be utilized to transform the life of mankind. Your first job is to make the most of yourself, to be just as large and as useful as God intended you to become. That is one principle that your plan must recognize.

"And the other principle is this: How are you going to do it? What is the method in accordance with which you are going to set out to make the most of yourself? . . . We must make the most of ourselves by helping every other person to make the most of himself. Call it what you please, self-realization through service, if you like; but isn't that exactly what America did in this war? Didn't America go in and assume her responsibility? Why? In order that she might help other people to make the most of themselves. And America found her largest place in doing this. Every person exists first to be what he ought to be and to help everyone else in his community and world to be what they ought to be. It is like anything else that is worth doing: it always gives you a chance to do more.

"But the thing that I would have you go away from here saying today is this: This one thing I will not do. I will not drift. I will not do what I happen to do. I will not be like the ship at sea without any port in view, but I will think and plan and I will seek to realize it: and whatever that plan is, whether it is being a doctor or a dentist, a lawyer or an engineer, or a teacher—whatever I have to do, I shall insist that it be something which will utilize the gifts with which God has endowed me, and that they will be utilized for the benefit of those who are about me."

OF GENERAL INTEREST

Arthur Jacobson, '18 Ag., is a teacher of agriculture in the school of Le Sueur Center and is doing some notable work in club promotion throughout the county.

Dr. Harry G. Irvine, '03 Med., assistant professor of dermatology in the Medical School, at the twentieth National convention of Alpha Kappa Kappa, held recently in Chicago, was elected to the office of Grand historian. Dr. Irvine is an alumnus of Psi chapter, University.

At the age of eighty-three Professor Emeritus Maria L. Sanford cast her first presidential ballot Monday night, March 15th. At the meeting of the Hoover club in the Minneapolis auditorium the Saturday night preceding Miss Sanford spoke on "Why the women want Hoover for president."

The post of assistant registrar, which was vacated by the resignation of W. L. Harris, who has taken up social survey work in Philadelphia, has been filled by the appointment of H. George Arnsdorf, formerly deputy superintendent of North Dakota schools. Mr. Arnsdorf is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin.

At the Aquatic league exhibition Friday noon, March 12, Chauncey M. Hyatt, M. A. C. and University swimming coach, gave a brief demonstration of diving and swimming feats and showed the correct methods of righting an overturned canoe. Betty Grimes, '20, broke her previous record by 14 seconds in making the fifty-yard breast dash in 30 seconds.

Dr. J. A. O. Stub, pastor of Central Lutheran Church, spoke at the noon-day chapel service on Tuesday, March 16; on Friday noon, March 19, Dr. W. B. Riley of the First Baptist church of Minneapolis, gave the address. At the last chapel meeting of the quarter the speaker will be the Rev. H. C. Swearingen, who spoke two or three weeks ago.

A new medical organization, its membership limited to the younger men of the profession, has been recently formed, calling itself "the Clinical Club of Minneapolis." It purposes the study and discussion of the original work of its members and the presentation of current literature, book reviews, etc. The majority of its members are Minnesota graduates. Dr. S. R. Maxeiner, Med. '09, is president; Dr. Clifford A. Boreen, '07 Med. '09, is vice

president; Dr. Floyd O. Woodward, '12 Med. '14, secretary-treasurer. At the March meeting original papers were read by Dr. Moses Barron, '10 Med. '11; by Dr. Max Seham, Med. 10; Dr. Warren Bell, Med. '16; Dr. William King, '13; and Dr. F. O. Woodward, '12 Med. '14.

The theory of practical demonstration in the teaching of school children has been carried out in Minneapolis to the last degree of ingenuity in "Hoo-Hoo," a health clown, protégé of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association and the Woman's Community Council, who visits all public, private, and parochial schools and entertains the children with jokes and antics insinuating lessons of healthful living. The health clown originated with "Cho Cho," the national clown, who proved so successful that health workers of Minneapolis unearthed a clown of local talent and provided for his training.

In the Minnesota-Wisconsin intercollegiate debate held at Wisconsin Friday night, March 12, Minnesota defeated Wisconsin in a decision of two to one, on the negative of the subject, "Resolved that in each industrial corporation the employes as such be allowed to elect from their own ranks at least one-third of the board of directors, such directors to have equal rights and privileges." Robert Gibson, '21, Max Shapiro, '22, and Walter Heyler, '20 (captain) composed the Minnesota team. The three have already won distinct recognition in the debating field through victories in former contests. Wisconsin is credited with such keen-tongued exposition of its arguments that the Gophers feel all the more elated for a victory won from foemen worthy of their steel.

At the University Y. M. C. A. election held Monday, March 15, Howard C. Jacobson, Engr. '21, was chosen secretary; Frank J. Tupa, '22, vice-president; Milton McLean, '21, recorder, and Lisle Swenson, '21, treasurer. Mr. Jacobson is quoted as saying: "As I understand the purpose of the University Y. M. C. A., it is to help maintain high standards of student life and to put those standards into practice through whole hearted Christian service. I am a staunch believer in this purpose. It seems to me it is a peace time continuation of the ideals for which many of our men gave their lives. Consequently in accepting the

presidency I appeal to other former service men to accept this challenge and back up the new officers in making this program effective."

March 17, St. Patrick's Day, was selected by the University students as "Hello Day" on the campus. Feeling the necessity of introducing a more cordial and democratic spirit among the students and faculty members, the Guard of St. Patrick issued the following resolution: "Whereas, March 17, is St. Patrick's Day and whereas St. Patrick was an exceptionally good scout and a firm believer in a warmer Minnesota spirit, then therefore, let it be resolved that all students and members of the faculty of the University of Minnesota conduct themselves after the fashion of our Patron Saint on that day. That is, let a spirit of fraternity and unity prevail over the campus on that day and let no man or woman pass without a cheery 'Hello!'" Whether the day established the habit is doubtful but like all efforts of the sort, it produced its effect and will carry some ripple of good in its trail.

AN OLD QUESTION REVIVED

The Harvard Alumni Bulletin of March 11, raises a question close to the college heart: "Do athletes fall behind in later life?" The query resulted from the observations of Professor H. B. Center of Boston, published in one of the Boston newspapers. Dr. Center says: "Under the present existing conditions of athletics at our big colleges, Harvard or any of the 'Big Three' for instance, it has become a recognized fact that only a small percentage of the men who made the varsity teams and who win their letters, or who hear the plaudits of thousands of spectators who pay a high admission price to watch them perform, turn out to be men of consequence outside of their college walls.

"Contrary to the general belief that college athletics make the man and give the participant a better chance after finishing college, investigations show that the average man of first-team fame does not do as well as the man who has never known the thrills of athletic triumph."

It would make an interesting subject for debate if facts and statistics could be brought in proof. And there would be plenty to argue for and against,—a subject of inexhaustible possibilities for an open forum discussion. One of the first questions might logically be: "Why does the undergraduate go into ath-

letics? Does he go into them because he is potentially an athlete; because he wants the college plaudits; or because he is largely coerced into athletics through the suasion of fraternity brothers or admiring predictors of fame?" Another question of a similarly revealing nature would be: "Does the man who is drawn into athletics conform to a 'type' or is he as 'individual' as the student in any other branch of college activity?" The answers to these questions would practically settle the discussion.

A very natural cry of protest would rise from many throats over Professor Center's assertion that "it has become a recognized fact that only a small percentage of the men who make the 'varsity teams . . . turn out to be men of consequence in the world outside their college walls." In editorial mind we have examples of several men who were prominent in University athletics and who are now among the leaders in various activities and professions distinctly "outside their college walls." Unless it can be proved that the strength of the man drawn into athletics is mainly physical strength, then it stands to reason that the laws of discipline, hygiene, and self-control which must govern the athlete if he is to make his mark, will also mold the man to make his mark in the business or professional world.

BASKETBALL CONFERENCE STANDINGS

	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	10	2	.833
Purdue	8	2	.800
Illinois	8	8	.667
Wisconsin	7	5	.583
Indiana	5	4	.556
Iowa	6	6	.500
Northwestern	3	7	.300
Michigan	3	8	.272
Minnesota	3	9	.250
Ohio State	3	9	.250

Minnesota stood fourth in a list of nine contesting colleges at Evanston, Ill., last Saturday. The occasion was the 10th indoor intercollegiate track and field meet. The real competition was between Illinois and Michigan, and Illinois won. Winning less than one-third as many points as the champions, Minnesota fell barely below Wisconsin and pulled in ahead of Chicago. Minnesota's only first place was won by Hawker who went over the pole at 12 ft. 3 in.

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PERSONALS

'19—Albert E. Peterson has changed his address from Minneapolis to 2829 Pine Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill., and is at present in the employ of the Commonwealth Edison Company at Chicago.

Captain August Dvorak and his team-mate Mose Siberman, defeated the Wisconsin champions in a wrestling match last Saturday night at Madison. Last week the team lost in a similar competition with Nebraska.

Lieutenant Colonel A. J. Chesley, doing Red Cross work in Poland, was recently married to a fellow worker, Dr. Flacida Gardner, formerly of Los Angeles, Calif. Colonel and Mrs. Chesley will leave Poland in July and will make their home in Minneapolis. Presumably Dr. Chesley will resume his work with the Minnesota State board of health.

Benjamin C. Gruenberg has been given a half year's leave of absence by the Board of Education of New York City, in order that he may complete the work upon a Manual of outlines on Child Study and Psychology for the Federation of Child Study. Mr. Gruenberg attended the N. E. A. Conference at Cleveland where he met Professor David E. Swensen who represented the Minneapolis Board of Education.

John F. Nichols, '04, may be reached by addressing him care of the American Express company, Yokahoma, Japan. A post card, dated February 10 says: "Mrs. Nichols and I decided rather hurriedly to come over here for part of the season. . . . We left Nagasaki day before yesterday, crossed the Yellow Sea to Tsing Tao and left 2,000 Chinese soldiers who had been in France, and we are now on our way to Shanghai and Manila."

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