

MINNESOTA

ALUMNI

WEEKLY



The Northrop Reminiscences
A Salary Schedule
Alumnae Who Are Doing Things
"Seeing Things at Night"
Edwin A. Cuzner

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A fact:

Within a single week last fall, great civic dinners were tendered at the Waldorf-Astoria to General Pershing, to Herbert Hoover and to Cardinal Mercier. And at all three of these famous banquets, the only cigarette served by the hosts was Fatima.

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MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS WANTED

It will soon become quite justifiable for the alumni publications of the country to insert in their advertising columns an item reading something like this:

WANTED: College or university presidents to fill twelve vacancies recently created in educational centers by retirement, the spring moving fever, or the hand of Father Time. Ability to talk eloquently and the seven-league mania are not the primary requisites, although their value is not discounted. A home-loving man with a lingering fondness for the swivel chair in his presidential office will receive first consideration. No objection to a business man, but the quality most desired and which will be most highly valued is adhesiveness. If there are twelve potential presidents (not already tagged) who are looking for adhesive jobs, places are crying for them. Their offices are awaiting them. Over the doors have been hung welcoming mottos done in college-colored worsteds: "Bide-A-Wee!"

FINE MUSICAL PROGRAMS PROMISED

The Department of Music of the University announces that through the co-operation of patrons, it has been made possible to establish the Concert Course as a permanent feature of music at Minnesota. The course for the next season will include: November—Fritz Kreisler, violinist; December—Flonzaley String Quartette; January—Benno Moisevitsch, pianist; February—Maggie Teyte, soprano, and Emilio Gogorza, baritone; March—Pablo Casals, violoncellist, and Harold Bauer, pianist. Prices for the course will be \$5 for chair seats and \$3 for bleacher seats. The music department has announced that this year's subscribers to the Concert Course may, during the next week or two, renew their present seats by mailing check and order to Mrs. Carlyle Scott, Music building, University campus. Checks should be made payable to the University of Minnesota. On April 6 all seats not so subscribed will be released for subscribers who desire to renew but who wish better seats than they had this year. Such renewals should be made at the Music building between April 6 and April 20. On April 20 all seats not re-subscribed will be placed on sale at the Library building.

GREAT FALLS ALUMNI GATHER.

On the 13th of March, at the Rainbow Hotel in Great Falls, Montana, the annual banquet and dance of the Minnesota Alumni Association of Montana was held.

Letters from Ex-President Folwell and Ex-President Northrop were read and a resolution was passed expressing thanks and appreciation. The banquet and dance as a whole was a decided success, members of nearly every class from '92 to '18 being present.

Present at this banquet were Mr. and Mrs. B. P. McNair, the retiring president, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Thelen, the newly elected president, Mr. John McKenzie, Jr., the newly elected secretary, O. B. Kotz, L. J. Molumby, F. A. Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Peterson, Mr. J. M. Burlingame and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Clark Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Costello, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Weisner, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Harlow, Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Coulter, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Dowdall, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wallace McKenzie, Mrs. Otto A. Gurth, Mr. and Mrs. Raleigh Judson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kremer, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Norby, Mr. and Mrs. George Judson, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Eickmeyer, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. O'Leary, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Corcoran. Messrs. Spurgeon E. Paul, Werner Hempstead, Kit Carson, J. Boyle, W. L. Varco, L. G. Varco, H. L. McHenry, and Dr. J. E. Buehler; and Misses Norma Floweree, Helen Baker, Francis Longway, Mary Kingsbury, Cora Johnson, Margaret Simpson, and Johana Velikanje.

EDWIN ANTHONY CUZNER

Edwin A. Cuzner is the oldest University officer in point of service. The University catalogue for 1883-84 lists him as superintendent of the plant house.

He was that and more—he had charge of the care of the campus, and the writer of this article well remembers spending a summer in the early eighties pulling weeds and helping in various ways about the campus, under his direction, for 15 cents an hour, and glad to have the job at that.

During that summer I came to know the man and to have a genuine respect for his sterling

qualities and regard for his kindly ways and consideration. He worked along beside me and many a weighty subject was discussed and settled while we were resting at the end of some path which we had been putting into passable condition.

Thirty-seven years Mr. Cuzner has worked year in and year out, with faithfulness and efficiency that have made him invaluable to the



E. A. Cuzner

institution. Any day you drop around at the plant houses you will find him digging about his beloved flowers and plants, and ready to tell you all about any of the plants under his care. If you chance to know him and he knows that you know the men who have been connected with the University, he will say: "Lyon sent me that plant," or, Sardeson brought me that plant from such and such a

place. To him each plant has not only its own personality but many of them are associated with friends who have remembered his enthusiasm and love of plants and have taken the trouble to gratify that interest by sending some rare specimens for his fostering care.

When Mr. Cuzner came to the University there were but 223 students enrolled and but two buildings upon the campus—neither of which now exists. He has seen the University grow from those small beginnings to its present proportions.

His son, Harold, graduated in forestry in 1905 and is now engaged in government forestry service in the Philippines.

Mr. Cuzner was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1850, in the village of Beckington, where Thomas a'Becket is supposed to be buried, whence it derived its name. Before coming to the University he had spent his whole life in the nursery and seed business founded by his mother's family in 1750. The House of Bourne and Sons continued in business until quite recently, having been continuously in the same line for more than a century and a half.

A Salary Schedule

A number of years ago the regents caused investigations to be made concerning a schedule of salaries for University faculty members. The facts were brought together and submitted to a committee of the regents in a tentative form. This committee considered the figures carefully and finally framed a report which was submitted to the board. This report was considered, re-referred to the committee, and was put in final shape by the committee and recommended for adoption. Before opportunity presented itself for action by the regents, a change of administration caused the report to be held up.

For some reason it was never again brought up and no action has ever been taken upon the subject—Minnesota is still struggling along without any real salary schedule, though, of course, there are certain fairly well recognized limits to which the major portion of salaries conform.

The principles upon which the salary schedule, as framed by the committee of the regents, conformed were as follows:

The Report

Considerations bearing upon the proposition to adopt a schedule of salaries for the faculty

of the University of Minnesota as a guide for future promotions and advances in salary.

It is a fundamental part of the scheme that this schedule is a standard and is not meant to be iron clad in its application in every case. Special considerations may make a suspension of its provisions, in particular cases, necessary.

First—Minnesota has not and has never had any standard, either

- 1) as to rank of members of the teaching staff, or
- 2) as to salaries to be attached to various ranks.

Second—There is an almost universal consensus of opinion that such a schedule is desirable. It being conceded—

- 1) that relative equity is of great importance.
- 2) that relative equity can be attained more readily by arranging men in groups within which all are treated approximately alike than by attempting to "place" the individual as an individual.
- 3) that the value of the service of various members of such groups will not be markedly unequal.

4) that no system can be absolutely just, yet with a system approximate justice can be secured, an end impossible to attain without a system.

5) President Jordan, of Leland Stanford University, says—

"It is a matter of wise administration to allow a reasonable minimum in each grade, enough to enable a man to live decently. It is well to make a small automatic addition to this from year to year. It is well that this addition should cease when further promotion is not in the university's own interest."

Third—The proposition is not a new one—it is already in force in the best institutions of the country, such as Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Chicago, Michigan, Wisconsin, California and others. In adopting such a schedule Minnesota will simply be classing itself with such institutions.

Fourth—The adoption of such a schedule would—

1) furnish a standard and system which will enable the Board of Regents to make appointments, promotions and advances in salaries with substantial justice to the individual and relative equity to all concerned.

2) enable the University to secure a higher grade of instructors. The assurance that promotion depended upon their making good would attract men who had faith in their own ability to make good.

3) also have a strong tendency to hold men who have better offers elsewhere, for they would know that their promotion here was sure to come and would not entertain offers from other institutions unless they were very much better than Minnesota's schedule.

4) do more than any other one thing to place Minnesota on a par with the best institutions in the country and this in itself, aside from the question of increased salaries, would do much to attract and hold the best men.

5) ninety per cent. of the changes—promotions and advances in salaries—will practically care for themselves under such a system and it will enable the Board of Regents to handle the problem of weeding out men whose retention is not desirable, and secure the highest good of the University with the least possible hardship to the individual.

Fifth—1) The following is a statement of the fundamental principles upon which a schedule must be based to be fair and just and to secure efficient service and the highest grade of talent.

a) proper salaries.

b) assurance of promotion on merit.

c) permanence of position for satisfactory service.

d) a retiring allowance at the end of a reasonable period. This has been provided in the Carnegie Foundation.

2) Salaries for those who devote their whole time to the University must be kept at a figure that will afford a decent living.

3) The University cannot compete with salaries earned by professional and business men yet neither can it afford to ignore the market value of trained men. Men who love teaching will gladly concede much for the sake of keeping in the profession, but there is a point beyond which they cannot go and beyond which the institution cannot afford to have them go, the point where the worry over finances impairs their usefulness as instructors.

4) The basis for such a schedule for Minnesota should be—

a) what the best institutions, those with which we like to compare ourselves, pay.

b) to enable the appointee to live decently and to be in position to render the best service to the University.

c) to meet legitimate "professional" expenses.

d) to attract and hold the best men.

e) to enable the University to secure first choice among desirable candidates.

Sixth—The following schedule is suggested as being fair—

[Of course, the figures given are all too low to fit present day conditions.]

PROFESSORS—Appointment permanent with a minimum salary of \$2,750 for first appointment and an advance of \$250 every three years until a maximum of \$3,750 is attained.

To be entitled to receive an appointment as a professor the candidate must have given evidence of a creative scholarship as well as teaching ability. An active and wholesome participation in public affairs will also have weight, especially if coupled with executive ability and the qualities of a good teacher.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS—Appointment for term of three years at a minimum salary of \$1,750 at first appointment. If re-appointed it shall be for a term of three years and an advance of \$250 at each re-appointment until a maximum of \$2,500 is attained.

INSTRUCTORS—First appointment for one year at a salary of not less than \$1,200. If re-appointed an advance of \$100 in salary

is assured with each re-appointment until a maximum of \$1,500 is reached.

STOPPING POINTS—It has become a well-recognized fact that there are a considerable number of men who are primarily excellent teachers but who can never become creative scholars. Such men are valuable and should be retained for the good of the institution. To provide for such cases, it is proposed that when a man has reached the maximum in any grade and it does not seem advisable to advance him to the next higher grade and he is giving thoroughly satisfactory service in the position to which he has attained, he may be re-appointed for a term of years, or indefinitely, with the same rank and salary.

Failure to receive the foregoing schedule advances, without some definite explanation of reasons for not being advanced, shall be understood as sufficient notice to the persons concerned that it would be wise to seek a position elsewhere.

1) This schedule differs from the Wisconsin schedule in that the minimum for an instructor is \$200 higher than their minimum and that the nominal maximum for a professor is also \$250 higher, though considerably lower than their actual maximum.

2) No one shall be appointed an instructor who does not hold a bachelor's degree and who has not had, in addition, three years of professional or collegiate training.

3) A considerable portion of the teaching of the University is done by instructors—the minimum proposed would enable the University to pick its instructors from the very best in the country. This would bring into the teaching force men who give promise of being the strong men of tomorrow in the college world.

4) Instructors who devote but part time to their work may be appointed when occasion arises; such instructors shall be paid at the rate of \$250 for each class taught.

5) Unless unusual circumstances make it imperative, no one below the rank of instructor shall be placed in charge of classes and then only until other arrangements can be made, it being distinctly understood that such arrangement is a temporary expedient only.

6) There shall be two grades of assistants—a) scientific assistants who must be college graduates; b) laboratory assistants who may be undergraduates not below the senior year. The salary of scientific assistants shall range from \$500 to \$750 according to the time de-

manded and the nature of the services performed. The salary of laboratory assistants shall range from \$250 to \$500 and shall be gauged upon the same principle as the salary of scientific assistants.

7) Scholars may be undergraduate or graduate students appointed for a definite and limited amount of service which they are well qualified to perform. The salary of a scholar shall be fixed on the basis of services expected to be performed at the rate of 35 cents an hour.

8) Appointment as an assistant or scholar carries with it no presumption, implied or otherwise, of re-appointment or advancement.

Seventh—When this schedule is adopted it is not expected that it will be imposed bodily upon the teaching force now employed.

1) It could be made to apply to practically all instructors and all new and recent appointments.

2) and to most of the assistant professors.

3) and to some professors.

4) There would be, doubtless, a considerable number of the teaching force to whom the schedule could not be made to apply, and the place which a considerable number of others would be given in the schedule could only be determined after a careful examination into the individual cases by a committee of the Board of Regents.

Eighth—With a faculty of the same number as at present, simply filling vacancies as they occur, the pay roll at the end of five years would be between \$75,000 and \$90,000 more than it is at present; that is, an average annual increase of from \$15,000 to \$18,000. The next succeeding five years might add \$50,000 more, though this is doubtful a sufficient number retiring, on age limit, to reduce the amount to less than that figure. This means that the maximum salary roll, for the present number of instructors, working under the proposed schedule, would not exceed at any time \$70,000 and would undoubtedly be less than that sum. These are outside figures—on the basis of normal averages the maximum would be \$625,000, or, with 50 more instructors, \$700,000 as a maximum.

We have mentioned, in previous issues of the Weekly, the resultant dissatisfaction and essential injustice of trying to fix salaries of men with approximately the same training and responsibilities upon individual merit. There is, and can be, no absolute standard by which differences that can be measured in dollars

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Opened for Business December 16, 1916	
December 22, 1916.....	\$ 45,000
May 1, 1917	142,000
July 25, 1917	212,000
November 20, 1917	298,000
May 1, 1918	339,000
October 26, 1918	387,000
December 31, 1918.....	427,000
March 4, 1919.....	455,000
May 1, 1919.....	507,000

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and cents can be established with any assurance that it will work substantial justice even in the majority of cases.

We believe that the principles recommended by the report of the regents' committee are substantially correct and offer a wise standard by which relative merit may be recognized and rewarded. But we have gone far afield and salaries have been fixed, in a large number of cases, without regard to relative justice but because some one has had (or had thought he had) a call from some other institution. He must be retained at all hazards and the ante of the other institution has been met and the man retained at the cost of a feeling of rankling injustice in the hearts of others who have not courted such calls, and who have not been willing to play politics or use other means to force a raise in their own salaries. The pusher has been rewarded while the patient, faithful man has been passed by, though no less deserving of recognition.

Not only has there been what seems to us unjustifiable discrimination among the members of the faculty as individuals, but also among various groups of the faculty. This statement is not applicable to Minnesota alone, it is, as we understand it, a general practice.

For example, the professional college professors receive much higher salaries than those in the non-professional group. These men, with few exceptions have spent no more time or effort to secure their training than the men in the non-professional groups. There is nothing essentially more important in their work than in the work of other groups of professors—they are given such salaries simply because they could, supposedly, earn more money in their profession than the academic professor could earn if thrown upon his own resources and told to look for a job. In some cases this supposition is undoubtedly true—in other cases, there is serious question as to the reliability of the assumption.

The income of the average physician is less than the salary of the average professor at Minnesota. The same is true of the income of lawyers and of law professors. Why should there be such discrimination? In making such distinctions are not the colleges of the country creating false standards of relative importance among their teaching staff members?

There is still another division of group discrimination which is even less to be justified: discrimination based upon the length of service. We are frank to acknowledge that this in-

volves some knotty problems, but substantial justice demands, we believe, a correction.

For example, Professors A, B and C were appointed to the University staff twenty years ago when salaries were much lower than they are now. They have served the institution faithfully and their salaries have been advanced a trifle to meet advancing prices and as recognition of years of faithful service.

Professors D, E and F have been brought into the faculty within the past five years, at the market price, or, in competition with other institutions which were bidding for their services. Their salaries, not infrequently, range from thirty to fifty and even higher percentages higher than the salaries of the faithful and no less necessary and successful teachers who are penalized for their faithfulness in "abiding by the stuff."

We realize the difficulties that controlling bodies must grapple with in handling such a situation. They are facing a "seller's" not a "buyer's" market and must pay the price, and yet, it is just this injustice that is the cause of more dissatisfaction than any other one thing connected with an educational institution.

We doubt if the members of the governing bodies of our educational institutions realize how great is such discrimination.

We do not understand that Minnesota is peculiar in this respect, but a careful study of the facts shows that, in the same rank, the men who have served the University longest (and it is to be presumed acceptably for they have been retained and promoted in rank) are the lowest paid. A group of professors who have served the University an average of almost seventeen years are receiving between \$2,000 and \$2,500 a year; another group which has served an average of a trifle over twelve years is paid from \$3,600 to \$4,000 and another group which has served an average of ten years receives from \$4,600 to \$5,000. While the two highest paid professors in University service receive \$5,000 and \$6,000 and have served one year and five years respectively. The figures for the various groups between these points confirm the figures given herewith.

The same principle obtains also, in relation to the deans, in an even more pronounced degree.

We are not quoting these facts for any other purpose than to show that without a salary schedule, relative injustice is inevitable.

We cannot help feeling that educational institutions ought to establish salary schedules and stick to them consistently—if it is found necessary to pay higher prices for new acqui-

sitions, advance the standard of pay for all or decline to make the appointment.

Relative justice is vital to a proper esprit de corps.

Alumnae Who Are "Doing Things"

ELIZABETH M. FISH, '97

Elizabeth M. Fish, '97, is an alumna who has always "done things" in her chosen field of work. However, her latest achievement is holding the attention, not only of all progressive educators of the United States, but is being watched by educators abroad.

In December, 1914, the experiment of a girls' vocational high school was started as a part of the Minneapolis public school system, with Miss Fish as principal and director. So untiring has she been in this trust; so subtly inspiring has she been to the work of each department; and so wonderfully has she fostered and developed the spirit of her girls, that the names, Minneapolis Girls' Vocational High School, and Elizabeth M. Fish, have become almost synonymous. To tell what this alumna is doing is to tell of the work of this unusual school.

The last government census of 1910 divided the people of our country into seven large groups according to the work which they did—for practically everyone does some kind of work. Of the large percentage of girls who leave school at or before they are sixteen to work either at home or outside of the home, the great majority come under our government's seventh and last classification—that of Domestic and Personal Service. In fact the great majority of American women come under this classification. The wife and the mother primarily render personal and home service. Even those girls who continue their education in our high schools and colleges, the majority ultimately enter this class of workers.

Our United States government through its Bureau of Education, states that the purpose of vocational education is to fit an individual to pursue effectively a recognized, profitable employment, whether for wages or otherwise. Or stating it a little more broadly, vocational education is a preparation for life, where the individual renders service to society and in return receives an adequate livelihood.

The Girls' Vocational High School of Minneapolis offers at least eight distinct ways for girls between fourteen and sixteen, or older,

to prepare for service to society and in return receive an adequate wage. The courses are termed: Homemaking (which may be directed toward catering, cafeteria or tea room work), nursing (training of junior nurses for the care of children and an eight-months' training of practical nurses or registered aids), dressmaking, millinery, power machine operating, telegraphy, office work of all kinds, and salesmanship.

Under the Smith-Hughes law, no vocational school can receive Federal aid which does not give half of the time to so-called academic work. In our school courses in English, (purely cultural and English directly related to a vocation), socialized civics, history, music, mathematics (usually related directly to a vocation), textile science, design and color study, commercial geography, physics (usually related directly to a vocation), gymnasium and chemistry (also directly related to a vocational problem), constitute the academic work.

The nursing department offers two types of courses—one for the young girls between the ages of fourteen and nineteen, the second for women over nineteen years of age. The first course is called the junior nurse course and its purpose is to prepare intelligent practical nurses for small children. The vocational training of these girls consists of physiology, anatomy, bacteriology, child study and bed-side nursing under the direction of the trained nurse in charge of the nursing department. The practical work is done in the baby ward of the Women's Christian Association hospital (conducted in co-operation with the Girls' Vocational high school) and at the baby clinics and the baby hospital in co-operation with baby specialists of Minneapolis. Many of the junior nurses become so interested in nursing that as soon as they are old enough, they enter hospital training schools and become registered nurses. With the recommendation of Miss Fish, girls who have completed the two-year junior course will be received at any Minneapolis High School as a third year student. The best preparation for a girl planning to take a

kindergarten training in this junior nurse course, supplemented by two years in a regular high school.

The course offered by the nursing department for registered aids, commonly called practical nurses, consists in practical work with the patients in the Woman's Christian Association hospital, physiology and anatomy, dietetics, and a related chemistry course. After six months of this intensive training, two months are spent at Maternity hospital. Trained practical nurses are much in demand in the cities and are badly needed in the rural communities. This course for registered aids was started about a year ago, with the sanction and co-operation of the Minnesota State Board of Examiners of Nurses.

The vocational work of the dressmaking department consists in working upon materials of all kinds and the making of garments of all kinds for women and children. In order that this may be done, the sewing department is really a dressmaking shop where people bring their materials to be made into gowns, frocks, blouses, wraps, coats, tailor made suits, etc. Ladies' aprons of all kinds and muslin underwear are made on the power machines by the beginning girls. Children's clothes of all kinds are made on the power machines also, and touches of hand work added. It is only by running this department as a shop that the variety of the high grade materials found in a commercial shop can be handled by the girls and the methods of a commercial shop be learned.

Similarly, the millinery department is a shop located in an old store building on the corner of Third avenue and Twelfth street. In the rear are the work rooms of the millinery classes, and in front is the millinery shop where anyone may enter to purchase a hat already trimmed, order a hat made, or bring one to be remodeled. An experienced milliner is in charge of the department and the shop.

As fast as the dressmakers and milliners complete their courses, they are taken by the best and often most exclusive establishments in Minneapolis.

At present the power machine department is part of the sewing department. However, there is a great demand in Minneapolis and St. Paul for skilled operators of power machines in all kinds of factories for garment making and fabric fashioning.

The vocational work of the telegraphy department is the actual sending and receiving of messages and the operation of the typewriter.

To quote Miss Fish: "Women are especially fitted by reason of their power of close attention to details and sense of responsibility, to succeed in telegraphy. This industry is not overcrowded and offers many attractive features. Railroad telegraphy is the best paid branch of the service, but it is possible to earn a good wage in city office work."

The vocational work for office training and stenography is similar to any commercial course. It differs from the ordinary high school course in that the preparation is made in two years by close application. It differs from the courses offered by the commercial schools in its stress on English and the academic background of the school.

The vocational work of the salesmanship department consists in actual part time selling in Minneapolis retail stores under the supervision of the salesmanship teacher. The co-operation of the merchants in this work indicates that the time is passing when a girl or woman of no training will be hired by a first-class shop.

Concerning the so-called homemaking department, Miss Fish says:

"The great majority of girls will sometimes have the care of homes of their own. This course not only prepares a girl to take care of that home, but also lays the foundation for wage earning before marriage. Home service, when the work is well planned and an eight-hour schedule is in force, is not only pleasant, but is one of the best paid occupations open to young women. Work in tea rooms and cafeterias is attractive to many. Catering is a highly skilled business and especially suited to the girl with domestic tastes. One very attractive thing about this work is that the girl is continually learning things which will be useful to her in her own home."

Usually when a student finishes a course of study in any school, the school immediately presents the student with a diploma. The student then seeks a school of higher learning or a job where he or she can eventually "fit in" or "work up." When a girl completes a course at the Minneapolis Girls' Vocational high school, she is *not* given a diploma, but is placed by the placement secretary in a position for which she has been trained. She is watched by her employer, her trade teacher, and the placement secretary for at least three months and if the three pronounce her a success in the work she was trained for, she is

(Continued on page 30)

JAS. T. INGERSOLL CO.

Dental Supplies and Laboratory

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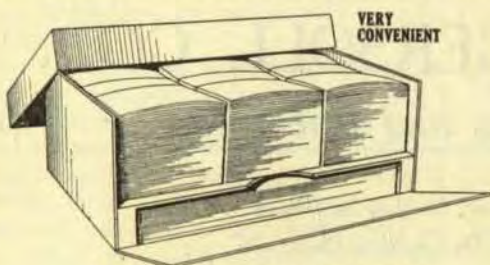
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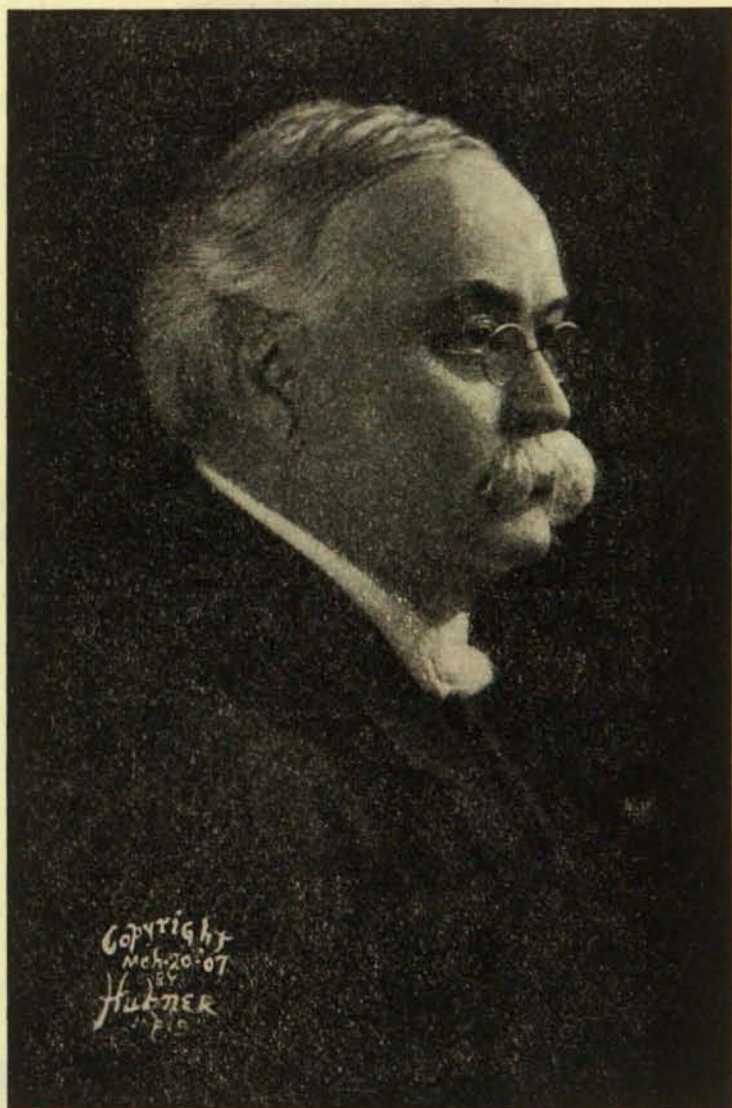
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By *CYRUS NORTHROP.*

THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

During the year 1900 there was much discussion in the state as to whether it was advisable to create a State Board of Control which should have the management of all the charitable, reformatory and penal institutions of the state. Very early in the session of the legislature in 1901, Mr. Torson introduced a bill, H. F. No. 36, for an act "to create a State Board of Control and provide for the management and control of the charitable, reformatory and penal institutions of the state and to provide for supervisory powers over the State Educational institutions and to make an appropriation therefor and to abolish the State Board of Charities and Corrections." This bill was introduced in the house of representatives January 16, 1901. On February 26 Governor S. R. Van Sant sent a message to the legislature urging the passage of a bill to create a Board of Control and transmitting the report of three commissioners whom he had appointed to visit several states where boards of control existed, the report giving the results of the commissioners' investigations and being very favorable to the proposed measure. March 7, 1901, Mr. Torson obtained leave to amend the title of the bill by striking out all relating to educational institutions. At the same time the bill was made a special order for March 13 at 2 p. m. and was continued as special order after debate, to March 14 at 10:30 a. m. and again to 2 p. m.

Numerous amendments were offered, almost all of which were rejected, including one to place the educational institutions under the provisions of the bill.

March 14, 1901, the bill was passed by the house by a vote of yeas 73, nays 39.

As early as January 18, 1901, the senate voted to appoint a special committee of five to be known as Committee on State Board of Control.

Amended to Include University.

March 15, 1901, H. F. No. 36 was received from the house, was read the first and second times and was made a special order for Tuesday, March 19, at 2 p. m. and Senate File No. 29 (a similar bill) was laid on the table. March 19, 1901, Senator Johnson offered an amendment by adding to Sec. 18 the following: "And said board shall also have exclusive control of all the financial and business affairs of the State University, the State Soldiers' Home, and the State Normal Schools, and shall supervise the disbursement of all public moneys and have the care of the public property of each of said institutions. But the Board of Control shall not have authority to employ teachers in the educational institutions of the state, fix salaries of teachers or fix the courses of study in the educational institutions of the state; and the general educa-

tional policy and direction of such educational establishments shall remain in charge and under the control of the Board of Regents of the University or the normal schools."

For this amendment Mr. Snyder proposed a substitute which was rejected, 17 yeas, 36 nays.

Mr. Johnson's amendment was then adopted. March 20, 1901, the bill was again taken up by the senate, and on motion of Mr. Johnson a committee of seven was appointed to draft an amendment as a substitute for the amendment previously offered by him and adopted by the senate, this committee to report March 21 at 2:30 p. m. The committee, at the time appointed, reported progress and asked for further time, which was granted, and the special order was postponed to 11 a. m. March 22, 1901. At that time the committee reported a substitute amendment which gave the Board of Control full authority over the University in respect to financial matters, the construction of buildings and betterments, consulting with the Board of Regents as to plans and specifications. All contracts with employes and a concise statement of all supplies needed, were to be reported by the Board of Regents to Board of Control and the Board of Control was required by suitable rules to make provision for the payment of salaries and the purchase of necessary supplies by a purchasing agent to be appointed. All educational matters were left in the hands of the Board of Regents. This substitute amendment was adopted, yeas 30, nays 26.

The bill as amended was passed by the senate March 22, 1901, yeas 40, nays 16.

March 23, 1901, the house refused to concur in senate amendments and asked for a committee of conference. March 28, 1901, the conference committee reported, recommending that the house concur in the amendments of the senate. This was agreed to, yeas 96, nays 12. The bill as amended was then passed, yeas 86, nays 23.

The bill was approved by the governor April 12, 1901.

The University a "Charitable" Institution.

Previous to the passage of the bill in the senate, Governor Pillsbury, Senator Snyder and the president of the University held a council to decide what was best for the friends of the University to do. Senator Johnson's purpose in amending the bill so as to place the University under the Board of Control was to force the University people to vote against the bill and defeat it. The University people had favored the bill as it was first presented. We thought it was a good bill. Deeply as we regretted the amendment which placed the University under the same control as the state prison and insane asylums, we decided that we would still support the bill as amended; and Mr. Snyder voted for the bill. The title of the bill had not been changed after the amendment was adopted and it still purported to be a bill to place only the charitable, reformatory and penal institutions of the state under the Board of Control and we hoped that the Supreme Court would, in consequence, let the University out, as we did not suppose that the University could be placed under this classification. We were disappointed in this, as when the matter was tested by the normal schools the Supreme Court held, by a vote of three

to two, that these educational institutions were sufficiently "charitable" to be properly included under that designation. So there was no escape.

June 5, 1901, Hon. Wm. E. Lee, representing the Board of Control, appeared before the Board of Regents and after a full discussion of the relative rights and duties of the two boards in the management of University affairs under the law, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved that the Board of Regents, appreciating the courteous action of the Board of Control, desires, as far as possible, to avail itself of the counsel and advice of the Board of Control, and the regents hereby express their hearty willingness to receive advice, counsel and suggestions of the Board of Control in reference to any matters of common interest and to co-operate in every way possible in good faith in everything which pertains to the best interests of the matters committed to the board."

Board of Control Hesitates.

But the Board of Control did not at once take charge of the affairs of the University. The board made a report to the legislature at its session in 1903 showing that its management of twelve institutions had resulted in a saving of \$105,615.85 for the year ending July 31, 1902, over the cost of the same institutions the previous year. The University was not included among these institutions, the attitude of the Board of Regents and the proceedings in court having led the Board of Control to postpone its assumption of authority until all obstacles were removed. But in 1903 the regents recognized the fact that a purchasing agent was desirable and January 3 of that year they appointed a purchasing agent for the agricultural department and another for the general University, in so doing apparently ignoring the right of the Board of Control to appoint such agent. On June 3, 1903, the regents voted to abolish the office of purchasing agent and passed the following resolutions:

"Resolved, that the position of purchasing agent heretofore established by this board is abolished and that requisitions shall be hereafter acted on by the board or the executive committee no further than to determine the need and utility of the things asked for therein; and such requisitions as shall be approved in this respect in whole or in part, shall be transmitted to the Board of Control to be filled through their purchasing agent, with a notification that they have been considered and approved as respects the need and utility of the things therein mentioned only, and that investigation has not been made as to their lowest actual cost."

By this vote the University came entirely under the Board of Control and from this time on until the law was changed, all supplies were purchased by the Board of Control.

Practical Difficulties.

The Board of Control was given the management of the asylums for the insane and all the other institutions of the state, charitable and corrective as well as the normal schools and the financial affairs of the University. The practical difficulties experienced by the University under this arrangement arose from three causes. First: The Board of Control was in St. Paul, and all requisitions had to be sent there, be approved or rejected by the board, and if

approved be returned to the University at the convenience of the board—all of which resulted in delays when things were needed. Second: The board was not composed of men who were experts in University laboratory work and they did not always appreciate the difference it made to a professor whether an article was of the right *quality* or not if only it answered to the name in the requisition. Third: The delay in furnishing the things asked for was a constant source of irritation. The board's control was not popular with the professors. I think it quite likely that a professor occasionally found trouble when he might not have found it if he had not been looking for it. But at the best the situation was unpleasant. The purchasing agent of the Board of Control had his office in the administration building of the University and he must have found his position a decidedly unpleasant one. On the one hand he was responsible to the Board of Control and must follow carefully its instructions. On the other hand he was in daily or hourly controversy with professors asking for the filling of requisitions or complaining of delay in furnishing supplies, or of mistakes as to the quality of articles furnished. The gentleman who had this unpleasant experience was Mr. G. H. Hayes, the present controller of the University and manager of its business affairs. It is certainly very much to his credit that after his annoying experience at the University in the days of the Board of Control, with all its possibilities of creating enmities and feuds, he should, in later years, be called to a position of such prime importance in the University. I used to go into Mr. Hayes' office and laugh and joke with him and it seemed to me that Mr. Hayes was in serious doubt as to my purposes and aims—not quite able to make out whether I was as friendly as I seemed, or only another of the dissatisfied crowd that daily made his life miserable. His vision, however, became clear after awhile and, as he assured me some years later, he recognized and appreciated and was grateful for my attitude and my readiness to help.

A Typical Incident.

The following incident, a very small affair indeed, but on that very account more illustrative of the inconvenience experienced under the outside control of the purchasing, has been given me. During the period in which the Board of Control was in authority, it happened that the clock in the general reading room stopped. It is an electric clock and all that was required to restore it to activity was the substitution of two new cells to replace the exhausted ones. The attendant in the library called up the head of the electrical engineering department, who had often before revived the weary clock by sending a student to adjust the cells—the work of about five minutes. This time she was told that a requisition must be obtained from the Board of Control before the electrical engineering department could be authorized to purchase the cells. Application was made to the secretary for the requisition. He promised to present it to the board. Either he forgot it or the board side-tracked it, and the required authorization was not forthcoming. The summer school was in session, the inert clock was a source of constant inconvenience and many complaints were forthcoming from students and members of the faculty. From time to time the assistant in the library, supported by the repeated requests from the electrical engineering department, would renew her requests

for relief but to no avail. It was not until the summer session was over and more than two months had elapsed since the application was first made, that the head of the engineering department one morning appeared in person in the library bearing a small package. "These are the cells for the clock," said he. "They cost eighteen cents." And calling for a step ladder, the work of four minutes adjusted the cell which lent the life-giving current to the hands of the clock.

Relief Sought.

The proceedings in the legislature of 1905 in reference to the relief of the University from the Board of Control are not at all spectacular, as shown by the journals of the senate and the house, but these journals do not include the work done outside of the legislature. For weeks the friends of the University brought to bear upon the members of the legislature all possible legitimate influence to induce them to relieve the University from the Board of Control. February 11, 1905, Mr. Perley introduced H. F. No. 266—a bill for an act to divest the State Board of Control of jurisdiction and authority over the State University and the normal schools of this state and to provide for the management of the State University by the Board of Regents and the state normal schools by the State Normal Board. The bill was read the first time and referred to the committee on general legislation.

The committee to which the bill was referred held a meeting one evening in the hall of the house of representatives to give a hearing to those interested. I attended that meeting and made an address of some length in support of the bill. As my address was not written I cannot now say what it was beyond the fact that I pleaded as vigorously as I could for relief from the intolerable situation in which the University had been the two preceding years.

A report in a city newspaper of March 8, 1905, is as follows: "President Cyrus Northrop of the University made a deep impression at the public hearing last evening before the house committee on general legislation. He spoke in favor of the bill to remove the University and normal schools from the Board of Control system, and he spoke with a feeling which carried conviction. 'I have put the best twenty years of my life into this university,' he said, 'and I don't want to see the work of my life and this great educational institution destroyed by a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy. It is not a question of dollars and cents but of education. Under the present system, with a two-headed monster hovering over the University, professors and students alike are downhearted and discouraged by the obstacles which arise. I have no desire to say unkind things of the Board of Control members, but this thing is wrong in principle. I do not have the heart in my work that I had before this mongrel system was thrust upon us. Why this rope about the neck of the University? Education needs an atmosphere of freedom and liberty. A man engaged in research, searching for facts that only God and time can disclose, does not want to be stopped because it takes six months to get an article that costs half a dollar. If this system is to continue our faculty will dwindle away. We shall lose our best men and our scholars will go elsewhere. Other institutions know enough to seek good professors, pay them adequate salaries, and treat them properly.'

"President Northrop referred to the whispered stories of 'graft' in connection with the Board of Regents, and spoke with deep feeling. 'I have heard these stories only today,' he said. 'I have heard it said that one member had determined to vote against the Perley bill because he has been told that under the old plan there was graft for the regents. I have been a member of the Board of Regents for twenty years. I have been a member of the executive committee for most of these years, and also clerk of the committee. I have taken down the proceedings at almost every meeting the committee has held, and I am here to say that not a cent has been improperly diverted by the regents. And now to circulate these stories to win votes against the University is infamous.'"

The chairman of the Board of Control spoke at some length later in the evening complaining especially of the attacks made upon the Board of Control by members of the faculty and by student and alumni publications. "If there had been the same co-operation between the heads of departments as with the Board of Regents, there would have been less friction."

The committee adjourned without taking any action.

March 24, 1905, the bill had its second reading, and the committee on general legislation made its report, recommending various amendments and that the bill so amended do pass. The bill with the amendments proposed by the committee released the University and normal schools from all control of the State Board of Control except as related "to the erection and construction of new buildings, the purchasing of fuel, and the placing of insurance on buildings and contents. When new buildings were to be erected the Board of Control was required to cause to be prepared plans and specifications and to consult the local board in regard to these and, as far as it deemed practicable, to carry out the wishes of the local board in the matter."

The next day, March 25, 1905, H. F. No. 266 was made the special order for March 30 at 2 o'clock.

Relief Provided.

March 30, the bill was taken up for consideration. A motion to amend by inserting in the bill at proper points the words "schools of deaf and of the blind," so that these schools would be freed from the Board of Control, was lost. And then the bill passed—yeas 78, nays 27.

That was very satisfactory. But the senate had yet to act on the bill and the outlook in the senate was by no means as bright as it had been in the house. The bill was received in the senate March 31, was read the first time and referred to the committee on education. The committee reported in favor of the passage of the bill. April 3, the bill was read a second time, and made a special order for April 4 at 2:30 p. m.

The two or three days preceding April 4 were days of anxiety. Word came to me from the capitol that we had only twenty-nine senators in favor of the bill and we needed thirty-two to pass it. A suggestion was made to me that I interview a certain prominent citizen who was supposed to have great influence with a certain senator whose vote we were not likely to get. I did so. He readily promised to do what I asked and added that he would secure a second senator's vote. That was encouraging. But even if these senators

were secured, we still lacked one vote of the number needed to pass the bill. Then the suggestion came to me from the capitol that I see Governor Johnson. I saw Governor Johnson. He made me no promise. But I was perfectly satisfied with my interview.

The next day, April 4, the bill had its third reading in the senate and was put upon its passage. The bill passed, yeas 46, nays 8; some fourteen senators at the last moment "got on the band wagon." As the senate journal expresses it, "so the bill was passed and its title agreed to." Then to finally settle the matter a motion to reconsider was made and voted down. April 7, 1908, Governor Johnson approved the bill.

And the University was free from the Board of Control in all matters except erecting new buildings, purchasing fuel and placing insurance, things which we were quite willing to have the Board of Control continue to care for.

Mr. Hayes' Letter.

The following letter written by Mr. Hayes, who was the official of the Board of Control at the University, will be found of interest:

January 10, 1916.

MR. CYRUS NORTHROP,
519 Tenth Avenue Southeast,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

My dear Mr. President: Some time ago you requested me to write recollections of my experiences as the representative of the State Board of Control at the University of Minnesota. Possibly a few words with reference to legislation would not be out of place.

A bill was introduced in the legislature of 1901 to create a Board of Control which was to have charge of the state correctional and charitable institutions. An amendment to include the University and state normal schools was offered, presumably to defeat the original bill. The bill as amended, however, became a law.

The Board of Control delayed taking charge of the University until after the session of the legislature of 1903, during which session an unsuccessful attempt was made to amend the law to exclude the University and normal schools. Later a supposedly friendly suit to test the constitutionality of the law was instituted which resulted in the courts holding that the University and state normal schools were charitable institutions and thus within the provisions of the bill.

There is no doubt but that the prosecution of the suit created some feeling and the early relations of the representatives of the Board of Control with the faculty members in general, was not cordial. The Board of Control system, which contemplates the purchase of all supplies on quarterly estimates, works admirably with the penal and correctional institutions but when applied to the University, it is impracticable, as the numerous supplies required for the University are miscellaneous in character and it is very difficult to make quantity estimates in advance. Even though the writer sympathized with the professors in their arguments against the system, it was required by the law and there could be no redress.

The justified opposition to the system resulted in delays in furnishing estimates and a consequent delay in the receipt of supplies, which no doubt interfered greatly with the work of all the departments having laboratories. There were a great many complaints and expressions of dissatisfaction for which the responsibility was usually divided, and which must have added greatly to your cares and responsibilities. Many differences were settled without your intermediation but the writer, because of your insistence of all the facts and absolute fairness of decision, always felt relieved when it was understood that the controversy was to be referred to you.

Perhaps it will not be out of place to cite one instance which happened in the most strenuous period of the undertaking. One of the professors, who has long since left the University, had included in his estimate a small quantity of paraffin for which he neglected to give proper specifications. The professor came to the office and reported that the paraffin, which had been supplied by a local firm, was not satisfactory and demanded that the Board of Control immediately supply his department with the proper grade; otherwise a regular course would have to be abandoned. Upon my refusal because of more urgent business, an appeal was made to you. You asked for all the facts, including the amount involved in the transaction, which was only 50 cents; whereupon you reached into your pocket, pulled out a 50-cent piece and remarked, "Mr. Blank, I would not have you discontinue your course for 50 cents. Go and purchase your paraffin."

I do not wish to convey the idea that the professors were generally unreasonable nor that the writer was always blameless, for I recall several instances when, after you had expressed your opinion, I could see that the fault was mine.

But for your fair mindedness and insistence upon a square deal, it is reasonable to suppose that the friction, so pronounced at first, would have increased to an alarming degree. Your encouragement and co-operation led to the adjustment of difficulties, and in the end the dual system proved workable.

I have the most pleasant recollections of the association and your advice and counsel have always proved of inestimable value to me.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) G. H. HAYES.

PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCE WITH PRESIDENTS.

It was my fortune to know personally every president of the United States since James Buchanan, except James A. Garfield, whom I never saw. I had a personal interview with Abraham Lincoln in the White House in 1862. I dined twice with President Grant in New Haven, once at a public dinner and once at the house of Henry Farnam. I dined with President Hayes at the house of President Noah Porter in New Haven. President Arthur I knew before he became president. President Johnson I met in New Haven when he was "swinging round the circle." President McKinley I met on a number of occasions and dined with him on two occasions. President Benjamin Harrison I dined with in Minneapolis. President Grover Cleveland I dined with at the table of Woodrow Wilson on the day Mr. Wilson was inaugurated as president of Princeton univer-

sity. At a later day I introduced President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton to a Minneapolis audience. As for Roosevelt and Taft, I met them on many occasions. I dined several times with President Roosevelt at the White House; and Mr. Taft was one of my Yale students and I have met him on many occasions. With all our talk about corruption in politics, it is a notable and gratifying fact that the presidents of the United States, chosen by the people, have all been men of respectable ability, some of them of very great ability, and all of them, with a possible single exception, men of sterling character. It has been a great pleasure to me to meet so many of them and to get, as I often did, quite a different impression from that given by current newspaper comments. For example, I found that President Grant, who had been described as a synonym for silence, could talk as freely and easily as anyone when he chose to do so. I found Grover Cleveland, whose appearance at first sight did not suggest amiability, and whose fierce growl at Great Britain in the Venezuela controversy seemed to be characteristic of the man's spirit, quite capable of peaceful and pleasant conversation, and not at all insensible to humor. I found Benjamin Harrison much more approachable and much less icy than he had the credit of being. Arthur was a gentleman and he was a much better president than the country had reason to expect he would be, coming into the office as he did from the dubious politics of New York. McKinley was a good man, which did not, however, interfere with his being an astute politician. President Hayes, while not being a man of genius and handicapped by holding the office of president by a somewhat doubtful question of right, was a good specimen of the American man who creates his own career without dependence on ancestry or family influence. I need not dwell upon the merits of the three living presidents, Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson. They are all able men. They are all college men. They have all rendered great service to the country. I regret more than I can tell the break between Roosevelt and Taft. In my judgment it was uncalled for. It resulted in the election of Woodrow Wilson to the presidency. Perhaps that was just what Providence intended in order that in the days of great tribulation when the earth was shaken by war as never before, the United States might have an executive who was a friend of peace, but not of peace at any price, and who was capable of prosecuting war vigorously when the honor of the country required it. I have generally found that the choice of the American people for president has proved to be fortunate however much apprehension may have been felt by multitudes of people over the result of the election. The administration of James Buchanan was doubtless the weakest and least patriotic of all; yet if the abolition of slavery and the permanent establishment of the union were desirable and most people believe they were, the very faults of Buchanan's administration contributed indirectly to bringing about those results more than a stronger and more patriotic administration could have done. In our hour of need we have had great presidents—Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, McKinley, Cleveland, Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson—and in times of peace and prosperity we have got along very well with presidents not so great.

While the policy of our country has generally been a peaceful one, it is unfortunate that we should have robbed Mexico of a large part of her territory, should have taken the Philippines and Porto Rico in a most unselfish effort to liberate Cuba, and in the opinion of our neighbors should have practically established a protectorate in Cuba, should have acquired title of territory for the Panama

Canal in a way that made Colombia angry, and awakened anxiety in other South American nations—with the general result that South America distrusts us, and is unwilling to join us in any effective measure for the pacification of Mexico, being fearful that the United States is looking with covetous eyes on Mexico. We certainly have territory enough, and if we wanted more it would hardly be wise to annex Mexico and add her promiscuous illiterate population to our already rather mixed body of voters. We already have immense extent of coast lines to defend, and further additions of territory south of us would only add to our responsibilities and perils. I am sure that the people of the United States have no imperialistic inclinations and that they much prefer to enjoy peace and prosperity in the country as it is than to enter upon any career of conquest in an ambitious effort to enlarge our territory. The real spirit of our people is a peaceful one, and it is to be regretted that our American neighbors misjudge us.

DINNER IN PRESIDENT NORTHROP'S HONOR.

December 12, 1916, a public dinner in my honor was given in Minneapolis. I had not desired it, and had prevented its being given the year before. But my zealous friends were determined to have it, and made their arrangements in 1916 without consulting me, and I was of necessity compelled to submit. It was a memorable dinner. The speakers were Archbishop John Ireland; Honorable F. B. Kellogg, United States Senator; Honorable F. B. Synder, President of the Board of Regents; Dr. William Watts Folwell, former President of the University; Reverend Dr. James E. Freeman, of St. Mark's church; Dr. George E. Vincent, President of the University; Richard Burton, professor in the University; Elmer E. Adams, an alumnus of the University; Ell Torrance, former Grand Commander of the G. A. R.; Dr. James K. Hosmer, former librarian of the Minneapolis Library; and William C. Edgar, editor of the Bellman.

Letters were read from President Woodrow Wilson, Ex-president William H. Taft; Knute Nelson, United States Senator; Henry C. Lodge, United States Senator; President Eliot, of Harvard; President Hadley, of Yale; Presidents Schurman of Cornell, Alderman of Virginia, Judson of Chicago, Van Hise of Wisconsin, McVey of North Dakota, Strong of Kansas, Bryan of Indiana, James of Illinois, Vincent of Minnesota, Thompson of Ohio, Hutchins of Michigan, Jordan of Leland Stanford, Wheeler of California, Smith of Pennsylvania, and Dr. W. J. Mayo of Rochester, Minn., John H. Finley of New York, Talcott Williams of the School of Journalism of Columbia University, Hon. John B. Gilfillan of Minneapolis, and B. F. Nelson, former President of the Board of Regents of the University.

The letters were arranged in a marvelous book which was presented to me, and is cherished as a reminder of the kindness and friendship of the writers.

The book contained an address to me which was signed by all the gentlemen present at the banquet, about three hundred and fifty in number.

After the various speakers had made their addresses, I was introduced and I closed the exercises with the following remarks.

Mr. President and Friends:

"Because of ill health, I have not been able to attend any public function for several weeks. It seemed rather necessary, under the circumstances, for me to be here this evening. I am very glad that I was able to come and that the evening has certainly been most delightful.

You have made me realize, as I did not before, that although "my way of life has fallen into the sere, the yellow leaf," I am not entirely destitute of that which should accompany old age, as Shakespeare puts it, "Honor, Love, Obedience, Troops of friends." And I do not hesitate to admit that I value the love of friends more highly than any honor which may come from services rendered.

It falls to the lot of many old people to be lonesome, because so many of their friends have passed on, and new friendships are not so easily formed as in earlier years.

I know of no conditions more to be deplored than to be without friends. Friendship more than anything else makes life pleasant. The brotherhood of men is the one thing that gives promise of happiness for all. And for each individual the measure of happiness is determined somewhat by the degree in which he recognizes in his life this brotherhood.

We have not yet attained our ideal of this brotherhood. We are too much divided into classes, and parties and denominations, and countless organizations, to practice successfully the law of love, which true brotherhood requires. But I am glad to believe that we are making progress. If there is not much more love in the world than formerly there certainly is a great deal less of hate—at least outside the insanely warring nations. And if the world is not yet ready to hold all things in common and probably never will be, it certainly is much more ready than it once was to share its blessings liberally with those who are less fortunate.

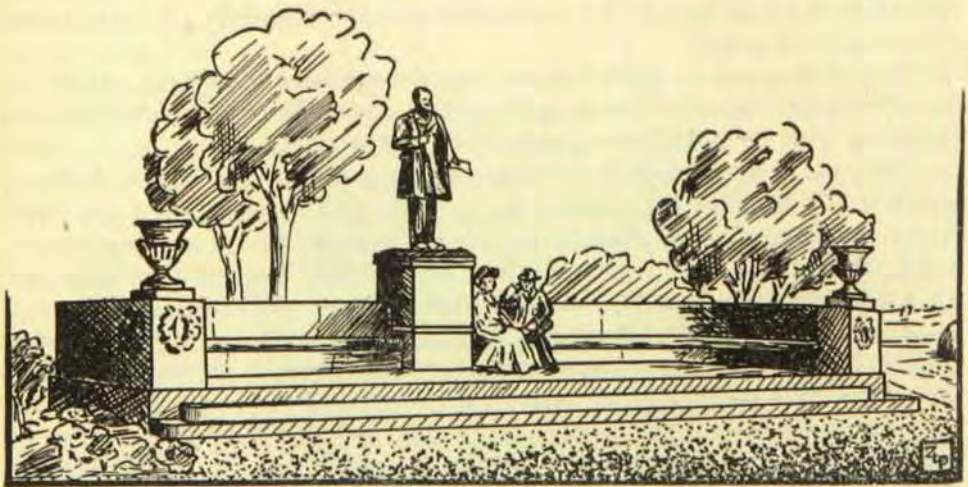
We are making progress because we are realizing that even money is not everything, that man cannot live by bread alone, and that one member can not suffer without all the members sharing in the pain.

The kind feeling which has prompted this gathering tonight, is, I think, symbolical of the growing spirit of the age. In giving me pleasure you have given yourselves pleasure, and have doubtless realized that it is more blessed to give than to receive. If you have not realized this, just put yourselves for a few moments in my embarrassing position, and you will realize it.

Most men have some likeable qualities and most men can appreciate such qualities in others. There is a vast amount of kind feeling in the world, ready to show itself when occasion calls. Nobody doubts this but the man who is without friends and who is in consequence in no position to judge correctly the spirit of the world. When a great calamity comes to any people you are just as ready to respond to a call for help, as you were to come here tonight. It is this growing readiness to show kindness to the individual and to suffering peoples alike that makes me rejoice in life and look with hope to the world's future.

And so, while I am profoundly grateful to those who planned this entertainment and who have so successfully carried it through, while I am especially under obligation to the friends who have spoken so kindly of me, and while I appreciate

to the utmost the presence here of you all, thus crowning the occasion with success, I see in it something far larger and better than a personal tribute to myself—I see in it a great deal of real human love in all your hearts and I know that you are representative men, and that thousands upon thousands of our citizens have in their hearts the same human love and sense of brotherhood—let but the occasion come, let but the cry of poverty and suffering be heard and the brother love in all these hearts will respond as promptly and joyously as you have responded to the invitation to show your friendship to me. I beg you one and all to accept my hearty thanks for what you have done to save me from loneliness and to rejoice with me that though the horrors of war still make Europe a house of mourning, the brotherhood of men is going to be realized in the not distant future and the angelic proclamation of Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men is going to be recognized and welcomed throughout the world. Towards that consummation every exercise of the brotherly spirit, every manifestation of unselfish helpfulness, every kindness to the old, the feeble, the suffering, every heart throb of love for humanity will help. Let brotherly love continue. That is what the world needs. Broadened and deepened the spirit of this evening is the spirit that must finally control the world—in the interest of humanity and love. And now with hearty thanks to you all and with love in my heart for you all, I bid you all good-night.”



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| 5. Wearability | 12. Variety of Style |
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Minnesota

(Continued from page 14)

granted a diploma on the next yearly commencement day.

The work of the Girls' Vocational high school is just started, for there are many possibilities. Courses in drafting, commercial photography, manicuring and hair dressing, and machine tending are under consideration. Whenever there is sufficient demand for a course, classes are started. This is truly an opportunity school and any girl or woman desiring help in preparing for a vocation, be it for only a few weeks or two years, is welcome, and Miss Fish will find a way to help her. As the school receives both State and Federal aid, anyone in the State of Minnesota has the right to attend without extra tuition. Many girls earn their board, room and carfare while attending school.

The Girls' Vocational High School also offers regular courses for girls and women through its night school, which this year enrolled nearly double the day school enrollment of over five hundred. Part time work in chemistry and dietetics is given to nurses in training at nearby hospitals and salesmanship classes of clerks in several department stores are taught by our instructor.

The school has occupied for five years the

old Central high school building with its worn wooden stairway, dingy walls, leaky roofs and falling plaster. The rooms in many cases are poorly lighted for close work and even on sunny days, artificial lighting is necessary. Within the last few months, a Committee for Promotion of Vocational Education has been organized in Minneapolis and consists of some twenty influential organizations of women and men. One of the members of this committee stated when it was formed: "We shall try to find how we can definitely help in promoting girls' education in Minneapolis. Money seems to be the most important lack and we are planning to interest ourselves in ways and means of securing funds for the work."

The organization of such a committee sets the seal of approval upon this recent educational experiment of Elizabeth M. Fish.

Note: We are indebted to Miss Agnes F. Jaques, '07, for this very interesting article upon the work of Miss Fish. Miss Jaques is head of the department of physics and chemistry in the Vocational High School. Two other Minnesota alumnae who are connected with the school are Agnes Crouse, '07, instructor in bookkeeping and typewriting, and Adele F. Walker, '07, instructor in chemistry and mathematics for nurses.—Editor.

Agricultural School Commencement

The Agricultural School of the University of Minnesota held its thirty-first annual commencement at the University Farm auditorium on Wednesday, March 24th, at 2:00 o'clock.

If you want to untangle any of the perplexing problems of the day, from how to feed the baby properly to whom to elect for next president of the United States and why,—just attend one of the commencement exercises of the agricultural school. You will not be merely told, you will be shown, as argumentatively, as systematically, and as conclusively as were you any gentleman from Missouri.

On a Wednesday Luritta Harvey produced on the stage a tantalizingly "Good cup of coffee." It argued for itself, via the nostrils of each member of the audience. Andrew Hanson demonstrated "Rural motor truck transportation" so successfully that we all decided the city was a pretty good place to live in. Edgar Christgau in pleading for the systematic "eradication of barberry" caused each one of us to vow that we would go out and search our gardens the minute we got home, to be

sure that we were not innocent contributors to the "scourge of the grainfield," which in 1916 caused a national loss of \$2,000,000. Mr. Christgau very literally showed us how to destroy the "barberry bridge" between the nation's wheat crop and the black spore regiment.

Esther Head, with the assistance of two other students, proved how possible it was to save 10,000 lives from drowning (last year's victim-total) by the knowledge of a few simple rescuing methods (at least they looked simple—but we know how deceiving appearances may be.) Did you know that one hand out of water weighs more than the whole body? Yet it is the inevitable trick of those drowning to throw up both hands. Indeed, Miss Head said that persons drowning do everything possible to drown themselves. She showed the various ways to unlock the spasmodic clutch on the rescuer. Persons have been saved by systematic rescue methods who have been under water as long as twenty minutes, Miss Head affirmed. On the other hand, individuals by the score, who

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might easily have been resuscitated, have died through the ignorance of bystanders who knew nothing but to stand by and wait for the pulmotor.

James Franze, with the assistance of the "Vicious circle," showed the deadly sphere of the H. C. L. in which we rotate helplessly. Industrial unrest and high prices are admittedly the cause of trouble, said Mr. Franze, yet the public has not delved into the reason why high prices are continually soaring. From factory to salesman he drew the vicious circle, of which the representatives of the federal bureau of investigations was one. Although much commotion and agitation has been developed out of our present living dilemma, Mr. Franze maintained that the public has not yet given sufficient thought to the solution of the problem, which he believes lies with greater sacrifice on the part of each individual of the community.

Through a system of charts, Alfred Sjowall outlined the correct feeding rations for milk production, in the relation of maintenance to production. The average production of a properly fed cow, to which nutrients should be supplied in the form of a balanced ration containing certain proportions of protein, carbohydrates and fats, is twice that of an improperly fed cow. The day's nutriment for a 1,200-pound dairy cow was indicated by a series of demonstrations showing 35-pound silage; 8-pound ground oats; 6-pound wheat bran; 4-pound ground corn, and 8-pound red clover hay.

Professor A. E. Jenks of the department of Anthropology and director of Americanization work at the University, gave the commencement address. His subject was "The Nation as a Whole," a subject which gave the speaker quite a bit of leeway. Largely speaking, his theme was America's message of justice and equality to the immigrant and the necessity for wise nation-building in a coun-

try which contains more nationalities than any other country in the world.

Dean R. W. Thatcher of the department conferred certificates upon 156 graduates

"JANE AUSTEN," by OSCAR FIRKINS, '84

A new and notable contribution to American critical literature has been made by Mr. Oscar Firkins in the guise of a book entitled "Jane Austen." Discriminating students of Jane Austen will find the work a delight. Minneapolitans who take pride in Minneapolitan achievements of the finer and rarer and more enduring order will find much pleasure in the thought that Minneapolis possesses a man capable of turning off a critical volume that, in worth and in significance, may be ranked with the highest critical accomplishments yet credited to American authorship.

Mr. Firkins has, for critical writing, several extraordinary qualifications. His reading is vast, yet it has in no way fettered his judgment. It is not often that one discovers a mind as fully loaded as his; yet, in the matter of rapid shiftings of critical appraisal, he can unload his mind with remarkable dexterity. A man who has loaded his mind to the degree that he has is unusual enough; but a man, who, having done that, can also unload it at will, is so rare as to call for special comment. Mr. Firkins is able to approach a subject with, so to speak, a full mind and an empty mind. The advantage of erudition he retains, but the preconceived verdicts, the biases, the partialities for certain traditions, and the reverences for orthodox pronouncements, he sweeps away ruthlessly. He can equal or excel the professional scholar in the range, extent and precision of his knowledge and at the same time be as free from any literary commitments as the unread. It is possible for him to be at once heavily mortgaged and out of debt.

Mr. Firkins' gift for style is so commanding

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that, were it not for his own rigorous self-discipline, he would find his sheer literary virtuosity attracting his readers away from his message. Such trenchancy of expression as he possesses is rare, indeed, in these days of standardized English, and imparts to his writing an individuality and a distinction that cannot be prized too highly. The minuteness of his observations, too, must fascinate the reader who enjoys work with the microscope as well as work with the naked eye, and there is a thoroughness about his studies that should implant a sense of despair in the breast of any aspirant who desires to do any further research work in a field that Mr. Firkins has exhausted. When he finishes with a given subject, the reader is left with a feeling of complete finality. The book seems closed on the subject for all time. Nothing more remains to be said. Mr. Firkins' "Jane Austen" will be a source of joy alike to lovers of the sprightly author of "Pride and Prejudice," and to lovers of critical literature of the most finely discriminating sort.—W. J. McN.

(Minneapolis Tribune of March 26th.)

"SEEIN' THINGS AT NIGHT"

This winter has been a record-breaker for bad weather: and as a result very few astronomical observations have been made. The unfavorable conditions began in November when there were seven poor nights and no really good ones. It was much worse in December, January, and February, with only three good observing nights through the whole period. With March, however, the skies have brightened to some extent. So far there have been six working nights to its credit.

One of the chief lines of work now carried on at the Observatory is the measurement of double stars, and one of the most interesting of double stars is Sirius, the brightest of all fixed stars. It is in favorable position only in the winter months. So the bad observing conditions have been especially hard on Sirius.

This star has a much fainter companion which revolves around it in a very elliptical orbit once every fifty years. Because of its faintness and because of the brilliant rays from Sirius it can be seen with a moderate sized telescope only at the times when it is at the farthest end of its ellipse. When nearest to Sirius, for a period of about fifteen years, it cannot be seen at all, even with the most powerful telescopes. It is now at its most favorable position and can be seen with our

telescope when the atmospheric conditions are very favorable, and will continue to be visible each winter for several more years. So far this year four measures of the position of the companion have been secured, with probability of securing more before the star has become too far west.

To complicate the difficulty of seeing this faint object, there are always "ghosts" around Sirius, which closely resemble the companion. These "ghosts" are caused by internal reflections from the lenses of the telescope, and one must be careful or he may measure a "ghost" instead of the true companion.

A large number of measures of other double stars are now awaiting finishing touches in preparation for their publication.

F. P. Leavenworth.

HULT DISCUSSES WHITMAN

Gottfried Emanuel Hult, '92, gr. '93, professor of classical languages and literatures, University of North Dakota, has in recent reprint from the Quarterly Journal of that University, a published pamphlet of some twenty pages on "Whitman Once More." One feels after reading it that North Dakota must feel as proud of her Gottfried Hult as Minnesota is—or ought to be—of her Oscar Firkins. An instant parallel springs to mind in the richness of phrasology, in the almost illimitable reading background, and in the depth of imaginative insight. The article, barrenly speaking, is devoted to a consideration of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass." Rhapsodically speaking, it is a bit of literary beauty, of purest ray. Merely in tantalizing example are these scattered quotations picked up hit-or-miss from the pages:

"As I opened 'Leaves of Grass' for the first time I recall feeling myself in a kind of Stonehenge of literature. Thoughts in great boulders lay miscellaneously piled about me; and yet, even at first glance, they seemed to be a monumental evidence that here had been worship. That feeling of standing amid the quarried raw material of a temple rather than within the temple itself, is, to some extent, with me still in reading Whitman. Nevertheless, whatever blocks are in place seem to have been lifted to their position, not by means of crane and pulley, but rather through the power of music such as anciently builded the Cyclopean walls of cities.

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spirit. Brook Farm was only an impulsive concession, not a deliberate surrender to reality. There was needed just such a Socrates as Whitman to bring transcendentalism down out of the clouds and make it live with men. The Faust who began by endeavoring to pierce to the mystery of existence by knowledge once more ends by building dykes to reclaim the earth and enlarge the opportunities of his fellows. Transcendentalism in his latter stage is Whitman. He clasps hands with Goethe in declaring:

"The Earth, that is sufficient,
I do not want the constellations any nearer."

"Yet we still continue to ask the futile question, is he a poet? When a nature so expands into inter-horizon proportions as did Whitman's in relation to life, why should we test him by some perfect little Giotto circle which almost any poetaster can draw to prove his mastery of conventional technic? . . . Is he irreligious and sensual? Big-limbed words and thoughts, nude and athletic as the runners at ancient Olympia, race down his pages and sometimes lose themselves in clouds of rhapsody. And if in the background there be not the conventional shrines, statues, and altars, the entire earth is here felt to be an Altis; instead of the temple with its awful Phidian Zeus rises Nature, more awful with imminent Deity.

"We are still without vista, without time perspective, for anything like a final survey of this Caedmon of Democracy. All we can attempt to do as yet is to tell the story of his going forth, not to some stable of mere material things, as was long supposed, but into some trysting place with spirit, where Message comes to the soul in mystic dedicatory sleep."

If there is any hesitating withdrawal in the mind of the critic, it is that there is an over-wealth of imagery, an over-abundance of choice from which to draw on. Reverting to the first impulsive comparison with Oscar Firkins, one wonders, in the very midst of amazed admiration, whether Mr. Hult is capable of unloading his mind of its luxuriance of thought with that sensitive discrimination which is Mr. Firkins'.

FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

The new national agricultural organization, the American Farm Bureau Federation, held its first annual meeting in Chicago on March 3, and revealed to the country what an immense

and powerful organization it promises to be. Four hundred delegates from twenty-eight states, representing a membership of 700,000, attended. Plans were made for the formation of a business organization, with trained experts in charge of various bureaus, such as bureaus of transportation, foreign trade relations, distribution of farm products, etc. In the resolutions adopted, the federation pledged its support to the constitution of the United States, condemning radicals and reactionaries. It put itself on record as advocating that compensation should be determined by result rather than the number of hours put in. It promises the furtherance of the largest possible production consistent with good husbandry in relief of present exigencies. It favors the creation of arbitration boards to adjust controversies between labor and capital. It records its opposition to legislative levy of a tax of one per cent on land holdings in excess of \$10,000. It demands for agriculture the privilege of collective bargaining and seeks for agricultural equality of consideration with other industries in all tariff legislation.

UNIVERSITY ALUMNI WELL REPRESENTED

The district judges of Hennepin county court, have appointed a Charter Commission of fifteen members to draft a charter for the city of Minneapolis, to be voted upon at the regular election next November.

Of the fifteen, seven are either graduates of the University or connected with the University, as follows:

John N. Berg, '96, Law, '99, Attorney; John R. Coan, Law, '11, Attorney and former member of the Civil Service Commission; E. B. Johnson, '88, Secretary of the Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota; John A. Larimore, Law, '90, Attorney; J. E. O'Brien, '92, Law, '95, Attorney; W. R. Vance, Dean of the Law School; Paul E. von Kuster, Law, '92, member of the Minneapolis Real Estate Board.

DEATHS

Mrs. Etta T. Gould, graduate of the University in 1879, died last week at her home in Minneapolis. Mrs. Gould spent the major part of her life here, teaching in the Minneapolis schools before her marriage to Judge O. B. Gould of Winona, Minnesota, a member of the state board of control. She is survived by her mother, Mrs. J. A. Thompson, two sons, a daughter, a sister, and three brothers. A. D. Thompson, another brother, who was well known as a druggist, died three years ago. Internment was at Lakewood.

OF GENERAL INTEREST

The University Code is now ready for the press. One thousand copies are to be printed, of which one hundred and fifty are to be bound.

Le Cercle Francais, the French club of the University, will present its annual French play, "Les Boulinards," on Thursday, April 8th, in the campus' Little Theater.

Commencement date has been officially advanced from June 16th to June 17th, for various reasons, but chiefly to ensure the presence of President Finley as commencement speaker.

From the statement of the Committee on Tuition Income for 1920-21, of which Dean Thatcher of the Agricultural College is chairman, has reported that the income from students' fees for next year will very likely amount to \$520,000.00. This is approximately \$180,000.00 more than for the current year.

The sun permitting, an Easter Sunrise service, under the auspices of the Protestant churches of southeast Minneapolis, will be held on the campus knoll on Easter morning at

7:30. Dr. John E. Bushnell, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian church, will read a short service, and a choir of one hundred voices, under the direction of Professor O. S. Zelner of the University, will sing. Should it rain, the service will be held at 8:00 A. M. in the University Armory.

The Morris Farm school, or the University West Central school of Agriculture, graduated twenty-six students at its ninth annual commencement on Friday, March 26. Theodore Christianson of Dawson gave the commencement address, and various phases of farm work were demonstrated by the students. Previous attendance records were broken this year with a registration of 258 students in general session and 500 in short courses. During the last three years the school has doubled its attendance.

Mr. G. Sherwood Eddy will be the speaker at the first convocation of the spring quarter. Mr. Eddy is heralded as "one of the best informed men on world student affairs and also one of the outstanding speakers to students." He will talk at three student mass meetings

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in the Armory,—on Thursday afternoon and Friday afternoon and evening, April 8th and 9th. Mr. Eddy is a graduate of Yale and has served as general secretary for the Y. M. C. A. in India and later as continental secretary for Asia. His influence in the Far East has been strong and wide, and as a speaker he was so popular that special buildings had to be erected to accommodate the thousands of students who crowded to hear him.

Twenty students from the college of engineering, accompanied by two professors, left last night for a week's tour of industrial plants in Milwaukee, Chicago and Gary, Ind. The party is divided equally between students from the electrical and mechanical engineering departments. Professor W. P. Ryan of the electrical department and Professor F. B. Rowley of the mechanical department will accompany the party. In Milwaukee the party will visit the plants of the Chalmers Electrical Manufacturing Company and the Cutler Hammer Works on Monday. Two or three days will be spent in Chicago plants and at Gary the party will make a trip through the plant of the Indiana Steel Company.

At the meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Senate held on March 10th, among numerous other items of business, a letter was read from Dean Freeman of the Agricultural College, in which a plan was outlined for securing facts regarding the salary situation for 1920-21. Copies of the blanks for the proposed salary study were distributed to each member present. Special emphasis was laid upon the fact that this program is merely a study in the interests of next year, beginning July 1, 1920, and has no relation to the program of the next biennium. It was voted that this study be made by all the deans immediately and the returns submitted to the president at the earliest possibility, the idea being to bring together facts that might be considered as justifying a request for a special session of the legislature.

PERSONALS

'83—D. P. Jones, of Minneapolis, who, with his wife and daughter, has been spending the last month in California, sailed for Honolulu Thursday, March 25.

'90—Mrs. Max West (Mary Mills) is now living at 1641 Euclid Avenue, Berkeley, California.

Arthur M. Murfin, '95, law '04, one-time editor of the *Minnesota Daily*, and now publisher of a Washington state paper called the *Sunnyside Times*, won what might be regarded as an

epochal suit for "slacker" libel. The story is that one Manley Paddleford of Sunnyside, Washington, was posted by the Liberty Loan committee, during one of the Liberty Loan campaigns, as belonging in the "slacker" class because of failure to subscribe to the loan to the amount he was assessed. His name so published in the *Times* brought about the suit. The jury, after an hour's deliberation, not only refused Paddleford the \$7,000 damages but made him liable for the cost of the suit. Mr. Murfin was backed by the united sympathy of the Sunnyside Commercial club, which held a mass meeting to profess its support, and a group of local attorneys offered to defend Murfin free of charge.

'97 Law—Harry A. Lund, of Minneapolis, on Thursday, March 25, was nominated by President Wilson for his second term as collector of customs for Minnesota. Mr. Lund has been prominent in democratic politics in Minneapolis and Minnesota for many years. No opposition to his appointment is expected in the senate, to which the list of various nominees has been sent for confirmation.

'99—Mrs. E. A. Whitman (Stella Gray) of St. Paul, is on the republican electoral ticket, and if the republican candidate for president carries the state, she will cast a vote for him in the electoral college at Washington. Two women and ten men are on this ticket.

'02 Law—L. R. Nostdal, who is an attorney at Rugby, North Dakota, visited the University last week.

'02—Helen Camp Thompson (Mrs. T. J.) of Minneapolis has been suggested as candidate for state treasurer. The executive committee of Non-Partisan League and the auxiliary convention has been authorized to fill the vacancy with a woman.

Victor E. Anderson, law '06, of Wheaton, Minn., is acting secretary for the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation.

'09 Law—Mrs. Irene C. Buell, a former Minnesota woman attorney and now city attorney of Ashland, Nebraska, has been nominated by a man's party for the office of mayor of Ashland. Before being admitted to the Minnesota bar, Mrs. Buell was employed in the office of the secretary of state.

'12 Ed.—Mrs. Janet R. Rankin Huntington, daughter of professor and Mrs. A. W. Rankin of Minneapolis, was married in New York on March 3rd to Ralph Pringle Aiken of New Orleans, Louisiana. Mrs. Aiken was divorced from Mr. Huntington of Chicago some time ago. Mr. Aiken is the brother-in-law of Mrs. Aiken's sister (Charlotte Rankin). Mrs. Janet Ruth Aiken went to New Orleans in 1918-1919 to make an industrial survey of women in industry for the women's committee, Council of National Defense. It was at this time that she met Ralph Aiken.

After spending six days at home on his return from an Eastern trip, President Burton goes West for another week's trip.

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Academic Freedom

[This is the editorial which appeared in December "Foolscap." Its publication resulted in the calling of a general faculty meeting and the appointment of an investigating committee.—Ed.]

President Burton, in more than one public address, has insisted upon "integrity" as the chief characteristic of university men and women, students and faculty alike. In this insistence upon intellectual honesty, our president follows the finest traditions of his finest predecessors in the educational world. His insistence upon academic freedom (in which we most heartily concur) is but the most recent statement of an accepted educational theory. Huxley it was who said that in an ideal university "the force of living example should fire the student with a noble ambition to emulate the learning of learned men, and to follow in the footsteps of the explorers of new fields of knowledge. And the very air he breathes should be charged with that enthusiasm for truth, that fanaticism of veracity, which is a greater possession than much learning; a nobler gift than the power of increasing knowledge." That ours should be this ideal type of university, is a natural, and certainly a commendable, hope on the part of our president. In this time of radical and revolutionary enthusiasms, it is undoubtedly desirable that the enthusiasm of a university should be an "enthusiasm for the truth," that professorial fanaticism should be a "fanaticism of veracity," that academic freedom should be more than a mere academic fiction.

Academic freedom, to be sure, exists here at Minnesota as at other equally "ideal" universities. Our president has publicly announced that fact. Our faculty and the student body enthusiastically applauded that announcement. This academic freedom, however, 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 an engaging boldness; the students may speak of it (and do) with a fine ironic scorn; but members of the faculty, those to whom is intrusted our instruction in "all forms of knowledge," those even whom we address as "Professor" and "Dean," they dare not utter their true opinion concerning it; their mouths are effectually sealed. This the students know. They have seen the flush of shame and anger rise to the cheeks of embarrassed teachers who could

reply to audacious undergraduate taunts of insincerity and dishonesty only with mortified silence. They have seen, at that moment when vigorous applause gave generous approval to our president's insistence on academic freedom, at that very moment when enthusiasm for truth was at its highest, at that very moment they saw instructors wink at their colleagues, and deans look meaningly at some understanding friend. Students, both inside and outside the classroom, are particularly observant of the actions of their instructors. They know when deans applaud because they have to; when professors say things they do not mean. They know that even while they listen to talk of academic freedom they see men annually relieved of their academic burdens for having dared to utter what they deemed to be the truth. These students know the colleges from which such instructors were dismissed. They know the names of these instructors. They know the cause for which they were dismissed. They know, also, that such is the state of academic freedom at our university that, even as we go to press, at least one professor in the academic college,—a professor, too, whose discreet devotion to facts, and whose cautious refusal to permit the slightest classroom interpretation thereof, make his potentially excellent subject an inexpressible bore,—that at least this one professor is trembling with fear and anger because of official intimation that he had entertained opinions for which his institution did not stand. They know,—these students,—that ours (to paraphrase a great English thinker) is that very frequent infirmity of Christian minds which makes them take a preposterous pleasure in the assertion of a good principle when they are no longer good enough to desire to carry it really into practice.

Not only is the "pliability of professors" resulting from this unfortunate state of affairs, a degradation to the individual teacher who, for the sake of his meagre livelihood, puts hypocrisy before self-respect, but it is also an undeniable disgrace to the institution whose policies practically necessitate such conduct on the part of those of its faculty members whose opinions are at variance with orthodox belief. Intellectual despotism of this kind, however, does not (as many students know, and as the entire faculty certainly ought to know) annihilate opinions, but merely induces men

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to disguise them. While maintaining all prevailing opinions outwardly undisturbed, "it does not absolutely interdict the exercise of reason by dissentients afflicted with the malady of thought." Of such dissentients, teachers and students alike, there are not a few. That such students should be at liberty to speak, while their instructors have to squirm in tortured silence, is a mockery of education and a demoralization of the teaching profession.

Bad though the effect of this situation be both on the teacher and on the taught, it is far worse on the State as a whole. Ours is a State institution, and, as such, should do all in its power to serve the best interests of the state. The silencing of opinions, as all genuine Americans know, deprives the community of that which most conduces to its democratic welfare. "A State which dwarfs its men, in order that they may be more docile instruments in its hands even for beneficial purposes, will find that with small men no really great thing can be accomplished." This we all know. Perhaps it is not in our power in this generation to accomplish a "really great thing." Certainly it is beyond the power of a single man, even if he be a university president, to establish that freedom of speech which is a prerequisite of greatness. Our president is not to blame. His desire for academic freedom is unquestionably as great as is ours. Social and political conditions, however, which are more powerful than any institution or its president, make it impossible, it seems, to realize the desire of our hearts for academic freedom. This, if true, is most certainly to be regretted. If not, if academic

freedom can be established, then should our teachers rise instantly and courageously to the president's splendid challenge, lest upon their own shoulders be the blame. If, however, academic freedom seem really unattainable, then in all decency,—for the good of the students, for the self-respect of the faculty, for the honesty of the entire community,—let our "fanaticism of veracity" be sufficiently genuine to compel frank admission of that lamentable fact. The first real step toward academic freedom is the acknowledgment of our lack of it. Until that step is taken, by our professors themselves, or until by courageous exercise of academic freedom they make that step unnecessary, there can be no sincere response by the undergraduate body to any request, from no matter how high a source, for "absolute integrity."

WEST FAILS OF ENDORSEMENT

The non-partisans failed to do the expected thing, that is nominate former Professor Willis M. West. The reason for the failure is entirely creditable to Professor West, he helped to write a pamphlet, published by the government, on "German plots and intrigues."

Professor West promised to be the strongest candidate the party could nominate, but a few days before the elimination convention was held, an anonymous pamphlet was issued which indicated that Professor West was dangerously pro-American and anti-German.

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OBJECTS

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

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Honorary: Henry F. Nachtrieb, Life

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Elected by Colleges

Academic—

Chester S. Wilson, 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

Wm. F. Lasby, 1922

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

} 1922

Committees

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E. Bird Johnson,

Edgar F. Zelle

Alumni Weekly—

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William I. Gray

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Edgar F. Zelle

Rachel Beard Thompson, Assistant Secretary

Meetings

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

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

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

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Whether one agrees with his program or not, one can but admire the frank way in which Professor West announced his program and the vigor with which he defended his position.

If it is true that his defeat was due to his stand against pro-German activities during the war, and there seems to be little doubt that this was the determining cause, then Minnesota citizens have a serious problem before them.

The failure to secure the endorsement of the non-partisans does not mean that Professor West may not yet be a candidate for Governor. He may still enter the primaries just as any other candidate; his failure to receive the expected endorsement, for the reasons assigned, are likely to win rather than lose him support.

**HOLM, '04, WRITES OF GENERAL
WOOD**

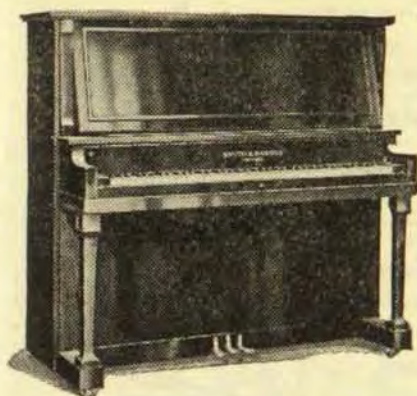
John G. Holm, '04, is author of a life of Leonard Wood, just published by Doubleday, Page & Company of New York. The work brings General Wood's career down to the

present year, and is an intimate study of his character and his outstanding achievements.

One chapter is entitled "Pacifier of the Philippines." Others are given to his work as governor of Cuba and chief of staff of the army, and one significant chapter describes General Wood in the role of "Awakener of the Nation," telling of his efforts for preparedness and the obstacles he met in official circles. The final chapter treats of General Wood as "Champion of Law and Order," telling how he handled the situations at Omaha and at Gary.

Since graduation, Mr. Holm has been engaged in newspaper and literary work

'15 Mines—Victor Butler recently returned to his home in Minneapolis (412 Fourth St. S. E.) from a four-year sojourn in the Belgian Congo, Africa, where he represented a Belgian mining company. He says the lure of the tropics is not to be denied and he expects to return in May. For two years Mr. Butler was alone, in charge of the company's equipment. He says that the work in Africa is still in the exploration stage, that small mines have been opened for gold, diamonds and copper, with Americans in charge of practically all of the enterprises. He has brought back with him a very interesting collection of souvenirs.



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THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

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Editor and Manager,
E. B. JOHNSON.

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

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

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

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

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MINNESOTA

ALUMNI

WEEKLY



An Alumna For Regent
Commission Form of Government
for the University
Alumnae Who Are Doing Things
The "Old Grad" Comes Back

Vol. XIX No. 26

APRIL 5, 1920



PUBLISHED BY
THE GENERAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

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MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

"WOULDN'T MAKE US MAD"

The daily papers have it that Dean Coffman is likely to be chosen president of the University. It is said that several other institutions are looking his way and that the regents are inclining strongly toward his election.

Dean Coffman stands well as a University official. The fact that he was chosen to head the committee to make the University survey indicates that he enjoys the confidence of President Burton and of the board of regents. The alumni who know him hold him in high regard; the business men of the Twin Cities have come to value his opinions and approve his way of stating them.



Dean L. D. Coffman

Dean Coffman is a specialist in education, and if the work in which he has engaged has any significance or value he ought to be peculiarly fitted for the post of president of the University. One thing is certain, his natural qualifications for such a place are unquestioned.

After a recent talk, which Dean Coffman made before an organization of business men of this city, remarks were heard on every side: "Why is it necessary to go outside the University for a president when we have such a man here?"

The schoolmen of the state like him and look to him as a leader. His election as president of the Minnesota Educational Association indicates their favor.

He is not a great orator, but he does talk common sense in a way to win him friends.

If he is chosen president we do not fear that the regents would need to put bars upon his office windows nor double lock the door, though we cannot blame them if they should feel like doing that very thing no matter who may be elected. One thing is certain, if Minnesota sets its seal of approval upon Dean Coffman by electing him president, other institutions will do their best to tole him away.

The choice of Dean Coffman for president of the University, would, we feel sure, meet the hearty approval of the people of the state generally.

AN ALUMNA FOR REGENT

We call particular attention to the communication regarding this matter to be found in another place in this issue of the Weekly. We are in hearty sympathy with the suggestion and we hope that it may not be allowed to become quiescent.

A number of years ago the Board of Directors of the General Alumni Association made this suggestion and advocated the appointment of Gratia A. Countryman, '89, librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library.

The suggestion too, that there should be more alumni upon the Board meets our unqualified approval. Why should Carleton College, for instance, furnish four members of our Board of Regents, while Minnesota has but three members? A state of affairs that now exists.

Years ago a suggestion was made that alumni who had enough interest in the University to become members of the alumni organization, which exists for the sake of serving the University, be asked to suggest names of alumni for appointment to the Board of Regents. These names would be arranged in an alphabetical list and sent to every member of the General Alumni Association. Each member would be asked to indicate the order of his preference among the candidates. When the votes were in, the result would be tabulated and a statement of the facts be placed before the Governor with a request that he choose the next members to be appointed to the Board of Regents from this list.

A candidate whose name had been approved by several hundred alumni would certainly

have the careful consideration of the Governor.

The question of electing members of the Board of Regents is also one that might well be considered. Many States do elect—Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and others. Certainly the standing of these institutions is no argument against election. A few years ago Kentucky passed a law giving the alumni the right to name a certain number of members of the Board of Regents.

It is argued in favor of the plan of election, that this would tend to keep the regents in closer touch with the people of the State and would prevent what President Northrop termed: "the danger that the Board of Regents should come to feel that it, and not the people of the State, owned the University."

It has been suggested that it might be desirable to ask for the passage of a law in Minnesota making the General Alumni secretary ex-officio a member of the Board of Regents. This idea has much to commend it and the determined backing of the alumni would insure the passage of such a law.

We should like to hear from the alumni as to what they think about these questions:

1. The appointment at least of one alumna to the Board of Regents.
2. The appointment of more alumni (men and women) to the Board of Regents.
3. The election of members of the Board of Regents.
4. The plan of selecting candidates for recommendation for appointment to the Board of Regents.
5. The passage of a law making the alumni secretary ex-officio a member of the Board of Regents.

Every one of these questions is a "live one" and their discussion is practical and not academic. Let's discuss them.

COMMISSION FORM OF GOVERNMENT FOR THE UNIVERSITY

Some little time ago an alumna of the University, Mary Mills West, suggested that Minnesota try a commission form of government. Just the bare suggestion was made and no elaboration of the idea was attempted. We take it for granted that such an arrangement might involve representation of the alumni and student bodies as well as faculty representation.

The suggestion is an interesting one and allows a considerable exercise of the imagination. It has a certain appeal, and may involve certain possible serious objections.

The first question that naturally arises, is such an arrangement possible, should it be found desirable? The constitution of the State provides for the government of the University by a board of regents. A commission form of University government would, then, have to conform to certain requirements involved in government by a board of regents. Possibly some legal fiction might be devised that would place a commission form within such legal restrictions.

Supposing that a way out could be found, what are some of the advantages of such an arrangement and what are some of the disadvantages?

A commission form of government, as we understand it, involves the designation of a number of individuals to have charge of specific functions of administration; the various individuals, organized into a common council, presided over by an officer who has certain supervisory powers, constitute the commission and has legislative as well as administrative powers. Of course, it would be possible to modify this plan and yet leave it a commission form of control.

Under the present form of government, the regents, representing the people of the State, have absolute administrative powers within the limits fixed by law.

Could the affairs of the University be successfully administered by faculty representatives, for example? Or would it be necessary to appoint a small body of men and women, citizens of the State, who would devote their entire time to such duties?

There is a real danger in this latter alternative—the plan would certainly involve the payment of salaries to the commissioners and this would immediately create much-sought-after political "plums." The danger also would be that the appointees would not be of large enough calibre to properly function in the administration of the affairs of an institution like the University. If this were the outcome, the commission form of government for the University would be the worst possible form.

If it was required that the commissioners be members of the faculty, we should have a self-perpetuating body, similar to that of some endowed institutions where the boards of directors are self-perpetuating. This is unthinkable in the case of a state university.

In a way, the University senate is an attempt to give the faculty a larger voice in the management of the affairs of the University—

that is, a limited commission form of administration. It is only fair to say that the regents have exhibited a commendable spirit in creating this body and giving it the large powers it enjoys. In its creation they have gone as far as they feel they can legally go. The senate is representative of the faculty but not of the alumni, and to exclude the alumni from participation in the control of the University would be unfortunate, we believe.

It may be cited that many members of the faculty are also alumni, and so the alumni would have a voice in the control of the University should a faculty commission be given administrative powers. But this is so in no true sense; faculty representatives are primarily faculty representatives and not alumni representatives. They would have the institution's point of view and not the detached point of view of the alumni.

We are inclined to think that there are too many objections to a commission form of government for the University, but we are willing to be shown and we hope that any alumnus who holds a different point of view will write frankly concerning the matter and we will gladly give space in the Weekly.

While there are many shortcomings in the present arrangement for administering the affairs of the University, it does afford, theoretically at least, certain very desirable checks and balances.

First, the regents, representing officially the State; second, the faculty, who are an integral part of the University; and third, the alumni—a vast body of friends of the University and citizens of the State, who represent a detached point of view regarding University and its problems.

It is this very (friendly) independence that makes alumni opinion regarding the University so valuable. The regents are hampered by the necessity of administering the affairs of the institution and making both ends meet. The faculty are hampered by personal considerations that make wholly unbiased judgment at least difficult. The alumni are absolutely detached from all these considerations.

They are in position to look at the University in a large way and to form judgments that are less influenced by any consideration other than the ultimate good of the University—that is—they are not fettered by adventitious considerations, nor blinded by lack of proper perspective, nor deterred by the question as to whether changes are convenient or possible within the limits of finances provided by the

State; they are therefore, in a position of peculiar advantage to judge questions affecting the welfare of the University upon their own merits.

If a thing is desirable and the regents say there is no money to put it through, the alumni are in position to secure proper appropriations from the State to make it possible.

No one can believe, for a moment, that our present form of government is the best possible, nor can it be condemned as all bad. A study of the problem is justified and alumni opinion in helping to reach wise conclusions about this, and other matters affecting the University, is desirable.

The columns of the Weekly are open to anyone who has anything to suggest. We hope that many alumni may take advantage of this fact and give the University the benefit of their counsel.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL REUNION

The graduates of the Agricultural School held one of the largest reunions in the history of the school during commencement week of March 22nd. They transacted several important items of business, notably the adoption of the Farm Review as an institutional paper for the entire agricultural department of the University. Nearly 250 alumni of the school attended the business meeting on Tuesday afternoon. A. D. Wilson, director of the division of agricultural extension, and chairman of the committee on resolutions, read a series of resolutions including the recommendation of a survey and classification of the undeveloped lands of northeastern Minnesota; the endorsement of the Babcock road amendment, No. 1; urging the regents and other officials of the University to make increased provision for the development of the school and college of agriculture; support of the Minnesota Potato Exchange recently organized; endorsement of the Farm Bureaus and the State Federation; and expression of regret for the resignation of President M. L. Burton. Two members of the first graduating class attended the meeting—T. A. Hoverstad, Minneapolis, and J. H. Sanders of Bethel, '90. The week brought many short visits from former students throughout the country, representative of various classes.

ROARS OF THE REVIVING

University of Minnesota alumni of New York and vicinity will hold their annual meeting and reunion in the form of an informal dinner, at the Machinery Club, 50 Church

Street, on Friday evening, April 16, 1920. Any itinerant alumni reaching those parts around that time, get in touch with Benjamin C. Gruenberg, 473 Central Park West, New York City. New York alumni of Minnesota issues the following invitation:

MINNESOTA—UNIVERSITY FOLKS,
down East GENERAL ASSEMBLY
(From Latin, meaning everybody
get together).

Friday, 16th April, 1920, supper time,
7:00 o'clock, at The Machinery Club,
50 Church Street
(Top Floor, North Building, Hudson
Terminal).

Tax, Two Dollars per Capita, net. Dress,
strictly ad lib.

Occasion—We have to get together some
times, and the war is over.

Axiom—We are the elect of the earth—
privileged characters.

Premises—The condition of the world today
is a Challenge to Privilege.

Problem—What should be our answer to the
Challenge?

Text—The State has trained us—for what?

No Orators! No Invited Guests! This is
Your Affair!

YOU will be heard—that should be worth
coming for.

YOU will speak—as the spirit moves you
(or not, as the case may be).

There will be Good Cheer (Within the Law).
There will be Something Suitable for the
T. B. M.

Also Mild Shocks for Jaded Nerves.

And Nuts to Crack for those so disposed.

Detach along the line of least resistance and
mail immediately before April 12th,
with appropriate enclosure.

Brother Gruenberg:

Here is a check for \$.; save.
seats for me and associates at the Minnesota
General Assembly, on Friday, 16th April.
WE'LL be there!

WANTS AN ALUMNA ON THE BOARD
OF REGENTS

Minneapolis, Minn., March 29, 1920.

Dear Alumni Weekly:

The thought has come to me, Why have the
governors of Minnesota never appointed an

alumna a member of the board of regents?
The University of Minnesota has always been
co-educational and judging from the samples
of "Alumnae who are doing things" given in
recent issues of the Weekly, we must have
many alumnae capable of filling such an office.
During these present days with the guidance
of a Dean of Women and of a Vocational
Director, we should be preparing a host of
women capable of such service to the Univer-
sity.

May I ask what is the term of office of a
member of the Board of Regents and the rules
and precedents governing his appointment and
re-appointment?

Agnes F. Jaques, '07.

Answer

We have commented at length, in another
place in this issue, upon the foregoing sugges-
tion of Miss Jaques. In answer to the ques-
tions in the last paragraph of her letter we
state:

There are twelve members of the board of
regents. Three, the president of the Univer-
sity, the governor of the State and the super-
intendent of public instruction, are ex-officio
members. Nine are appointed by the Governor
and confirmed by the senate. Appointments
are for periods of six years and there is no
limit to the number of times any one may be
re-appointed. One member of the present
board has served four consecutive terms—
twenty-four years.

The appointed members of the regents are
arranged in four groups—three groups of two
each and one group of three; this grouping
is with reference to the expiration of their
term of office.

Failure to re-appoint has come to be con-
strued as a sort of a vote of lack of con-
fidence in the one failing of re-appointment.

The next regents whose terms will expire are
A. E. Rice and Charles L. Sommers whose
terms end early in 1921.

A VOTER'S MANUAL

The Bureau of Research in Government, of
which Professor William Anderson, '13, as-
sistant professor of political science, Univer-
sity of Minnesota, is director, has prepared
for the General Extension division a very
valuable manual for Minnesota voters, on the
"Problems of Citizenship." "The bureau has
been created within the department of Political
Science for the purpose of encouraging the
intelligent and impartial study of our govern-

mental institutions,—primarily the state and local government of Minnesota," says Mr. Anderson. "Its most immediate function is to aid the students of the University in their studies in political science. As an agency of state-wide service, also, the bureau plans to publish a series of bulletins dealing with governmental problems of Minnesota, and offers an information service covering the field within which its work lies." The manual comprises a brief compilation of information essential for Minnesota voters, and a classified list of selected documents, laws, books, and articles for the voter who wishes to cover a more extensive field. Under the section, "Information for the Voter," are such concrete and valuable items of information as, who may vote and who may not vote; what constitutes legal residence; rules on the registration of voters; who are eligible to office in Minnesota; the officers elected by the voters in Minnesota; and state-wide elections. The manual has been prepared by Professor Anderson with the assistance of the Bureau's secretary, Miss Sophia Hall, a student in the U. of M. from 1910 to 1913, the daughter of the late Professor Hall of the department of Geology. Copies of the manual may be had from the Bureau upon application; they may be supplied, in numbers, to clubs, or, singly, to individuals.

Dr. Guy R. Bisby, assistant professor of plant pathology, Agricultural College, has accepted a post in the Manitoba college of agriculture at Winnipeg, as professor of plant pathology, his resignation from Minnesota to become effective about June 1. Dr. Bisby has been with the U. of M. since August, 1916.

Alumnae Who Are "Doing Things"

Eliza P. Evans.

The name of Eliza P. Evans has become well known in the Twin Cities, not alone through Miss Evans' rather unique position as the woman member on the State of Minnesota Minimum Wage Commission, but through her individual activities in behalf of working women and children.

Miss Evans graduated from the law school of the University of Minnesota in 1908 and received her LL.M. degree the following year. She practised law from 1908 until January, 1913, in the offices of S. R. Child and Benjamin Drake of Minneapolis. Through Mr.

A STUDY OF SALARY SCHEDULE

A teachers' salary schedule based on a grading system of merit was described by Dr. Raymond A. Kent, formerly of the college of Education, University of Minnesota, and now professor of educational administration in the University of Kansas, as well as superintendent of public schools at Lawrence, Kansas. Dr. Kent spoke in the engineering auditorium on the campus at the opening session of the seventh annual short course for superintendents and principals, which was held during the latter part of last week under the auspices of Minnesota's college of Education. The general topic under discussion was adequate salaries for teachers. The plan outlined by Dr. Kent has been working successfully in the schools of Lawrence, Kansas, for three years. Instructors are rated at the end of each year by supervisors and advanced strictly in proportion to merit. "Very poor" is erased from the faculty staff; "poor" is put on a year's probation; "medium" is advanced \$50 a year; "good" draws a \$75 increase per year, and "excellent" \$100 increase, these salary additions to hold until a fixed maximum is reached. The "system" has its obvious strength and its equally obvious weakness. It puts the profession of teaching on the only plane on which it can talk—the plane of proven worth, and it weeds out the undesirable. It necessitates, however, a superman for supervisor—since it is upon his qualities of judgment that the fate of the instructor hangs. And as there have been known on school boards supervisors who were not supermen—who were quite fallible to the ordinary human weaknesses of prejudice and petty politics—there exactly you put your finger on the soft spot in Dr. Kent's projected "system."

Child, who was a member of the Legislature in 1913, Miss Evans obtained a position in the lower house and as the logical sequence of her work there, received her appointment to the Commission. During the sessions of 1913, 1915 and 1919 she was closely in touch with the Minnesota Legislature and energetically followed up the advantages of her association to do what she could to better labor standards in Minnesota for women and children. She has worked hard to obtain an eight-hour law for women, but so far she and Miss Agnes Peterson of the Woman's Bureau, who have joined forces in the cause, have been unsuccess-

cessful. The lack of this law is perhaps the weakest spot in our labor legislation, for Minnesota's labor standards are in major points among the highest in the country. "Possibly," says Miss Evans, "with women voting, the Legislature may see fit to pass the law." Possibly?—very probably!

The Minimum Wage Commission is comprised of three members—John P. Gardiner, commissioner of labor, Charles Gordon, employer of women, and Miss Evans, who as the woman member and the only member drawing a salary, shoulders the duties of secretary and is responsible for the carrying out of the purposes of the minimum law and for its enforcement.

In November, 1914, the Commission was restrained from performing its functions, but Miss Evans continued her work until January 1, 1915, in order to publish the first biennial report of the Commission.

Between October 23, 1914, and March 9, 1918, the constitutionality of the Minnesota law was before the Courts and on the latter date it was held constitutional by a unanimous decision of our supreme court. In April, 1918, the Commission was reappointed by Governor Burnquist and has continued active, with the exception of enforcing the law as it related to Independent Telephone Companies in Minnesota. Wage orders were issued in 1919 which were a departure from the orders heretofore issued in states having wage laws, in that wages were based on a 48-hour week with overtime pay. The Telephone Companies obtained an injunction from the district court in Red Wing and the Commission appealed the

case to the Supreme Court and won it on March 26, 1920. As the Telephone Companies employed some of the best legal talent in the state, the Commission feels that its victory has put a fairly effectual silencer on the further opposition of employers to the law, in the final answer which the Court gave to all important issues.

Miss Evans has been an avowed suffragist from woman's first faint peep of protest to the present paean of victory. She hopes to file as a candidate for the lower house of the legislature within a few years, feeling that the character of her experience has peculiarly qualified her, and believing as she does so emphatically that women should have representation in the legislature.

Miss Evans is active in many organizations and philanthropies and has done a great deal of beneficial public speaking in support of better working conditions for women and children. She is also a member of the Industrial Committee of the Minneapolis Y. W. C. A.

Incidentally and by-the-way, Miss Evans is not Miss Evans at all—in private life. She is Mrs. C. W. Deming, "having learned in her Freshman year in college, from 'Jimmie' Paige, that a married woman need not use her husband's name!"

Nevada S. Evans, a sister, who graduated from the University in 1910 and received her M.A. in 1911, has been working with Mrs. Deming (used merely for the sake of distinguishing—which is occasionally convenient) since last September. She leaves in June to take up work at the University of Wisconsin where she expects to get her Ph.D.

The "Old Grad" Comes Back

Dear Fellow-Grad—Thus designated to distinguish you as a colleague—neither a Grand-grad nor a baby grad, but a middling grad. I know how thoroughly you enjoy being a middling—anything.

To you in your skyscraper, paying skyscraping prices for the right to soar, I have a cheering tale to tell—a fairy tale, perhaps you will call it. I shall call it a tale of the eternal verities—with the caption, "It can be done."

While the major portion of the world, very much including yourself and myself, is groaning under the tyranny of H. C. L. and making it the burden of a monotonous refrain from early dawn to dewy eve, a small minority is scouring the old familiar ways in proof that

H. C. L. is merely a dyspeptic ogre who can be dissipated into thin air with a few judicious waves of an economic wand called co-operative housekeeping.

Oh, ye who are weary and burdened with bills—grocery bills, meat bills, milk bills, etcetera—exactly twice as high as in that traditional era of the simple life befoah the wah, list to the song of the co-operative cottager:

There's a little gray home on the western corner of the campus, called Loring Cottage. Here a group of some sixteen girls lives on an average monthly expenditure of about \$23.50 per individual! This includes \$5.00 room rent from each girl (which is paid to the University) and her contributive share to general

groceries, meat, cook's wages, gas, telephone, laundry, newspaper, and miscellaneous. No—they're not starving, they're not unhappy, they're not even restricted. There isn't a skinny one among 'em, nor a discontented face. So far as I can see, they are living in comfort and harmony. I am not at all sure they are not to be envied. In exchange for her \$23.50, plus thirty minutes of housework a day, each girl has the benefit of a room immaculately clean, a comfortable bed, a quiet place to study, a general living room in which to receive her friends, and three meals a day of well-cooked, substantial, appetizing food, concocted by a bona fide, amply equipped *de a kitchena*. How many of us can say as much in exchange for something like \$75.00 a month, plus hectic evenings divided between a wash-bowl laundry, a chafing-dish filler-up, and as much study as a large and temperamental household will permit?

The housework, rather than being a burden, is a benefit. There is not enough of it to be irksome; there is just enough to furnish exercise, change, and the comfortable feeling of contributing some share to the making of a home. And every girl, unless she's too hopelessly suffragistic, courts that feeling. The sense of responsibility affords a ballast consciously or unconsciously needed in a college world; the acceptance of an equal share furthers the principle of democracy. The girls have formed a self-governing organization, whose constitution embraces a simple code of regulations not difficult to live up to. On this constitution the affairs of the household practically run themselves from year to year, with the direction of the house president, secretary, and treasurer, and two or three minor officers. The chaperon exists more as a figure head—a concession to the formalities—than as a supervising duenna.

I rather suspect, from a hint let fall by the house chaperon, that Loring Cottage is lucky in the possession of a superior cook—one who knows how to plan economically as well as to create economically. At least, Miss Alexander suggested that the work of the young woman who had charge of the ordering was comparatively light because of the talent behind the saucepan.

Mrs. Charles Loring is the donor of Loring Cottage, which has more than justified its two years' existence. Northrop Cottage, the other co-operative household, has been running about five years. In our day not even the germ of the communal idea had apparently raised its

head. But the co-operative cottage established itself in the Eastern colleges some years ago and has become very popular. There is the probability that in tearing down the old houses on the campus, as contemplated, Loring will go with the others, as it is built on the site planned for the new library. All right—if it means simply the house, but a crying shame if it sacrifices the idea. Surely the cottage will be substituted by another, more conveniently arranged for community living.

If the Old Grad were boss of the works ("If Francois Villon were King of France!") the whole living scheme of the University would be based on the co-operative idea. Why not? It is developed along the most progressive and common-sense of theories and increasing practice is proving its practicability. It gives H. C. L. a black eye, teaches the naturally or the acquired extravagant the value of economy, furnishes an economical *modus vivendi* for those who must have it if they are to have a college education at all, establishes a basic democracy sadly needed among University young women, and inculcates the home-making habit—becoming alarmingly out of fashion in these "advanced" days. Advanced? My heavens! They are coming to a point where the college youth must wear blinders and ear-muffs if he is to preserve the traditions of his mother's and his grandmother's teachings—perhaps more especially his grandmother's! If the college girl was forced to live on the co-operative housekeeping plan, he might feel that there was still hope for the future of the American race. Personally, I would even introduce babies into the household menage of the co-ed, for the cry of a baby beats any Lorelei song ever heard in or out of rhyme; its argument, once listened to, is more potent than the call of a hundred careers. Over in the home economics department of the agricultural college bringing up babies is as required a part of the curriculum as bringing up fater. Incidentally, have you ever noticed how catching matrimony is in the agricultural school and college?

Moral: Come down from your skyscraper and start a modified commercialized version of Brook Farm on the Hudson Palisades. Why not? Who was it said "Brook Farm was only an impulsive concession, not a deliberate surrender to reality?" A few "impulsive concessions" right now might knock the stilts from under the haughty H. C. L. and soften reality. My sister is trying out a co-operative concession to very real reality in an idyllic spot on

the edge of one of the costliest cities in the country. She wrote a few days ago that they (a community of five) had to pay "only \$7.00 for one week's flat laundry." The imagination immediately leaps to the question—what might

be the bill for laundry that was not "flat?"

Nevertheless, there are plenty of prophecies that co-operative living will yet be the last word and the only word to furnish the key to the riddle.

The Alumnae Unit in France

Nancy—March 7, 1920,
9 rue Sainte Catherine.

Dear Mrs. Oren:

Mrs. Shurtleff has told you how she came to entrust me with the funds subscribed by the Alumnae Club to be used for the two villages, Sorneville and Mazerulles, as the "Armoire Lorraine," and I think, therefore, it is not necessary to speak about it again.

The "Armoire Lorraine," with which I have been working since my return to Nancy, was founded in Paris in 1915 by Madame Jules Ferry, the widow of the eminent French statesman, to aid all Lorraine sufferers, but in the early spring last year, when the cessation of hostilities permitted the reoccupation of the villages that had been under shell fire for more than four years, and the building of wooden shanties offered some shelter to the inhabitants, the "Comité de Nancy" was formed to give more rapid and more efficient help to the villages in the immediate vicinity of Nancy, and fourteen of them were taken into the "Secteur" managed by the "Armoire Lorraine." But what will no doubt specially interest you is the fact that the big majority of the committee was recruited among the wives of University professors from Madame Macé, our able and indefatigable president, down to myself. Madame Macé is the wife of a professor of the faculty of medicine, also vice president of the Anti-tuberculosis League. Madame Lambert, the secretary, is the wife of another professor of the same faculty, while the treasurer, Madame Arth, is the widow of a professor of the faculty of science. All the deans' wives are active members. My husband is head of the department of English literature. When he was offered a "Maitrise de Conférences" at the Sorbonne in Paris last autumn, he refused, preferring to remain here in Nancy where he felt he could be of more use in helping to build up the University which miraculously escaped destruction in the bombardment by avions on the 31st of October, 1918, eleven days before the armistice.

My connection with the "Armoire Lorraine"

dates almost from the time of my return here in April 1919.

When Mrs. Shurtleff announced her visit to Nancy I little suspected how things would turn out and that I would find myself "marraine" or godmother in your place to two adopted villages. My surprise was nothing to that of those who were adopted, especially Mademoiselle Lallemand, the daughter of the war mayor of Sorneville. The story amused Mrs. Shurtleff and I must tell you too. It was on the day Mrs. Shurtleff went on the tour of inspection with Madame Macé, and I was waiting for the latter to arrive at the rendezvous before the Grand Hotel, on the Place Stanislas, the glory of Nancy, when I caught sight of Mademoiselle Lallemand waiting too for Madame Macé to give her a ride back to Sorneville. I know she likes a sympathetic listener and besides was amusing, so I went up to talk to her. We chatted about one thing and another, here experiences as a Red Cross nurse all through the war in Nancy, her adventures and mishaps when she voluntarily acted as postman last spring and summer at Sorneville, trudging or hiking to the surrounding villages, with the mail in all weather over roads in frightful condition, and her present occupation as village storekeeper. Finally I mentioned Sorneville and the rebuilding. "Ah, pauvre Sorneville," she exclaimed, "if only we could find a 'marraine' to adopt Sorneville. Moncel has been adopted by Hagenan in Alsace, but no one thinks of us. Qui sait, ça se fera un jour tout seul peut-être, par l'opération du Saint Esprit" (who knows, it may happen one day, by itself, perhaps, by the intervention of the Holy Ghost). "Who knows, Mademoiselle," I said, not suspecting myself that her words would come true so soon.

You can imagine how impatient I was after Mrs. Shurtleff told me of her decision, to go out and see Mademoiselle Lallemand's surprise and joy at the news. On the day we went to inform the mayors, it was to Mlle. Lallemand we went first and took her with

us to the mayor's dwelling for her to have her share in the announcement of the adoption. "Ah, si je n'avais pas la langue bien perdue, ces dames n'aurient pas pense a Sorneville!" she declared. (If my tongue didn't wag so, the ladies wouldn't have thought of Sorneville!)

But I'm getting away from my subject, and I want to tell you before I finish this letter, what we are doing for the villages and what we are going to do. There are 235 of the 284 inhabitants of Sorneville who have come back, principally to be able to cultivate their land for they are practically all tillers of the soil. The rebuilding of their homes is of secondary importance to them for the moment, and they are living in wooden shanties or in a portion of their homes, if they can manage to put a roof over their heads. Out of 285 inhabitants of Mazerulles, 148 have returned and in both villages a number of other arrivals are announced as soon as they are assured of shelter. The "Armoire Lorraine" is laying up reserves of bedding, cooking utensils, linen, farm implements for their arrival. We have supplied those who returned last year with the indispensable objects and have been selling all winter, at very reduced rates, materials of all kinds to the women to work at during the winter while the fields don't need their help, so they can replenish to a small extent, their empty wardrobes.

Madame Macé and I thought it best to devote your gift to something important that would benefit the whole commune and all the inhabitants equally, to avoid jealousy, and give something also that would be a lasting souvenir of American generosity. Putting as much as possible of the land back into a state of cultivation, which will not only furnish a means of self-support to the villages, but benefit the whole region by increasing the food stuffs, seems to us an urgent need and of the first importance. But these people have lost their horses and oxen to pull the plows, etc., (a good horse now costs 5,000 francs) and a big percentage of the young men have not come back or are mutilated, so they must replace old methods by new, and hand labor by machines, which they are quite willing to do, but a tractor is a big expense, 18,000 to 20,000 francs! And they are even going so far as to exchange their lands, some handed down for several generations, so as to bring all the land of one farmer together, instead of being scattered as they often were.

Madame Macé and I have been to see the

Prefet of Meurthe et Moselle and the head of the Agricultural Department of the Department to see what can be done about tractors to work their farm implements. It seems that the Government gives fifty per cent of the cost if the villagers put in a demand for tractors. We have asked the Prefecture to loan a tractor to each village for them to *experiment with at once*, and if successful we will then make the outlay of the other fifty per cent of the cost of the tractor, 10,000 francs about. They each want a threshing machine which the tractors can work, and that will be at least 4,000 francs more. Whatever we have left of the share of each village, will go to the schools which are in great need as you can see by the letter of the school teacher of Mazerulles who says his school and all the furniture was burnt.

I was going out to Sorneville again on Friday to see the first trial of the tractor there. The heaviest soil is in that region, a big percentage of clay which after lying uncultivated during the five years, is particularly hard to plow. Six horses are not sufficient to pull the plow, so you can see what a simplification a tractor would be.

Last Friday at a meeting of the village council of Sorneville, one of the members declared: "If we have a tractor, Madame Reyher, and it works all right, every acre of land belonging to Sorneville will be cultivated this year!"

I tried to get you some good snapshots last week, but couldn't get films for the kodak I'm used to, and the one I used was not very successful. I will write you the result of the experiments on Friday and enclose you the history of Sorneville if it is ready.

Believe me, dear Mrs. Oren, most sincerely yours.

KATHLEEN REYHER.

The seventh annual short course for superintendents and principals, under the auspices of the University of Minnesota's College of Education, began Wednesday evening, March 31 and continued through Saturday, April 3. The general topic for discussion was "Problems in High School Administration." Among the lecturers were Lewis M. Terman, professor of education, Leland Stanford University, and Professor Alexander Inglis of Harvard University. J. J. Bohlander, Montevideo, Minnesota, president of the superintendents' section of the Minnesota Educational Association, presided.

CONFERENCE OF HIGH SCHOOLMEN

The fourth annual conference of Minnesota high school teachers, held under the auspices of the College of Education, University of Minnesota, was opened by Professor L. D. Coffman, dean of the college, on Tuesday evening, March 30. Among the principal speakers during the course of the conference were, E. M. Phillips, state high school inspector, whose subject was "Constants and Variables"; Calvin O. Davis, professor of secondary education at the University of Michigan, speaking on "Citizenship and the High School," and Dean Guy Stanton Ford, of the graduate school of the University, who read a report for the National committee on History Curricula before the history section. On Wednesday afternoon, Dr. M. E. Haggerty, professor of educational psychology of the University, talked on "Tests of Historical Accomplishment." The conference closed Wednesday afternoon. More than 300 high school teachers attended.

In a speech before the closing session of the conference William Watts Folwell, president emeritus of the University of Minnesota, advocated establishing of a people's high school, having a six year course and abolishing the freshman and sophomore years in the University. He predicted that under such a system the United States would experience the greatest advance in education ever witnessed in educational history. The conference closed with a unanimous resolution advocating continuing the annual conventions.

MINNESOTA FARM REVIEW REORGANIZED

The Minnesota Farm Review, which has been owned by the Alumni Association of the School of Agriculture, is to be made the general organ of all the units of the department of agriculture of the University of Minnesota. A board of managers and directors made up of one representative of the alumni association of the school, one representative of the alumni association of the college, the president of the students' council of the school, the president of the students' council of the college, Dean E. M. Freeman of the college, Principal D. D. Mayne of the school, and the head of the division of publications. This board has power to select an editor and business manager and to require that a financial statement be made once a month; also to suspend publication of the paper should it seem

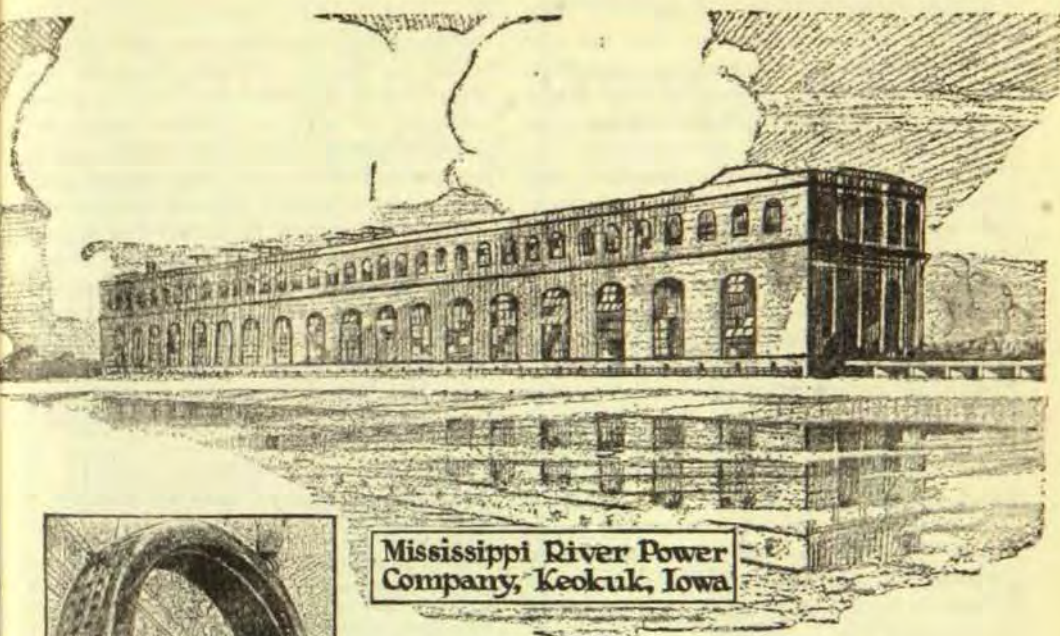
for any reason advisable. The new officers chosen are—Peter L. Johnsrud, '07, president; Alfred Sjowall, '20, vice president; T. J. Horton, '04, secretary-treasurer; Sherwin Johnson, '19, and Marion Brimhall, '18, executive committee; L. B. Bassett, '96, R. S. Mackintosh, '90, and A. J. McGuire, '97, auditing committee; A. J. McGuire, representative to the general alumni association.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK

The tenth annual short course for Boys' and Girls' Club work, held at the College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, last week, registered more than 400 embryonic farmers and farmerettes. Practically every county in the state was represented, and some very generously. Blue Earth, for instance, sent 50 in a special car. Nearly all the students are prize winners in various farm tests and contests and are having their expenses paid by their clubs. Under the direction of Professor T. A. Erickson, state leader of the boys' and girls' clubs, a staff of instructors is dispensing knowledge in condensed tabloid form covering every requirement in the farmer's category (and some that aren't). Mornings were given over to class work, afternoons to trips of inspection throughout the Twin Cities, and evenings to recreation and meetings. One of the principle features of the course was the annual conference of club leaders held Tuesday and Wednesday, with George E. Farrell, Washington, D. C., national leader, speaking both days.

MR. ANDERSON ON "THE FATE OF THE FIVE-CENT FARE"

William Anderson, 1913, assistant professor of political science, has in reprint from the National Municipal Review of February, 1920, an interesting and readable resumé of "The Fate of the Five-Cent Fare." "Minneapolis keeps home rule and the five-cent rate," is the explanatory sub-title. "The necessary basis for fair dealing between the street railroads and the people is scientific valuation, but as no one knows what that is and the United States Bureau of Standards still refrains from the task of setting up standards in this field, Minneapolis, for instance, gets figures that are \$10,000,000 apart!" says Mr. Anderson in his preliminary paragraph. The article follows the devious route of the franchise from its inception to its downfall, sums up the present resulting situation, and dips briefly into the



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probable future. "There is no question," Mr. Anderson says in conclusion, "that the next move should come from that group opposed to the late franchise, represented by Mayor Meyers and the minority of the central franchise committee. They have defeated one proposal; what constructive measures they propose do not yet appear. If their solution is not ready for submission before the next legislature meets, it is almost certain to be confronted with a new demand from the company, and a demand more compelling than ever, to transfer them to the jurisdiction of the state railroad and warehouse commission. There will be influential representatives from Minneapolis to present this view. They will be equipped with the very plausible argument that 'home rule has failed.' The legislature, which has already threshed this old straw many times, and which has long been restive under the burden of passing on so many of Minneapolis' problems, will be strongly inclined to settle this question once for all by establishing state regulation."

OF GENERAL INTEREST

The annual short course for editors will be held at University Farm Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, April 29 and 30, and May 1. The after-dinner speaker for the "Warming up" dinner on Thursday evening is a westerner, and "a man who has the ability to tell what he thinks in a way to make it stick," we are told. Such topics will be discussed as, ways to get into personal relations with readers; making the typesetting machine pay; advertising that pulls; a plan to educate the local merchant, and a cost system "revival meeting."

The Forum literary society of the Agricultural college won the negative of the issue in the final debate, held March 10 in the law auditorium, on the question: "Resolved that the University of Minnesota should adopt a blanket tax to include intercollegiate athletics, the Gopher, the Minnesota Daily, forensics and the all-University council." The Shakopeans argued the affirmative. Norman Mudge, Ambrose Fuller and Leroy Grettum represented the Forum debaters, and T. Nelson, O. G. Mattson, and I. P. Dillon, the Shakopean. In the preliminary debate on the same question, which was held March 3, the Forum society also won the negative side.

The Get-Together Club of the Agricultural department of the University will give an en-

tertainment in the auditorium of the University Farm on Friday evening, April 16, as a benefit for the club's scholarship fund. The program is to be divided into three main parts—singing of old and popular songs, with period costuming; a series of dances; and the performance of two or three playlets. The entertainment is being planned, coached, and will be acted entirely by faculty members and students of the agricultural campus. Among the solo offerings are songs and dances, featuring Dr. and Mrs. Leroy Palmer, Professor R. A. Dutcher, Miss Carlotta M. Brown, Miss Hazel Hoag and Miss Elizabeth Johnson. Mrs. W. P. Kirkwood is chairman of the committee in charge of the entertainment.

DEATHS

Dr. John E. Granrud, associate professor of Latin in the University and for twenty years a member of the University faculty, died at his home in Minneapolis, on Monday, March 29, after a long illness. At the time of his death, Dr. Granrud was vice president of the Board of Education of the Norwegian Lutheran church of America, and previous to the union of the church bodies in 1916, he was a member of the board of regents of St. Olaf college. Funeral services were held Thursday. Dr. Granrud is survived by his wife and two sons.

PERSONALS

Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson (Justina Leavitt '95) has been formally appointed to manage A. Mitchell Palmer's campaign among the women of the country for the democratic presidential nomination. Mrs. Wilson was formerly a Minneapolis girl; her home is now in New York City. Her husband ('93) is head of the H. W. Wilson Publishing company of New York, publishers of the U. S. "Cat." and book and magazine indexes, of which Mrs. Wilson was at one time an editor. For years Mrs. Wilson has been the most ardent of suffrage advocates and workers; during the preceding campaign for suffrage in the East, it was Mrs. Wilson's "job" to gather the crowds on New York's street-corners—and she gathered them. For four years Mrs. Wilson has been president of the White Plains Suffrage club; she was chairman of literature for the National Woman Suffrage association, and headed a squad of educational suffrage workers in organizing citizenship schools in twenty-nine states. She is a member of the national suffrage board. Mrs. Wilson was in Minneapolis last week conferring with democratic women on the opening of Palmer headquarters for women in St. Paul, and was the guest of Mrs. Stiles Burr of St. Paul, national democratic committee woman. Mrs. Wilson has gone to St. Louis to address a democratic meeting. From St. Louis she will go to Chicago to plan with the Palmer committee for establishing western headquarters for women in that city.

'20 Ag.—Hazel Bacon and Henry Putnam (Ag. '20) have announced their engagement.

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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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MINNESOTA

ALUMNI WEEKLY



Shall there be a special session of
the Legislature?

Alumnae Who Are Doing Things

The "Old Grad" "Harks" Back

An Appreciation of Professor Twining

Vol. XIX No. 27

APRIL 12, 1920



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WHY?



MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

SHALL THERE BE A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE

The question of a special session of the legislature, solely for the relief of the University, is again being urged. We have stated before why, in our opinion, this is neither necessary nor wise. The arguments advanced then are still cogent. There has been one session of the legislature during the current biennium and members of the legislature will not take kindly to suggestions of another session. An appeal to that special session was talked; it was thought, at that time, that relief should be asked, for the current year, on the ground that the University was facing a deficit of some \$200,000. Wiser counsel prevailed, and, as it turned out, the University is going to get through the current year without a deficit. The University would surely have been in an embarrassing position to have gone to the legislature for relief for the current year when there was money to carry it through.

We remember that the University once went to the legislature for extra funds to meet a deficit, and when a public hearing was held, it turned out to be merely a bookkeeping deficit.

We should be loth to have the University go through a similar experience again.

All this is no argument against relief for the University, nor does it even suggest that relief is not very much needed. It is merely by way of caution—the University authorities cannot afford to go on record as favoring the calling of a special session of the legislature until it is certain what the probable deficit is going to be for the coming year and until every other possible alternative has been exhausted.

The governor has stated positively that he would not call a special session of the legislature unless there was no other alternative. We think that the alternative suggested by the Weekly, several weeks ago offers such a way out.

In event that the suggestion may not be fresh in the minds of some of its readers, the Weekly again states the plan.

The Plan

Plan for the coming year with due regard for economy.

There will surely be money enough in sight to carry the University for at least ten of the

twelve months of the coming year, or until May 1, 1921.

The legislature will meet early next January and will have four months to make provision for the two months remaining—May and June.

Can anyone doubt what their answer would be when faced by the responsibility of deciding, whether to appropriate money enough to carry the University through the balance of the year or compel the regents close its doors because there were no funds to meet bills for the last two months of the year?

The University stands well with the people of the State. Twice the legislature has granted every cent asked by the regents, though the sums asked were rather startling.

The University authorities must face the legislature every two years for decades yet to come, and they cannot afford to take advantage of the good will of the people of the State, by asking unusual favors, unless there is no other way out.

We are of the group that feels that the University regents have no alternative but to present to the legislature a statement of just what is needed for the best development of the University, regardless of what those needs total.

We are also of the group that believes that the regents are not justified in asking for one penny, that is not substantiated by demands that are imperative for the best interests of the University, as the servant of the people of the State.

Fear has been expressed, that the next legislature may not be as friendly as the present one has shown itself to be. This is dangerous ground upon which to base a suggestion of a special session, or any other action. No true friend of the University can afford to sponsor such a statement or even harbor it in his mind. The legislature represents the people of the State and their voice is, and should be, supreme. If any institution cannot show any legislature the fairness of its claims for consideration it has no valid claim upon the State.

We still hope that the regents may not ask for a special session of the legislature.

The Board of Regents meets Wednesday of this week. The question of electing a new president may come up.

ADMINISTRATIVE REORGANIZATION

At a meeting of the board of regents held February 17th, the president submitted a plan of reorganization of the administrative affairs of the academic college. This report was approved, in a general way, and was referred to the president with power. It was understood, however, that the regents did not favor the creation of additional deanships in the college. The report as originally submitted provided for the creation of two additional deanships, one of the senior and another of the junior college.

The president will submit to the regents, Wednesday, a written report—which under the power given him by previous action, is final, unless the regents decide to again open the question for further consideration.

To relieve the dean of a portion of his duties, which in the academic college are naturally very heavy, there are to be established assistant deanships with well-defined powers of administration.

The report does not change the status of the present advisory committee, to which so much strenuous opposition has been voiced in years past.

A full report of the details of the reorganization will be published in the next issue of the Weekly.

UNIVERSITY AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

In its project of Community Service, the University is trying to do a piece of constructive work, says Professor A. D. Wilson, director of the Agricultural Extension. The plan of campaign is set forth in a little bulletin, entitled "Community Service" by Judge Frank T. Wilson, put out by the University extension service. The booklet contains practical suggestions for community organization and activities. The "executive team," with the University of Minnesota co-operating, is community service; the "service teams" are production, distribution, living conditions, government, and education. Community service, its aims and purposes, are defined. Suggestions are given on how to organize a community service and what to do in community service. Under the latter are the general injunctions to "advertise the object," to "cultivate community consciousness," to "preach and practice ethical principles," to "promulgate American principles," to "conduct community surveys," and to "secure adequate community

publicity." Certain "Special Service Suggestions" were more production, by improving rural relations and by getting the partnership idea; more factories run on the modern co-operative basis of service; better labor conditions through exposition in open forum of the aims and purposes of organized labor; and through community gatherings. "Eat, sing, talk, and play with labor." Better distribution occurs through the provision of adequate marketing facilities, the promotion of home trade by better store service, and the building of good roads. Promoting of modern homes, making health catching, beautifying the landscape, and providing facilities for wholesome play are the solutions offered for the betterment of living conditions. Advocate loyalty, promote efficiency in public business, and practice (not preach) democracy, is the combined platform suggested under government. Provide books, periodicals, papers, enlist the schools, establish the open forum if you would further education. Each suggestion develops a practical mode of demonstration. The community agent is the proposed handle of service. "The community agent is to community service what the county agent is to the farm bureau. He is the leader, but not the driver. He works with, but not for, the various team leaders. Yet he must be the man on the job who knows how to run the business and how to get others to feel responsibility. But above all, he should get action." Regular meetings should be held among team leaders. "The great weakness of most community organizations is the failure to get the individual member to feel responsibility for attendance at committee, team, or membership meetings. The big cities have solved this problem by holding meetings at noon lunch or at supper time." The appendix to the bulletin outlines the Articles of Incorporation of Community Service. . . . It will be seen that this is not merely a theoretical bit of literature but a practical effort to put over a service that is deeply needed. A trial of the project is earnestly sought by its initiators. For a copy of one of these descriptive bulletins apply to the Extension Service, University of Minnesota, University Farm, St. Paul (A. D. Wilson, Director).

Dean R. W. Thatcher, of the college of agriculture receives an honorary degree of doctor of agriculture at exercises to take place in Lincoln, Nebraska, on April 14. Dean Thatcher is a graduate of the University of Nebraska.

ENGINEERING ALUMNI ELECT

Last Tuesday evening the engineering alumni held a meeting in the library of the college. The speakers were President Burton and Dean Jones.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President—Truman Hibbard, '97.

Vice President—B. J. Robertson, '14.

Secretary-Treasurer—Albert Buenger, '13.

Directors for the two year term were elected—R. W. Otto, '04, A. S. Cutler, '05, E. P. Burch, '92; for one year term—F. W. Springer, '93, G. A. Dutoit, '10, C. H. Chalmers, '94.

Directors for membership on the General Alumni Association board of directors were elected—Fred M. Mann, '91, to the term ending February, 1922; and for the term ending February, 1921—Arthur L. Abbott, '97.

AS THE CLOUDS ROLL BY

One of the most interesting dramatic productions of the present season, particularly for graduates of the University, was the presentation of Mr. William J. McNally's Comedy-Drama, "As the Clouds Roll By" at the

Shubert theater opening Sunday, April 3rd, and continuing throughout the week.

Since graduating from the University Mr. McNally's experiences have been widely diverse in character. Two years post graduate work at Harvard, under the direction of Professor George Pierce Baker, was devoted to an intensive study of the drama and the first concrete result is this comedy-drama, which manager Bainbridge pronounces one of the best of its kind that has ever come into his hands in manuscript form.

Engagements as editorial writer on various publications in different parts of the country were interrupted by a period of service in the army and at the signing of the Armistice he was sent abroad, where the series of articles on conditions in European countries published in the "Tribune" excited the attention of publicists all over the country. These articles were trenchant in style and displayed a penetrating insight into the possibilities that might emerge out of the chaos that existed everywhere abroad. Many of his prognostications have already come true and still others are casting their shadows over the present lamentable state of affairs.

At present Mr. McNally is engaged on the editorial staff of the "Tribune," incidentally perfecting plans to devote more of his time to dramatic writing; for which, if reports are not exaggerated, he has a distinct and compelling gift.

The "Old Grad" Comes Back

The editor tells me that a few (he did not say how few, and to save my own feelings of self-respect, I did not go further into the matter) readers of the Weekly have been kind enough to say that they rather enjoyed some of the stuff which has been published as coming from my pen. As he knows where the waste basket is, and that it will not hurt my feelings if he throws this letter into that basket, I am venturing to tell a few more stories of the early days, not of the "days befoah de wuh"—meaning the recent war, but of days that were back nearer the war of 1861.

Of course, in those days with a few hundred students, everybody knew everybody else and in turn was known by everybody else. There was a spirit of mischief always rampant in the student body. This spirit, when it ran up against discipline under former army officers, sometimes bubbled over and resulted in affairs that were more than "a nine days'" topic of speculation.

In one of these affairs the boys put Dr. Folwell's old nag up in the chapel. They had

very carefully tied a big bundle of rags on each of the feet of the kind old horse who, no doubt, wondered why she was being routed out of bed at that unseemly hour. One of the boys, who, hidden away from the janitor before locking-up time, opened the door to the basement after everybody in the building had gone to sleep—it was in the days when a considerable number of students lived in the "old main" building.

No sooner had the boys brought the horse into the building, than the mufflers on one of her feet came off, and the bare hoof came down thump! thump! thump! arousing everybody in the building.

The horse was conducted to chapel and left there, the boys scattering to their respective homes. The next morning they appeared upon the campus looking as innocent as a clock that strikes ten when it is only five.

The whole affair would not have been so serious, had not the horse died a short time later, it was thought due partly, at least, to the shock to her nerves and to the fact that the boys had robbed her of all the hair on her

tail and main, which was retained as a souvenir.

Naturally the boys were as sorry as anyone could be at the outcome of their impish escapade and were quite as scared as sorry.

It was about this time, that one night a bunch of boys, it may have been the same lot, were out making night hideous and disturbing the peace generally. The college cop, "Mike" Ryan, met Dr. Folwell the next morning. The doctor asked "Mike" if he didn't hear the noise the night before. "Sure, oi did; and I'd a sthopped 'em, too, but it's dom hard worruk for one mon to surround a dozen."

"Mike" has long since gone to his reward, and if the boys of the old days could have a vote concerning the matter, he would have his choice of a seat in the heavenly bleachers. "Mike" was surely a friend to man, meaning students.

Last fall, Judge Leary was asked to tell of the olden days at a meeting of the academic alumni. Nothing he said brought a heartier response from the old boys who knew "Mike" than his reference to the kindly humor and good sense of "Mike, the college cop."

"Mike" was an institution and so was another picturesque figure of the early days, "Sid." The student who did not know "Sid" missed a very notable part of his college education. Nothing delighted the old man more than to gather a group of students about him and regale them with his "story."

Please do not misunderstand me, I write of "Sid" with a pen that is far from flippant. He was a poor unfortunate whose mind was

unbalanced through shock. Of course thoughtless boys encouraged him to tell his story upon any and all occasions, but we will wager that no one of them looks back to old "Sid" with other than kindly feelings for one, whose misfortune had made him a marked figure in the life of the city for many years.

One day I met "Sid" while waiting for a streetcar. Pretty soon he began: "Did I ever tell you my story?" I told him no, for though I had heard it many times in passing him on the street, he had never told it to me. He waited a minute and then began again, tentatively, "Wouldn't you like to hear it?" Wishing to test the old man, I said: "No, Mr. Goodale; I guess not now." He was evidently uneasy, for he wanted to tell me his "story," and finally he ventured: "It's a fine story and has a fine moral. Wouldn't you like to hear it?"

I wanted to test him still further, and so said: "No; Mr. Goodale; I don't care to hear it now."

He immediately dropped the topic and we discussed other matters.

He was a kindly old soul and I doubt not that he is now where his mind is clear and his friendly spirit has full scope to exercise itself in generous deeds.

Those were good old days; even the spirit of mischief which caused the good faculty many sleepless nights was not vicious, and the memory of some of the pranks played, which in the light of maturer years do not tend to make the participants particularly proud, still bring a certain feeling of unholy joy.

Alumnae Who Are "Doing Things"

Genevieve L. Burgan—1914

Comment on Miss Burgan's work happens to be particularly appropos this week. As executive secretary of the Minnesota Division of Women's Activities, H. C. L., of the U. S. Department of Justice, Miss Burgan is helping to direct the intensive campaign, begun throughout the country on March 22, to reduce the cost of living. Minnesota's "Save money on meat" week started Monday, April 12.

A high cost of living department has been created in the U. S. department of justice. In other words the government has intervened and is going to try its hand at remedying what has become an admittedly serious economic situation. As aides de camp, the

Women's Division of the department of justice has been established, in states which have no Fair Price Commission, to assist in the campaign. The local chairman in the city or town, appoints a committee to consist of representatives of the chief local women's organizations whose business it is to inform every woman in that city or town of the fair prices of necessities and to enlist her co-operation in the boycott of exorbitant prices. These committees will co-operate in turn with women's clubs, schools, churches, etcetera, and lectures will be given by authorities on the cause and cure of H. C. L. An effort will be made to teach the principles of conservation, production, and a livelier sense of responsibility to the government.

The St. Paul Association, representing Minnesota, of which Miss Genevieve Burgan is executive secretary, has its headquarters on Fourth and Cedar Streets. Mrs. C. A. Severance of St. Paul is chairman, Mrs. Gilbert Guttersten, president of the Minnesota Housewives' League, is first vice chairman, and Mrs. J. T. Hale, director of the Ramsey county Council of Home Defense, the second vice chairman.

The purpose of the Minnesota division is to enlist the active support of every woman in the state through an organized campaign, carried on through the Federated clubs of the country, the various association headquarters acting as distributing centers for the sending out of letters, appeals, bulletins, and complaint cards. These last call for the date of the purchase, name and address of dealers, the commodity purchased, price paid, reason for complaint, and name and address of the complainant—(to be kept confidential, if preferred).

Mrs. Allen, president of Minnesota Federated clubs, has shown her endorsement of the work of the Women's Division by cordially sanctioning the plan to conduct the campaign through the clubs. Miss Burgan has addressed a letter to the president of the leading women's organizations throughout the state explaining the nature and object of the campaign, and enclosing a platform developing the details. She has also had enclosed in the letter sample complaint cards and bulletins, for distribution in the club and neighborhood.

The appeal stresses particularly the meat and garden situations. The importance of the gardening, during the present month, cannot be over-emphasized, Miss Burgan feels. "Home gardens aid in increasing production and are of economic value in reducing food bills," she says; "they supply fresh vegetables for immediate use and for canning and storing. They are of civic value in making unused lots beautiful; they make possible the use of local products, which lightens the load on transportation systems. The work in gardens capitalizes idle moments and furnishes healthful exercise. Cannot your club do something in your neighborhood this coming month to stimulate garden production? Such as distributing literature, putting up window exhibits, co-operating with your garden club by getting plenty of publicity on gardening in your local papers, and if possible arranging for speakers to give short talks on gardening at local meetings."

High prices, we are told, are a direct outcome of the inequality of supply and demand. The solution is to equalize the two as nearly as possible. Because of the decreased production of goods during the war and the resulting unstable condition of labor, it must take a few constructive years for production to catch up with demand. The practice of conservation in the expenditure of money, just now, can have no harmful result on business because the demand for goods is greater than the supply and will be greater for several years. Turn to the necessities instead of the luxuries of living, and the supply of necessities will be increased. The factories cater to demand, as the turn-out of the factories during the war proved conclusively. Production meets the exigencies of the day. During the war, patriotism demanded that the entire population, regardless of caste or wealth, save. The wealthy, themselves, set the style for conservation. Consequently, saving became the fashion. It is just as patriotic, now, to conserve, declares Miss Burgan, as it was during the war.

It is the women and the nouveau riche (some of them made wealthy by the fortunes of war) who are demanding extravagances and paying exorbitant prices, and who are causing the less fortunate to suffer. And "suffer" is no mere indulgence in word-play. Many are suffering from the pressure of high prices. Wives are being forced into industry to eke out the husband's income, that the children may be decently fed and clothed.

Make economy the fad. Let that be your slogan. It is up to the women who are basically responsible (if statistics speak accurately) for the present economic situation, to come to the rescue. The division of women's activities of the department of justice offers a way. Don't fail the call of your country, now—you women who gave of yourselves so lavishly during the war. Help to make this organized effort something more than a mere spurt of reformation; help to make the results lastingly effective.

If we have seemed to use Miss Burgan's work as a sort of lever it is surely justified if ever a cause was justified. And Miss Burgan would be the first to acknowledge the greater compliment in the emphasis on what she is representing rather than on what she personally is doing. Genevieve Burgan graduated from the agricultural department of the U. of M. in 1914, and following her graduation taught home economics at Canby for two

or three years. She then associated with Miss Berry, formerly chief of the home economics department, in field work as home demonstration agent in the northern part of the state. Until a short time ago she was connected with the University college of agriculture as home demonstration agent in the division of Agricultural extension, so that her present position is a natural outcome of her experiences.

The sophomores of the college of agriculture will give a little play of Zona Gale's, called "Neighbors," at the annual Sophomore Vaudeville Show which occurs at East High School on Friday and Saturday evenings, April 16 and 17. Merah Tupper has the leading role of Inez, a bashful country maiden. Forest Yetter, as Peter, will play opposite Miss Tupper.

PERSONALS

'88—Charles B. Elliott, former justice of the supreme court and one-time member of the Philippine commission, recently filed for the Republican nomination for Congress in the fifth district—the post now held by Walter H. Newton, '05. It is stated that Mr. Elliott has not yet prepared a personal platform.

'96—W. Hamilton Lawrence, for many years attorney in Manila, is now practicing law in San Francisco, with offices in the Mills building. While he confesses to an occasional fit of homesickness for the islands, he is quite reassured when he sees what sunny California is doing for his youngsters.

'97—Drs. Baker & Burnap, who are practicing medicine in Fergus Falls, have taken into their firm, Dr. A. W. Lee, who since his return from France has been practicing in Underwood.

'00—Mrs. Ruth Hutchinson Van Hoesen is now living at 18 Linden Lane, Princeton, N. J., where the van Hoesens recently bought a home, "for which to grow up their family in,"—two little girls of four and two.

'01—James Ford Bell, vice president of the Washburn-Crosby Company, is the recipient of a new honor as one of seventeen representative business men of America to join in a conference in Washington, April 15 and 16, to decide with Admiral W. S. Benson of the Shipping Board upon the disposition of the three billion dollars worth of Shipping Board property. These seventeen men represent basic industries, it is reported, approximating eighteen billion dollars.

'03—P. H. Ware, for the last ten years a member of the firm of Boardman & Ware, announces that he has become associated with the Hood Agency, Inc., Minneapolis, where he will have charge of the Fire Insurance department.

'04; Law '06—L. L. Collins has been asked to file for the office of lieutenant governor. On his return to Minneapolis from Washington, D. C., where he has been gathering material for a history of the 151st Field Artillery, with which he served during the war, Mr. Collins was met with a petition from the Sixth Congressional District of the Republican convention, calling upon him to file for the office. The resolution cited among Mr. Collins' peculiar qualifications for the post the fact that although he was barred from service in the United States Army because of physical disqualifications at the beginning of the great

war, determined to serve in some capacity, he offered himself to the French army and was accepted as a private soldier in the Foreign Legion. When he received his honorable discharge in October, 1917, he returned to America with the idea of enlisting in the 151st F. A., Minnesota's own regiment, but he found, on reaching this country, that the unit had left for Europe. Accordingly he right about faced and sailed back to France and re-enlisted in the 151st as a private soldier. Serving through all the major engagements, he returned to Minnesota a year ago with the rank of corporal. The resolution says, in conclusion: "We, the undersigned, believe that if he is chosen lieutenant governor he will discharge his duties with an honesty, intelligence and fearlessness that will reflect great credit on the state of Minnesota."

'06—Mrs. J. E. Oren, president of the Minneapolis branch of the Alumnae Clubs Associated, attended the convention of the Association at Cleveland last week. One of the main purposes of the convention was a change in the form of organization on which Mrs. Oren will report upon her return.

'07 Med.—Dr. A. J. Chesley, a director of the Minnesota Public Health association and formerly head of the division of preventable diseases of the Minnesota State Board of Health, who is now colonel, and commissioner of health in Poland, was recently married in Poland to Dr. Falcida Gardner, physician and bacteriologist of Los Angeles. Mrs. Chesley served with the Red Cross throughout the war and organized relief corps in Warsaw. Report has it that Colonel and Mrs. Chesley will leave Poland in July to make their home in Minneapolis.

'09 Ag.—George J. Baker is now living on his 400 acre farm just out of Farmington, Minn.

'09—Miss Ada Austin, of Theodore, Sask., and Carl A. Anderson, '09, were married in Saskatoon, January 7. They are making their home a Wynward, Sask.

'10, C. E.—E. W. Leach is acting as superintendent of the Danube mine, a Pickands Mather property, on the western Mesaba range. The mine is an open pit proposition and is operated in connection with a one unit washing plant.

'10—To Mr. and Mrs. George P. Gurley a daughter, Lois Wallace, on March 16th. Their first daughter, Elspeth Jean, was born at Des

Moines just before the 8th division of which Mr. Gurley is captain, left the United States. Captain and Mrs. Gurley are now living in Pipestone, where he is again practicing law.

'10 Mines—C. S. Heidel has been appointed by Governor S. V. Stewart as state engineer of Montana to succeed a vacancy caused by resignation. The appointment, according to the Governor, was made in recognition of Mr. Heidel's ten years' service to Montana as state hydrographer. He has been in the employ of the state engineer's office since July 1, 1910, in charge of all hydrographic field work for the office, and in the absence of the state engineer has acted as state engineer. He is a member of the Montana society of Engineers, a member of the American Association of engineers, a member of the Montana irrigation congress and of the Montana irrigation and drainage institute, and an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. In a personal letter to Dean Appleby, of March 24. Mr. Heidel confesses "to a very important fact not yet mentioned. We have a three-year old son who has won prizes in the State baby contests the past two years."

'11 Gr., '12—Two recent publications of Paul E. Klopsteg's which have come to the attention of the WEEKLY, are "The Measurement of Very Short Time Intervals," a reprint from the Physical Review of January, 1920, and "The Measurement of Projectile Velocities," a reprint from the Journal of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers of February, 1920. The latter is written in collaboration with Alfred L. Loomis. Both are highly technical and highly scholarly. Mr. Klopsteg is physicist, sales department, for Leeds and Northrup Company.

'12—Mrs. L. H. Knapp (Truma Brockway) and Mr. Knapp, Engr. '12, are living with their two children at Keokuk, Iowa, where Mr. Knapp is employed by the Mississippi River Power Company, as assistant general superintendent. En route from Pawtucket, R. I., where they were recently staying, for Iowa, they enjoyed visits in New York with Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Young, (Eva Lane '12), with Mr. and Mrs. F. R. McMillan, Engr. '05, in Philadelphia, with Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Norellus (Engr. '08) in Chicago, with Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Williams, Engr. '09 (and Elsie Switzer '18) and Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Souther, Engr. '12.

'12—To Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Young (Eva Lane) a son, Charles Lane, on January 20th. Mrs. Young with her boy is now visiting her aunt and sister, Bessie Lane, in Minneapolis.

'14—Helen L. Drew, instructor of English at Rockford, Ill., is spending the Easter vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Drew, Minneapolis.

'17 Ag.—Norris K. Carnes, instructor in animal husbandry, has resigned his position to take charge of his father's farm at Royalton, Minnesota. Carnes accepted the University position on his return from France where he served eighteen months as captain in the U. S. field artillery.

'18—Elma F. Harlo and Mr. A. Irving Levorsen, Mines '17, were married on Saturday, March 20th. After April 1st they will be at home at 344 South

Volusia Avenue, Wichita, Kansas. Mr. Levorsen is geologist for an oil company at Wichita.

'19—Gretchen Steinhauser is teaching in the high school at New Uim, Minnesota.

'20 H. E.—The engagement of Helen Kuebel to F. W. McGinnis, assistant professor of agronomy and farm management, was recently announced.

DEATHS

Marion Isabel Jones, 1904, died after a long illness at New Smyrna, Florida, Saturday, April 3. Miss Jones will be remembered by her contemporaries in college as an active participant in college activities. She was a charter member of Gamma Phi Beta and held office in Theta Epsilon Literary Society and the Y. W. C. A. In her senior year she was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Tau. Through her residence for several years previous to 1918 at the Gamma Phi Beta house where she acted as chaperon, she is known also to many of the younger alumnae. Her gracious presence and helpful advice won her a large circle of friends with whom her personality will remain as a vivid memory.

AN APPRECIATION OF PROFESSOR TWINING

By William Watts Folwell

Died in Montreal, Canada, on March 20, 1920, Professor Edward Henry Twining, in his eighty-seventh year.

This announcement will remind a lessening number of alumni of the early years of our University's activity of the learned teacher and courteous gentleman who was our first professor of chemistry. From notes furnished by a member of his family, we glean the following brief account of his life.

He was born at Lowell, Massachusetts, October 3, 1833. He studied at and was graduated from Wabash college, Crawfordville, Indiana, where his father was professor, at the age of nineteen. He then became a graduate student at Yale, where both his father and grandfather had been graduated. He specialized in chemistry, but studied theology under Professor Gibbs, and mathematics under Professor Newton. He was reputed the best student of his time in chemistry and became a laboratory assistant. Some years were then passed intermingled by brief teaching engagements.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, while teaching at Galesburg, he entered in the Ninety-Third Illinois Infantry. After a year's service in the ranks, he was promoted to a captaincy and later detailed to staff duty, principally in New Orleans.

In 1866 he resigned the chair of chemistry in Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, to accept a similar position at the University of Minnesota. After three years of service, he gave up a position for which there was but a beggarly outfit, and accepted the chair of Latin in the University of Missouri, for which his qualifications were superior to those of the average Latin professor of his time. This duty and a later engagement in St. Louis occupied him until 1882, when he became the assistant engineer of the Mississippi River Commission with headquarters in New York City. For this position, his mathematical talent and scientific equipment admirably fitted him, and in this position he spent the remainder of his working years, retiring in 1904.

To encyclopedic knowledge Professor Twining added extraordinary powers of perception and analysis. There was no secret code or puzzle which he could not in time unravel. To these qualities, he added a degree of manual dexterity, rarely possessed by trained artisans. Much of his laboratory outfit was his own manufacture. Still it may be said that his mind dwelt more in the regions of literature and philosophy, on which he was ever ready to discourse with intelligence. In conversation he was surpassingly engaging. In personal character and modesty he was ever above approach. His church connection was Episcopalian.

Mrs. John C. Sweet, Mrs. Arthur A. Law, and Miss Clara D. Lougee, are nieces of Professor Twining.

SHERWOOD EDDY AT THE UNIVERSITY

Dr. G. Sherwood Eddy's advance press agents, self-constituted among the students on the University campus, were so fervently eulogistic that it bespeaks doubly the man's power that his audience went away satisfied they had heard a big speaker on a big issue. Dr. Eddy, who is the associate general secretary of the International committee, Y. M. C. A., opened the series of talks which he gave Thursday and Friday on the campus, at the Thursday morning convocation, April 8. His subject was "The Present World Situation—A Challenge to America."

Dr. Eddy is referred to in the press as an evangelist, but he has remarkably few of the popular "earmarks." He is a clear, concise, unemotional speaker, although his message is

in itself too trenchant in appeal not to reach the emotions. He is a cosmopolite in the most thorough-going sense of the word. To hear him is to be convinced that he knows intimately every corner of the world and every variety of humanity. He was with the boys in France; during and succeeding the war he was in every country of the orient and occident. And every country he says he found in the midst of some national crisis; there seemed to be no area where industry and transportation had not been crippled, labor demoralized, and the population lacking in food or fuel. "Although the war is over in most of the military spheres," he said, "it has broken out in industrial, political and social spheres." He summarized, trenchantly, the situation in every country he had visited. "While we sit in comfort, ladies in Russia, wearing soiled white kid boots, are selling newspapers and matches on the streets in order to get a bowl of thin soup or a slice of black bread to keep body and soul together." Just why the specific mention of the soiled white kid boots we cannot say. We are merely here to quote.

"Europe is in desperate straits. . . . But as I crossed Asia I found every country in the midst of some great crisis. Japan is standing at the cross roads. She must choose between autocracy and democracy . . . rise as a menace to the world or as a grateful brotherhood." But China's crisis, he maintained, was still more serious. A great country of 400,000,000, one-quarter of the world's population, it is suddenly plunged into the maelstrom of the world without education, democratic standards, or Christianity, to run its new republic. "Imagine one-fourth of the human race without preparation suddenly faced with a great democratic republic!" Dr. Eddy exclaimed.

"What a chance," he continued, "to help raise up in China a new leadership, a leadership which is the only hope I can see for saving the tottering government of China."

In India, where the inhabitants are more than nine-tenths illiterate, divided between eight different religions, 2,000 different casts, and 247 different languages, the people despite all differentiations "are being forged into one burning, seething unit of new nationalism." Dr. Eddy gave a vivid description of conditions in Egypt, agitated with railway strikes, social unrest and the demand for home rule, and swarming with refugees. As the only immediate remedy for the unspeakable horrors

in Armenia, Dr. Eddy advocated America's assuming the mandate of Turkey, to prevent final elimination of a nation which has suffered twelve centuries of persecution.

"America stands today on trial before the bar of humanity," said Dr. Eddy. "I take it that you wish me to present facts neither whitewashed nor varnished. There is at present a revulsion of feeling in Europe against America. When we entered the war we proclaimed to these countries ad nauseam our idealistic motives. We have emerged with our manhood unimpaired and it is boasted in our senate that we possess one-third of the world's

wealth. The United States is carrying on a carnival of extravagance, while 25,000,000 people in foreign countries face starvation with only America able to help.

"I have faith," said Dr. Eddy, "that America will answer the challenge of the present world situation in the same manner in which she entered into the war. I ask you," he said in conclusion, appealing to the audience, "as you face the needs of starving Europe and Asia, and the challenge of the whole world, to choose between service or selfishness; between a career of mere getting and an opportunity to invest your life in giving."

OF GENERAL INTEREST

A. F. Thiel, assistant pathologist at the University Farm for the past two years and a half, left April 1 to fill the appointment of associate pathologist with the Alabama agricultural experiment station at Auburn, Ala.

At the annual basketball banquet, held Thursday night, April 8, Arnold Oss was chosen captain of the 1920-21 basketball team of the University. Mr. Oss has made a splendid stellar record this year in a firmament otherwise rather barren.

The six delegates who will represent the University Y. W. C. A. at the national convention of the Young Women's Christian Association, to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, April 13 to 20, are Miss Frances Greenough, general secretary, Harriet Thompson, Betty Anderson, Betty Cooper, Sophie Holzheid, and one member of the advisory board.

Mrs. Stiles Burr of St. Paul has been appointed alternate to Fred R. Lynch, delegate at large to the National democratic convention to be held in San Francisco. Mrs. Burr is a member of the national advisory committee of women for the United States, democratic party. Her husband is a Minnesota graduate, class of law, '92, '93.

Dean W. R. Vance, of the University Law School, last week was chosen chairman of the home rule charter commission. Judge Dickinson, at the organization meeting held Wednesday noon, advocated on concentrating for home rule for Minneapolis to the exclusion of auxiliary side issues.

The Board of Regents meets in a special session on Wednesday, April 14, to consider (it is reported) the recommendations of the

committee appointed to survey presidential candidates, the salary outlook, and next year's budget. The Minnesota Daily reports that it is Dr. Burton's hope that decisive action will be taken on both of the latter questions.

With the opening of the third quarter on Tuesday, April 6, following the Easter holidays, one hundred new students registered in the college of science, literature and the arts—twice as many as it was thought possible to accommodate on account of already congested classes and a dearth of instructors. But the diverse courses chosen by the new students permitted the increase in enrollment.

In honor of the seventeen students who lost their lives in the great war, the colleges of agriculture and forestry of the University held memorial services on the agricultural campus Thursday morning, April 8. President Burton delivered the principal address. A bronze tablet, bearing the names of the dead, was uncovered. All former service men at the college attended in full uniform.

Perhaps the most important event, politically, of the college year occurs on April 21, when the students will cast their ballots for officers of the All-University student organizations for the coming year. The officers in line for election are managing editor of the Daily, editor of the Gopher, the Minnesota Union Board of Governors, the Daily Board of Publishers, the Gopher Board, and the Athletic Board of Control.

George G. Tunell, Jr., of Evanston, Ill., and son of George G. Tunell, has been awarded the Hennen Jennings scholarship in mining geology at Harvard University. Harvard had already

granted him an honorary scholarship for excellence in studies. He is now a sophomore at the eastern institution and the first undergraduate ever to receive this scholarship. Since his very youthful boyhood the junior Tunell has shown a marked interest in geological formations and for several summers past he has spent his summers out west in their study.

Warning is issued by the Extension division of the College of Agriculture of the University that the perennial sow thistle threatens to over-run the state this spring. "Once established," says this article, "the thistle gives no quarter. It smothers the crops on entire fields, at the same time looking for more worlds to conquer. It has already done great damage in the northwest section of the state, and authentic specimens have been found in central and southern counties." If you don't know the sow thistle when you see it, send to the office of publications, University Farm, St. Paul, for a copy of Circular No. 1, which identifies this particular botanical pest.

About one hundred and forty former service men are now enrolled in the various departments of the University. All of these men were disabled in recent service of the government and their training is paid for by the government through the activities of a federal board established in every college in the country. Thirteen of the federal board registrants in the U. of M. are so-called "war specials," for whom the ordinary entrance requirements have been waived, seventeen are taking the University extension course, twenty-three are in the academic department, fifteen in the Law school, eight in the school of Chemistry, twelve in the school of Mines, thirteen in the college of Education, five in the college of Agriculture, sixteen in the college of Dentistry, nine in the School of Business, seven in the college of Engineering and Architecture, and four in the school of Embalming.

Under the auspices of "Foolsap," the Common People's ball—the traditional democratic occasion of the college year—was held Friday evening, April 9—the same night as the Junior Ball. By special permission of President Burton the women's gymnasium was used as the stage—transformed under the direction of a member of the firm of Long, Lamoreaux and Long of Minneapolis and Mr. E. M. Loye, a senior in the college of Architecture. So Chu's Orchestra played for danc-

ing. Whether the Common People's Ball is given in the spirit of rivalry or consolation is difficult to say, but Miss Grace Shannon, who had charge of the arrangements, is quoted as saying that it was going to be as "dignified as the J. B. even though people will wear comfortable clothes and will be able to buy tickets without pawning the family heirlooms." It *was* dignified—eminently—not a "shimmy" shimmered, and although the designation of "comfortable" in describing the costumes might be disputed, the objective serves in point of contrast with the J. B. splendors. As between \$10 per ticket and \$1.50—we don't doubt that the Common People's Ball was more popular than the pawnshop.

TUNELL MAKES IMPORTANT REPORT

George G. Tunell, '92, of Chicago, has in print a statement made to the committee on revenue, taxation and finance on "The Revenue Article of the New Illinois Constitution," which was made at Springfield, Illinois, on March 16, 1920. Mr. Tunell's views on taxation cover, in printed form, some twelve pages of very detailed and thoroughly studied matter. In prelude he says, "Broadly speaking, I think it can be said that recent attempts to bring about a more equitable distribution among taxpayers of the burdens of state and local taxation, fall into two classes. Perhaps I ought to say in passing that I am ignoring the writers on taxation who, consciously or unconsciously, fall in with the view of Louis XIV's finance minister, Colbert who is reputed to have said that public finance is the art of plucking the most feathers from the goose with the least squawking. . . . Speakers who preface their addresses with the statement that exact justice in taxation is unattainable are usually found to be followers of this French finance minister. . . . In the one class are found the men who believed that the general property tax would long continue to supply the great bulk of state and local revenues and that the inequalities of the distribution of the burden of the general property tax did not inhere in the nature of the tax and would yield, to a combination of intelligence, honesty, industry and courage. Their hope and remedy was a new and superior kind of administration. . . . In the other class are grouped the men who were appalled by the magnitude of the labor involved in thorough-going revision and jacking-up of assessment rolls. This group of re-

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formers cast about for an easy way out. They were satisfied with panaceas and cure-alls of a supposedly self-executing character. . . . In the States where the views of the first group prevailed . . . we find the strong tax commission and simple tax systems, with the main reliance for revenue frankly acknowledged to be the general property tax. . . . In the States where the proposals of the second group were adopted we find the self-executing systems known as the 'classification of sources' and the 'separation of sources.'" Mr. Tunell goes on to describe the different methods. After which he continues: "All that I have thus far said has been preliminary to what I am about to place before you. Classification of stocks, bonds, mortgages and monies and credits with a low, flat tax has been advocated as a big revenue producer that would relieve other property of a part of its tax burden. Now as a matter of fact, as a revenue producer, its results have been pitifully small. In Minnesota, which is often cited by the advocates of classification, the revenues from 'monies and credits' rose from \$379,754 for 1910, which was the last year under the old system, to \$990,900

for 1918, which is the last year under the new system for which statistics are available. . . . It is my opinion that an altogether disproportionate amount of attention is being bestowed on classification, and, I fear, at the cost of provisions for the improved administration of the general property tax. Unless some restrictions are placed in the Constitution on the wide open power to classify property for taxation the revenue article of the new Constitution may not find any more favor with the voters of Illinois than the wide open amendment found favor last fall with the voters of our neighboring state of Ohio." Mr. Tunell summarizes the principal objections to the amendment as set forth in a reply to the query of the editor of the Bulletin of the National Tax Association, asking for an explanation of the defeat of the amendment. In conclusion, Mr. Tunell says: "I hope I can without offense say that if the action of the constitutional convention and the later action of the legislature bring forth nothing more than a law for the classification of monies and credits with a low tax rate the outcome of all the agitation of years will be much like the labor of the mountain and the birth of the mouse."

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E. E. '18—Hugh A. Smith is Valuation Engineer for the Idaho Power Company with headquarters at Boise, Idaho.

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THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

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Editor and Manager,
E. B. JOHNSON.

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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



Coffman Elected President
Regents Announce Policy
The "Old Grad" Comes Back
Communications

Vol. XIX No. 28

APRIL 19, 1920



PUBLISHED BY
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MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

PRESIDENT-ELECT COFFMAN'S GREETING.

To the Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota:

I am looking forward with pleasure to close and intimate relations with members of the alumni association. We are allies, not associates merely, in a great work. We have common interests and common problems in the University of Minnesota. The problem which surpasses all others in importance is that of keeping Minnesota in the forefront among the great universities in this country. The solution of this problem during the critical period through which we are now passing depends among other things, first, upon a critical analysis and study of the needs of the University; second, upon a clear presentation of these needs to the citizens of the state; and third, upon loyal and enthusiastic support of the alumni and friends of the institution in finding ways of meeting the needs.

These are important matters. They will soon require the attention of every friend of the University. That they will be considered and disposed of in a manner befitting a great state and a great university, I have not the slightest doubt. I have no fears as to the future of the University of Minnesota; it is secure. The leaders of the University in the past have maintained high standards and sound ideals; it remains for us to preserve these traditions unimpaired, and in addition, to present those constructive policies that the present situation requires. When standards, ideals and policies are right, we have the basis for a program and a philosophy upon which we can all unite.

The co-operation, frank criticism and judgment of the Alumni Association upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of the University will always be welcomed.

L. D. COFFMAN.

WELCOMING PRESIDENT-ELECT COFFMAN

Last Wednesday the Regents elected Dean Lotus D. Coffman, of the college of education, president of the University.

When we said in a recent number of the Weekly, "Tw'ouldn't make us mad" we were not in position to *urge* the choice of Dean Coffman, though we felt sure that his election would meet the unqualified approval of the great body of alumni.

Now, however, we are glad to be able to express our enthusiastic approval.

We are sincerely glad he has been chosen.

We believe that the Regents made a wise choice and one that will commend itself to all friends of the University, in increasing degree, as the years pass.

The "job" of president of the University of Minnesota is one that is important enough to tax the best efforts of any man, and Dr. Coffman has indicated that such is his feeling.

We hope he is "in for life."

Dean Coffman has been at the University long enough to know the institution and become acquainted with the people of the state. He will take up the duties of his new office without loss of effort in getting acquainted with the situation which he must face.

His natural fitness for the position is unquestioned and his training in the science of education has equipped him well for the task.

The fact that he enjoys the confidence and good will of his fellow faculty members, to the degree that they welcome his advancement to the presidency of the University with unaffected pleasure, is another indication that he is to start his administration without handicap, and with, what one newspaper aptly terms "a running start."

The fact that the regents advanced a man from the ranks to the presidency of the University, is also a most wholesome indication and will do much to improve the morale of the institution. The chance for advancement for acceptable performance is one of the greatest incentives to promote interest in service—in other words—loyalty.

We are glad, also, that the new president has been here long enough to become acquainted with the workings and purposes of the General Alumni Association, and to have learned that the association is animated by but one desire—the good of the University.

On behalf of the alumni, the Weekly bids President-Elect Coffman, welcome. We promise him our loyal support. We exist solely for the same purpose for which he was chosen

president—to serve Minnesota—the State and the University. We may differ regarding some things during the years to come, but we are sure that he will grant us, what we are free to grant him, honesty of purpose and a sincere desire to serve. Beginning with such an understanding, we are sure that we may look forward to years of hearty co-operation in the interests of the University.

May they be glorious years of progress and prosperity for Minnesota.

An Epoch-Making Decision

We are submitting herewith, an official statement, made by President Burton, covering the action by the regents at their meeting last Wednesday. This statement will, we believe, commend itself to the good judgment of every alumnus of the University and every citizen of the State who is in position to judge its merits.

We are mighty glad that the regents decided not to ask for a special session of the legislature. We are just as glad that they decided to act upon their confidence in the good will of the people of the state toward the University. We believe that the title we have given the report of their decision is justified. It is epoch-making.

This statement, and the report of President Burton, made to the legislature of 1919, are worthy to stand with certain of the really great documents produced in each of the preceding administrations.

The program proposed will win because it deserves to win.

The alumni will be there when their help is needed.

To the Members of the Faculty and Staff:

At a meeting of the Board of Regents held on April 14, 1920, most careful and prolonged consideration was given to the problem of the preparation of the Budget for 1920-21. The following action was approved:

Voted: That the President and Comptroller be and hereby are directed to prepare a budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1920, in accordance with the following plan:

I. The budget shall be prepared as nearly as possible in keeping with the usual procedure. Just so far as practicable the aim shall be to provide for expenditures within existing appropriations and income.

II. Recognizing the unavoidable exigencies of the existing situation arising out of the inadequacy of present salaries, the high cost of supplies, and the unprecedented growth of the University, it is to be understood that the Board of Regents officially recognizes the necessity of applying to the next Legislature immediately after it convenes for an *Emergency Appropriation* to meet the extraordinary needs of the year 1920-21. *This appropriation shall in no way be confused with the requests for the next biennium.*

III. The request for an Emergency Appropriation shall include the following items:

1. The sum of approximately \$265,000 immediately available to provide additional teachers to care for the large numbers of new students. It is understood that the necessary new teachers will be appointed at once for the next academic year and that their salaries during the fall will be paid out of existing appropriations.

2. The sum of approximately \$845,000 immediately available to be used for increasing the salaries of the present staff for the year 1920-21, and if legally possible to be retroactive in effect and applicable from the beginning of the fiscal year.

3. The sum of approximately \$500,000 immediately available for supplies, thus releasing the entire present supply funds for expenditure during the first half of the fiscal year.

Other items may be added. The above three items make a total request of \$1,610,000, but changes in prices, in number of students, and other needs may make it necessary to vary the amounts of the aforesaid requests.

IV. The budget for 1920-21 shall provide a *Reserve Fund* of not less than \$50,000 to be used chiefly for the purpose of adjusting salary difficulties in critical cases.

V. For the purpose of securing accurate estimates, there shall be prepared a detailed supplemental salary list indicating the proposed salary of each member of the present staff when and if the Emergency Appropriation is made by the Legislature.

VI. Without committing the Board of Regents to any official obligations beyond the earnest assurance that every possible effort will be made to secure the Emergency Appropriation from the Legislature, a general announcement to the faculty and staff shall be made through the Daily Official Bulletin setting forth the plans which have been adopted, and speaking specifically of the items which have been included in the proposed Emergency Appropriation. This announcement shall indicate also the normal minimum schedule and the approximate average percentage increase of salaries which will prevail in case the Legislature grants an adequate "Emergency Appropriation."

Since this vote is intended only to set forth the general policies in accordance with which the budget is to be prepared, it may be of value to point out as specifically as it is possible at this juncture its bearing upon the three main features of our situation.

I. *Salaries of the present staff.* Concerning this subject three definite statements can now be made. (1) No general increase in salaries is now possible. No change can be anticipated prior to the meeting of the Legislature next January. A special session of the Legislature is out of the question. This statement may not be encouraging but it is at least definite, clarifying and final. (2) It is the aim of the Board of Regents to do everything in its power to retain on our staff the men whose services are of high value to the University. It should be recognized frankly that the *Reserve Fund* of \$50,000 is provided for this purpose. It will be used in critical cases of emergency to maintain the interests of the University regardless of how chaotic our salary schedules become *for the time being*. (3) The Board of Regents has now officially committed itself to the necessity of requesting an *Emergency Appropriation* when the Legislature convenes. No increased salaries will be actually paid during the fall. No promises are now made that salaries will be increased. No verbal statements, rumors, or hopes should be interpreted as qualifying or altering this emphatic official announcement. All that is said is simply that the next Legis-

lature will be asked for an emergency appropriation and that if an adequate emergency appropriation is made the following *normal* minimum schedule of salaries will be put into operation at that time:

Full Professors	\$4,000
Associate Professors	3,300
Assistant Professors	2,400
Instructors	1,800
Full-time Assistants	1,500
Half-time Assistants and Teaching Fellows	750
Scholars	300

While this schedule is adopted as the normal minimum the rule is not inflexible and exceptions may be made in proper cases. The funds requested, *if granted in full*, will make possible a 30% *average* increase, figured on the basis of the entire present payroll. This statement does not mean that there will be a blanket increase of 30%. It does mean that an adequate general increase will be possible and that some members of the staff will receive distinctly more and some distinctly less than a 30% increase. Some will receive no increase. It should be clearly understood that both the minimum schedule and the percentage increase represent an emergency plan for the one year 1920-21. These emergency requests must not, under any circumstances, be confused with the biennial estimates.

II. *Supplies.* The plan provides adequate relief in the supply situation beginning July 1st. It is understood that the normal allotments for supplies, if absolutely necessary, may be expended in full during the first half of the fiscal year, and that the Emergency Fund will be available by February 1, 1921.

III. *Additional Teachers.* It is recognized that the present staff simply can not carry the teaching load produced by our increased enrollment. If available, teachers will be appointed this spring for service next year, their salaries being paid out of existing appropriations. It is planned that about 125 new teachers in the lower rankings may be secured.

It only remains to express the hope that these plans will commend themselves to all concerned as sane and sound. It will require great patience and a willingness to endure obvious injustice temporarily. We shall proceed now (1) to the preparation of the budget for 1920-21 which will break down in actual operation *without* the emergency appropriation, and (2) to the detailed supplemental salary list which will provide accurate estimates

and become effective upon the favorable action of the Legislature. The Board of Regents speaks the active, hearty coöperation of the members of the staff during this extremely unusual economic period. We have good reason to believe that the people of Minnesota, through their representatives, will provide generously for this University. They will not permit its

standards to be lowered, nor its welfare to be neglected. It is suffering only temporarily from its success. Its future is secure. The very fortunate election at this time of Dean L. D. Coffman to the Presidency of the University emphatically confirms this point of view.

M. L. BURTON, President.

Our President Elect

Since the announcement of the election of Dean Coffman to succeed President Burton, we have heard not a single dissenting voice. There are undoubtedly dissenters—we should dislike to think that there were none. The chorus of approval reminds us of the story President Vincent told when he first came to the University. The secretary of the General Alumni Association sent President Vincent a big bunch of clippings from the State press, commenting on his, Vincent's election. The clippings were very favorable, some even shockingly laudatory. President Vincent said that he took them where he could be by himself and no one could observe his blushes. He read through the whole lot and finally, near the end he struck one that read something like this:

"Dr. Vincent, of the University of Chicago, has been elected president of the University of Minnesota. The young man seems to be a pretty good sort, but the laudations of the press are sickening."

This one jangling (refreshing) note, said President Vincent, reminded him of an experience of the dramatist, Shaw, who was called before the footlights on the occasion of a first performance of one of his numerous plays. The applause was thunderous, but through it all was a persistent, strident hiss.

Finally the applause died down but the hiss persisted.

Shaw looked toward the spot where the hiss emanated, and said:

"My friend, you are right; I agree with you absolutely, but what are we two against so many?"

Personal History.

Lotus Delta Coffman was born in Salem, Ind., Jan. 7, 1875; the son of Mansford and Laura Coffman. He was graduated from the Indiana State Normal school at Terre Haute, Ind., in 1896, and took degrees at Indiana state university and at Columbia university.

In 1899 he was married to Mary Farrell of Paoli, Ind.

For 11 years he served as a teacher, principal and superintendent in Indiana schools, and in 1907 became superintendent of the Training school at Charleston, Ill., training school, returning to the same post after work at Columbia university. In 1912 he became professor of education at the University of Illinois, serving there until his appointment as dean of the college of education at the University of Minnesota in 1915.

President Burton's Tribute.

"I am delighted with the election of Dean Coffman," he said. "The right man has been elected to head this great university. I have worked intimately with him for three years, and know a great deal about his methods, his point of view, his spirit and his capacity. He is known in the state and nation. His election will be a great satisfaction to school men generally. By profession and training he is an educator. He knows the problem. He is fully aware of what is being done in all of our best institutions. He has ideas of his own. He is admittedly one of the constructive, educational leaders of the day.

"He is a thoroughly sound, progressive American. He has not hesitated to speak out boldly on the issues of the day.

"Speaking both officially and personally, it gives me the greatest satisfaction to know that Dean Coffman is to be the next president of the University of Minnesota. Members of the faculty, alumni, students and citizens may look forward with unqualified confidence to the future growth and progress of this university.

"I congratulate most heartily both the university and Dean Coffman.

"He has a task worthy of the abilities of any man, and the university has a leader of excellent training and experience, just in the prime of life, who deserves and will receive

the hearty co-operation of the entire state.

"This university has never faced a brighter future."

A General Feeling of Satisfaction.

The city dailies have published many comments from people all over the state, approving the selection of Dean Coffman. These are all very pleasant and bear testimony to the good will of the people of all parts of the state. We, who have known him, however, do not need any such statements to indicate his worth.

Dean Coffman announces no policies and promises only that he will give the very best that is in him to Minnesota—a sufficient guarantee to those who know him, that he will make good.

A Feeling of Relief.

There is a general feeling of relief and satisfaction that the question of the next president of the University has been settled and so well settled.

The Committee's Report.

To the Honorable Board of Regents:

Your Special Committee appointed to make nominations for the Presidency of the University from and after July 1st, 1920, respectfully reports and recommends as follows:—

At the outset we met with keen competition. Other institutions such as Yale, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Cincinnati, Illinois, Boston Tech, Kansas, are now on the lookout for Presidents. The country is being combed for available men. They are scarce. The position requires men possessing a rare combination of qualifications. The emoluments of the position in the past have not been such as to attract an over supply of the right material. Bearing in mind the pressure from Alumni and others urging the Board to encourage our teaching staff by promotions from within we decided to give preference to a man within if we possessed the right man. Several were considered. Dean Lotus Delta Coffman proved early to have the most support. Search was also made throughout the land for others available. Leading educators were invited by wire and letter to suggest names; these were investigated; prospective nominees were visited and interviewed; the daily press occasionally helped us feel out the public by publishing the names and faces of men likely to be considered; many welcome letters came in unexpectedly with endorsements for one man

or another; until finally by a sifting process we unanimously agreed that the University possesses in Dean Coffman a man in every way, not only qualified for the position, but commanding the confidence of the educational world; endowed with unusual administrative and executive power—and still young, vigorous, foreseeing and of winning personality. We have decided that he is the best man for the place of all those who have come before us for consideration.

Dean Coffman knows the difficulties he must meet and master. He is willing to cope with such problems as an enrollment too large for our buildings and equipment, an overworked and underpaid teaching staff which invites constant attack from the outside by institutions seeking good men at higher salaries than we are at present able to pay; and by reason of the reduced purchasing power of money, a budget skimmed and pinched on every side. He has faith in the people, in the legislature, and in the loyalty of the teaching staff. We assure you that he is confident he can fill the position to the satisfaction of all concerned. He welcomes the task of putting his shoulder to the ten-year building plan now reaching out before us; and he will accept the position, if elected by your honorable board, with the intention to do, as did our beloved President Northrop—grow old in the service.

We are glad to report for your consideration Dr. Lotus Delta Coffman as our unanimous choice, and recommend that he be elected President of the University of Minnesota for an indeterminate term from and after July 1, 1920.

We bespeak for Dr. Coffman the cordial support and co-operation of all members of the teaching and administrative staff, and a hearty welcome by the press and people of the State.

Respectfully submitted for the Committee by
FRED B. SNYDER, Chairman.

SAVE HIM FROM IMPORTUNATE FRIENDS

In another place in this issue, we are printing a letter from Dean Coffman to the Alumni. The president-elect was very glad to take advantage of the request of the editor to send such a message.

A Caution.

One thing we want to say with the utmost emphasis. The alumni and friends of the University should respect the self-respect of the

newly elected president. To indicate just what we mean by this—Between Wednesday night and Thursday night, TWENTY-FIVE different organizations besought him for addresses—a trifle over one an hour.

Think of it!

How can we be so thoughtless?

Dean Coffman wants to start right.

He will if we will let him.

He rates himself very modestly as a speaker. He feels that he was elected to be president of the University, and that any speaking he may do, should, with rare exceptions, have something to do with the University, or with educational or public problems, upon which the people of the State have a right to ask him to express himself.

Naturally, he will be called upon to speak outside the state, and there will be times when it will be his plain duty to respond to such calls, but we may fairly look for such responses to be kept to a minimum.

We know that he feels that there are occasions when he should speak, and when such occasions arise, he will speak in no uncertain terms—it is characteristic of him to speak straight from the shoulder and not "beat about the bush."

But to be called upon to make hourly talks, as the people of the city and state have already started to demand of him, is demoralizing; it puts a strain upon him which few realize. He frankly says that he cannot respond to such calls, and he hopes that the friends of the University will recognize the wisdom of his decision and help to protect him by heading off such calls whenever possible.

Just remember that he is in charge of the biggest business concern in the state of Minnesota, and that his first duty is to the University, that it may be all that we hope it may be—the most useful institution of its kind in the world.

Respect his self-respect and *give him a chance to make good.*

This week he goes to the University of Cincinnati to make a survey of their department of education—an engagement which he made some time ago.

BOARD OF REGENTS MEET

The Board of Regents, last week, held one of the most important meetings in the history of the University. The outline of business alone filled seventeen typewritten pages. This

included the acceptance of a large number of resignations; something more than nineteen new appointments above the rank of instructor; a considerable number of minor appointments; a few promotions; some fifty-eight cases of salary adjustments; nine leaves of absence; and twenty-two trips outside the State were authorized.

In another place we have published an official statement of the action of the regents upon the budget for the ensuing year, and also the official action connected with the election of Dean Coffman as President of the University.

Bids for the erection of an addition to Sanford Hall and for changes in the Plant Pathology and Horticulture Building were approved. The removal of the roof-house at Elliott Hospital was authorized. Alterations in the laboratory of clinical microscopy at a cost of \$750.00 were also authorized. The dental building is to undergo certain rearrangements which are to cost \$7500.00, and President Snyder was asked to see the attorney-general and find out whether it would be possible to use more than \$50,000 for an addition to the College of Education. A contract with Dunwoody Institute and the College of Education for the training of trade and industrial teachers was approved. The regents also approved a request to the Governor for war trophies for the campus. A four-year course in pharmacy was approved, and Professor Bachman of that college was permitted to accept election to the secretaryship of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association.

A letter from the Rotary Club regarding Americanization work was read; it was voted not to make any change in the size of the diplomas to be given at the coming Commencement. The regents voted to accept with thanks a laboratory size bowl type classifier presented to the School of Mines by J. V. N. Dorr of New York City.

One thousand dollars for supplies for the College of Pharmacy were authorized and an arrangement for an exchange of professorship with the University of London, Professor R. G. Blakey to represent Minnesota, was approved.

Among the resignations not previously announced, were those of Professors E. Dana Durand, Wallace Notestein, Raymond Moley, J. H. Jackson, and Helen Whitney. The appointments to professorial rank included that of E. G. Heilman, assistant professor in ac-

counting, and Harold S. Weigley, assistant professor in political science.

A report concerning the administrative re-organization of the academic college men-

tioned in the last previous issue of the Weekly, was referred to the executive committee with power to act. The committee will meet sometime this week to settle the matter.

CAMPTIGRAPH

KNOW YOUR MINNESOTA

A party of visitors, five men and a woman, were "doing" the campus a few days ago, and incidentally having the time of their lives—especially the woman. From a window in the Library building I saw the group lingering on the walk opposite the Pillsbury statue gazing up admiringly into the benign face of the governor. The woman stopped one of the students rushing by, pointed to the statue and talked so eloquently with her hands, in the manner of women, that it was quite obvious she was asking: "Who is the fatherly looking old gentleman with the beard?" The student gave said old gentleman the once-over with a surprised stare, as if she had never seen him before, shook her head and rather impatiently hurried on. Five students that woman stopped, gesticulated at, and passed up. Evidently she had a keen sense of humor, for she kept persistently at it, her smile growing broader with each negative response, until she was becoming positively hysterical when fortunately she met number six, a good looking young chap with a pleasant smile, who stopped short, took off his cap with an air of at least temporary permanence, glanced at Governor Pillsbury and with an engaging grin, supplied the missing information, at the same moment saving the reputation of the institution. How many times do you suppose those boys and girls, added to and multiplied, had sat beneath that benevolent figure, unaware of its presence, uncaring for its significance, thoughtless of the personality it represented?

Students and recent members of the faculty, alumni visitors who in your day were also heedless students, unthirsting for information: meet the statue of Governor Pillsbury, erected by the alumni and friends of Minnesota, on September 12, 1900, and presented to the University in recognition of Governor Pillsbury's great service in her behalf.

Governor Pillsbury has been called the "Father of the University." He was regent from 1864 to the time of his death, October 18, 1901. He was elected to the State senate in 1863 and served continuously for ten years. In 1875 he was elected Governor, again in 1877 and 1879. He gave the University, Pillsbury Hall, the science building, erected in 1889, at a cost of \$131,000. His services to the State, this institution, and to Minneapolis, are too numerous to elaborate here. His charitable bequests were many. The Pillsbury branch library, the Pillsbury home for working women, the Pillsbury settlement house, are all the municipal benefits of his generosity. Pillsbury Memorial Fence, which we carelessly refer to as the college gates, was erected in 1902 by Mrs. Sarah Pillsbury Gale, in memory of her father John S. Pillsbury. The Pillsbury prizes of \$100, \$50, and \$25, are offered by the heirs of the Honorable John S. Pillsbury for the best work in the department of rhetoric, as evidenced finally by public oration. This year's Pillsbury contest occurred last Friday.

In view of these multitudinous benefits, of which you, the present student generation, is the vicarious recipient, might it not be at least good taste to know your benefactor when you see him, to sit under his statue with some latent acknowledgement of gratitude in your heart, to be able, at least, to establish his identity when a stranger within his gates asks: "Whose statue is that—the old gentleman with the beard, carrying his spectacles in one hand?"

It is true that the statue is guiltless of any tablet of identification of description. About a year ago the regents authorized the placing of such a tablet but so far nothing has been done in that direction.

"Know your University!" should be an excellent motto for the four-year student tourist.

The "Old Grad" Comes Back

Can you see the old grad at the 1920 J. B.—taffeta dancing frock, twelve inches from the floor, plumed fan, jazzing feet heeled Louis Quinze? You can't? I can only say, m'dear, that your imagination is not equal to the gymnastic feats of your other talents. However—take heart. She wasn't there. And not solely for the reason that she was hanging over the balcony rail, wearing a carefully nonchalant smile and trying to make her feet behave as the feet of old grads are supposed to behave when jazz bands play.

When I realize the picture that has sprung before your mind's eye with the magic words, Junior Ball, I am compelled to smile—ruefully, sadly, pityingly, but still to smile. Much water has flowed under the Washington bridge since the Junior Balls of 1909 and 1910 or thereabouts. You are seeing the drab walls of the old Armory smothered in wagonloads of greenery confiscated from the river banks, erstwhile prosey corners transformed into cozy corners, the balcony gay with flapping banners and colorful bunting. You are envisioning a jostling, swaying, bobbing mob, swinging about the floor in blithe indifference to its corduroy undulations. You are hearing the "six-piece orchestra" (the last word in luxury) ring the somewhat monotonous changes on two tempos, the crowd responding in disjointed interpretations of Terpsichore's moods.

Do you remember the dress you wore so triumphantly at the Junior Ball of—or shall it be dateless? We thought it a veritable creation. Canary colored crepe de chine it was, with a neat little shirred effect surrounding the base of your throat, elbow sleeves ruffled to conceal your funny bone (which wasn't funny, at all) and a full skirt gathered in at the waist with a huge sash. And you carried—crowning touch—an armful of white daisies. Unbelievable, isn't it, in the face of the meteoric evolution of dress, that that was only ten or twelve years ago? Why, a student of the agricultural school would scorn today such frank simplicity in her graduating gown.

Well—the 1920 J. B. was nothing even dimly resembling your mental picture. Incredible that it could be the gathering of the sons and daughters of a boastedly democratic people attending a boastedly democratic institution! It was held in the Gold Room of the Radisson Hotel—and when you've said that, you've said

it all—to a Minneapolis. Tickets \$10 per, limited to one hundred holders. A floor like a glass skating rink, tropical palms and trees and American Beauty roses for decoration, a jass band playing to the tune of \$20 a number, more or less. Dollar princes and princesses, or at any rate such excellent imitations that you couldn't detect them from the real thing. Such costumes! No lesser term would do them justice. You envisioned "Christine," "Lucille," "Madame Mode" sewed into the neck—I mean the waist band: satin, silk, lace—colorful, glittering, scented—most of the material concentrated in an unexpected sleeve or a ruff about the hips where it should have been charitably directed toward the shoulder blades. But it's not what you wear, these days, that marks you for fashion's own: it's what you access. In other words, the accessory's the thing. It's the fan you wave, the scarf you trail, the jeweled pin in your near-bob. If you are in doubt of what constitutes a "near-bob" let me hasten to enlighten you. It's the result of a bit of legerdemain—to loops twisted under and over, a long strand brought back, smoothed over and tucked under, no ears, much forehead dotted with a single sireneseque curl—and you have it! Something that is a cross between a Cleopatra do-funny and an Irene Castle cut.

However—I had no intention of furnishing a fashion sheet, unillustrated, which is about as logical as going to the movies and shutting your eyes to listen to the organ play "Isle of Dreams." But having stumbled on the topic of dress, the old Grad would register a protest if she dared, underlined, italicized, and multiplied to represent a chorus—not on the high cost of living, but on the high trend of of hemming. It may be all right on the Board Walk at Atlantic City where the last word in fashion, consistently sounded, hardens the ear and eye to a continuous human circus, but here in a State institution, devoted ostensibly to higher education—one does not look for a fashion show on the cement walks.

Smile on! I can appreciate the joke, too! But you know even the worm turned—one day. Butterflies have been known to change to moths in a night, reprehensible flirts to become stout matrons in a few short years, college widows to take the veil. Youthful prophecies of fame may fit the plodder, ten years hence, while their original model remains a dil-

letante. So is it strange, after all, that the Old Grad returns to her Alma Mater, after several years of digression, to advocate—dress reform!

MORE ABOUT THE REST ROOMS

A recent number of the Weekly gave a very wise and altogether enjoyable statement about the stretching power of the \$150.00 given W. S. G. A. to furnish several rest rooms. The fact that so many university women noted this small article shows that undergraduates watch for the Weekly, too—and usually we accept its words as the wise oracle of "those gone before." But we have improved a little on the tooth-brush-and-soap prophecy—quite a little in fact.

The W. S. G. A. Board is glad to give this list of articles purchased with the \$150.00 given us by the Faculty Women's Club, for which we are most grateful. We feel they have made a good investment for the comfort of university women. So here is the list:

- 3 cots with mattresses.
- 1 iron cot.
- 1 mattress.
- 4 pillows.
- 2 pairs of blankets.
- 3 heavy couch covers.
- 4 substantial rockingchairs.
- 3 waste baskets.
- 3 hampers.
- 3 mirrors.
- 12 yards curtain material.
- 3 screens.

And there are more than several dollars left for additional curtain material and pillow covers!

The hope of furnishing rest rooms or rest "corners" in the professional colleges of this campus, where convenient and practical, was first expressed by several professional women. Women are now entering these colleges in greater numbers, and long hours of work and many laboratory courses make a few simple provisions for rest very welcome. Administrators in the various buildings have given the finest cooperation.

(Editorial comment: We take it all back!)

DEATHS

Eugene Grygla, ex. '08 mines, died on March 3, 1920, at Tonopah, Nevada, of influenza. His son, Vernon Grygla, one year and five months old, died of influenza on the 21st of February preceding, at Tonopah.

DAILY CHAPEL—MAYBE?

The movement for daily chapel exercises is approaching fruition. The first of the spring quarter exercises was held in the Little Theatre on Monday noon, April 12, under the direction of Rev. Thomas W. Graham of Andrew Presbyterian church, who spoke on the "Rhythm of Life." He chiefly stressed the gain of a spiritual pause in the midst of the day's material occupations. On Wednesday the noon chapel meeting was held in the law auditorium, and on Friday in the Little Theatre, Dr. Graham officiating again on both occasions. The Y. M. C. A. is endeavoring to obtain the same preacher for a week at a time. These meetings are still held from 12:30 to 12:50—presumably the only time that can be secured, for obviously the idea, while theoretically well received, might have more popular response at almost any other period of the day. With healthy, working young people, the inner man will generally be catered to before the spiritual man is taken under advisement.

AGAINST ELECTING REGENTS

April 9th, 1920.

To the Editor of the Alumni Weekly:

The April 5th issue of the Weekly calls for a discussion of the question of the election of the members of the Board of Regents of the University.

I believe that the present plan of having the members of the Board appointed by the Governor is much preferable to the proposed plan of electing by the people.

The Governor has every opportunity to inform himself as to the qualifications of the men appointed. The great majority of the voters at an election would have little interest in, and less knowledge of, the qualifications of the candidates for this office as it would be considered a minor office. It is about all that the average voter can do—or, at any rate, does do—to inform himself as to the qualifications of the candidates for a few of the most important places to be filled. As far as the other names on the ticket are concerned they are given little thought.

A place on the Republican ticket has in the past been equivalent to the election as respects every office except that of Governor; proper qualification, or lack of qualification, has had very little to do with the question.

Under our present primary election system the man who would advertise himself the most

would ordinarily be the one selected to be placed on the ticket, and it would not be very often that such a man would be the one best qualified for the place. And even under a convention system the result would be far from satisfactory.

As every one who has attended state conventions knows, the interest is generally confined to the more important places on the ticket and the minor places are usually filled up in a hurry and with little actual knowledge on the part of the delegates to the convention of the qualifications of the men placed on the ticket.

A shorter ballot and more responsibility placed on the men elected, should be the tendency and not in the other direction, if we are to have the best results. Of course, the professional politician and the self-styled "Friend of the People" is continually shouting for more places to be filled by election. It is not to be expected that the first care of these men is the welfare of the University.

CONSTANT LARSON, '93 Law '94.

GENERAL WOOD RECOMMENDS

The University has been designated by General Leonard Wood for special inspection by the War Department, according to the Minnesota Daily of Tuesday, April 13. It is to be inspected for designation as a distinguished institution, General Wood having made his recommendation, we are told, on the basis of the reports of inspectors who have visited this post since the beginning of the 1919-20 year. Fifteen institutions throughout the country have been similarly recommended, about eight of them to be honored as "distinguished institutions." A board of three inspectors is expected to inspect the University cadet corps about the middle of May, and the department officers stationed at Minnesota are furbishing up the corps with all possible speed and industry, with the zealous cooperation of the unit itself. The result of the competition between the companies, battalions and regiments during the winter quarter has shown that the cadet corps is capable of making rapid advances in military training. Company F, of the first regiment had the highest average rating for the quarter with a grade of 865. Company K, of the second regiment was second with a grade of 834. The fourth battalion led in the competition between battalions with a grade of 769. The

sixth battalion was a close second with a grade of 768. The second regiment won over the first by a rating of 752 to 732.

EVOLUTION REVERSED

Profs and professoresses re-assumed behavior "almost human" on Friday evening April 16, when they gave an entertainment at the University Farm auditorium depicting a universal reversion to yesterday. The songs that were sung in "their day," the dances that were danced, and two short plays, comprised the program. "Sweet Marie," "After the Ball," and "A Bicycle Built for Two," were some of the gems selected for re-polishing, to glitter once more in the footlights. A faculty chorus including Dr. and Mrs. M. J. Dorsey, Professor and Mrs. R. C. Dahlberg, Miss Mildred Weigley, Miss Nola Treat, Miss Lenore Richards, Miss Jean MacInness, Miss Ruth Lindquist, Miss Elizabeth Bacon, Miss Edla Anderson, and Herbert Beaumont, delighted the bald-headed row. A glee club of faculty men gave some of the favorite colleg songs of the '90's. In the evolution of the dance, the most modern development was relinquished to students of the agricultural college. Incidentally, it was *not* the shimmy, but an aesthetic interpretation by Elizabeth Johnson and Hazel Hoag. The proceeds of the entertainment will be used as a scholarship fund for a home economics student.

INDUSTRIAL OR EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRACY SUGGESTED

April 9, 1920.

Editor of the Minnesota Alumni Weekly:

In the last number of the Weekly I note your discussion of a plan for a commission form of government for the University. It seems to me that this form of government is hardly the appropriate form. I cannot understand why it was suggested for the University unless it was because of its prominence in the realm of city government sometime ago. More recently it has been proven that the commission form of city government is not the best form of city government, and it is being abolished for the city manager or commission manager form of city government. It seems to me that the ideal plan for University government will have to be found in another field, and that is in the field of labor. The plan which is being advocated here is that of industrial democracy. I suggest that some

form of industrial democracy, or educational democracy ought to be applied to the University. This would mean that the teachers would be given representation upon the Board of Regents, not a majority representation but some representation. Where this same form of government was adopted in the public schools the teachers would, in the same way, be given some representation upon the Boards of Education.

I write you this short line in the hope that, since you are considering some new form of government for the University, you will not overlook the plan of educational democracy.

Yours very sincerely,

HUGH E. WILLIS,

Law '01, Gr. '02.

Grand Forks, North Dakota.

A NEW EMPHASIS SUGGESTED

St. Paul, Minn., March 31, 1920.

Editor Alumni Weekly:

I want to congratulate you upon the stand you have taken against calling a special session of the legislature for the purpose of appropriating money for supplies and to increase salaries. There is also ample justification for opposing an increase in fees. The fees are already too high and if the University is to remain an institution of the people, it must be kept within reach of those of moderate means.

The attitude of the University since the armistice has been a puzzle to me. Never before has there been such a call for leadership nor so great an opportunity to take up the solution of big problems affecting all classes, particularly those of moderate means.

Health, not education, should be the first consideration of a state. The examination of the first draft men revealed an astonishing condition. About three-quarters of a million, or more than twenty-nine per cent were found defective. At the mid-winter conference of the American Medical Association held in Chicago this month, it was stated that actually sixty per cent of those called were suffering from some physical defect and had the pre-war standards for regular soldiers been in effect, seventy-five per cent of those called would have been rejected. Go any day to the dental clinic and note the large number of frail people waiting for the X-ray examination. These are but a bagatelle of those suffering and who should have received treatment either months or even years ago.

The salary question is a perennial one and doubtless always will be. Conditions obtaining at our University are practically no different from those of other state universities. As a natural result of the war, there is a tremendous shortage of help in all lines. It does not apply to education alone. In this regard universities do not differ from a thousand other enterprises but they meet the problem in a different way.

One of the important lessons of the first United States' draft for the World War was that we are a nation needlessly diseased! We should not wait until our people become thoroughly diseased before treating them. Because of the high cost of medical attention, the majority of people go through life suffering from defect or defects which could have been eradicated easily had they been cared for in time. No education is worth while without health. As an auxiliary to the medical and dental departments, our University has made a good beginning toward a remedy. Isn't the big thing before us today the recognition of this need and the concentration of every effort toward meeting this our biggest problem? Minnesota should supply at the University an adequate clinic and hospital, the best in the land. In connection with it we need smaller clinics and hospitals in the several counties. A small fee should be charged and there should be no stigma attached to the treatment of those who can not pay. It is a disgrace to us that four thousand mothers die in this state yearly in child birth! What are we doing to prevent it?

Are not conditions surrounding the teaching staff at the University more to be deplored than lack of funds to increase salaries? Why is it that when there is a position of any importance to fill, the general practice ignores the subordinates and goes outside to make a selection? Isn't this a reflection on the faculty and the institution as well? Well organized business houses have understudies in training or trained to take the places higher up whenever a vacancy occurs or there is need of such a man. What has a subordinate at the University to look forward to? He comes in fired with enthusiasm and works with idealistic fervor. Later on he is shocked to realize that the important positions are not for him and many times go to those less qualified. Why isn't our University big enough to train its own men? Can we expect the proper esprit de corps under the present practice?

In the face of these big problems and the

readiness of the people to be led toward their solution, we have heard but the one cry, "Give us more money to raise salaries." Have we lost our idealism and is the dollar the new standard of attainment?

The business house looks within for a solution of its troubles. It readjusts and realigns its forces to meet the pressing situations. Let the University take an inventory of its resources; discard the incapable and unfit; cut out the efforts that are minor or of little importance, and readjust salaries by giving less to those receiving too much and more to those receiving too little. Give the subordinates a chance by recognizing their worth in promotions to the higher positions. Have we not been dazzled long enough by the supposed superior qualities of those from without?

Let us direct our efforts toward the big problem of health and we will have gone a long way towards meeting the expectations of those who support the University.

Sincerely yours,

J. A. VYE,
1449 North Cleveland Avenue, St. Paul.

OF GENERAL INTEREST

An All-University Freshman convocation was held in the Armory on Thursday morning, April 15. In response to the freshmen's request, President Burton delivered the address. His subject was "How to Study."

The University Symphony orchestra, under the direction of Abe Pepinsky, gave the first of a series of free concerts, sponsored by the Music department, on Sunday afternoon, April 18. The program included Schubert's Unfinished symphony, Bach's concerto for two violins, and Bucalossi's "Hunting Scene."

The Women's Self Government Association arranged for the benefit of University students an intensive course in citizenship and current political issues under the direction of On Wednesday afternoon Miss Maria Sanford spoke in the Little Theatre on "Women some very excellent lecturers and authorities. in Politics," Professor Shippee on "Issues of the Coming Campaign," and Claire Weikert, a senior law student, who is general chairman of the presidential nominating convention to be held later in the quarter, on "Routine of Election for the President." On Thursday afternoon Mayor Meyers, of Minneapolis, talked on "Present municipal issues," and Professor A. J. Lobb of the Political science

department had for his subject "Pending State Legislation." Miss Maud Wood Park, national chairman of the League for Women Voters was Friday's speaker, when the course culminated in a mock state convention. Elizabeth Forssell, student president of the W. S. G. A., presided at all the meetings.

During clinic week in Minneapolis, which begins Tuesday, April 20, afternoon clinics will be held in the Gold Room of the Radisson Hotel. Dr. Archa Wilcox will speak on Tuesday on "Orthopedics and pediatrics"; Dr. S. Marx White, on Wednesday, on the general subject of "Medicine"; Dr. J. H. Morse, on Thursday, on "Head Specialties;" and Dr. A. A. Law on Friday, on "Military surgery." Dr. Wilcox, Dr. White, and Dr. Law are all members of the faculty of the medical school, University of Minnesota.

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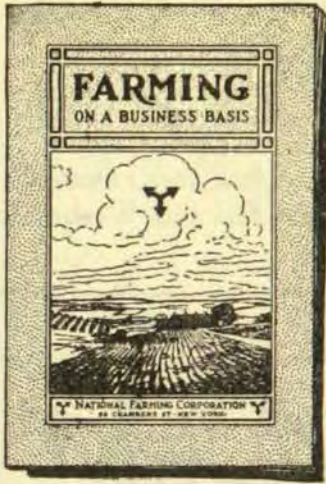
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR

There are three alumni who seek the republican nomination for governor: they are Thomas Frankson, E. E. Ellsworth and "Sam" Iverson. It is said that "Jake" Preuss is a "Barkis" of the dark-horse variety. These men have been in public life for years and all have fine official records. The contest promises to be a merry one, especially as they, collectively, have several competitors who are strong and popular, as well as the united non-partisan vote which is going into the republican primary with the intention of capturing the nomination for their candidate.

ANDRIST FILES FOR GOVERNOR

Charles M. Andrist, '94, formerly professor of French in the University has filed for the democratic nomination for governor of Minnesota. Mr. Andrist was once democratic candidate for lieutenant governor, but he had to face the handicap that no democrat had ever been elected to that office in Minnesota. This time he is taking no chances—he proposes to slip the hoodoo by copping the head of the ticket. If "Charlie" Andrist is elected he will give an administration that will make us all proud that he was a University of Minnesota man.

There are lots of things that would make us feel worse than to see "Charlie" in the governor's chair.



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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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Death of Miss Sanford
Northrop Reminiscences
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APRIL 26, 1920



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MISS SANFORD'S APOSTROPHE TO THE FLAG

This is the apostrophe to the Flag read by Maria L. Sanford at the opening of the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington.

"Hail, thou flag of our fathers, flag of the free! With pride and loyalty and love we greet thee, and promise to cherish thee forever. How wonderful has been thy onward progress of conquest through the years; how marvelous the triumph of thy followers over the vicissitudes of fortune that met thee on their way. Daring men have reverently placed thee on the highest crag of the frozen North, and have as reverently stationed thee on the cloud-swept wastes of the far-off frozen South. They have followed thee in willing service over the wastes of every ocean and into the depths of the impenetrable blue.

"Stalwart, strong hearted men have willingly laid down their lives at thy command, to guard the outposts of freedom. Millions of men, women and children have stood at attention listening for the first sound of thy need, willing to give their all, if need be, for thy defense. Thousands upon thousands of our bravest and our best followed thee across the seas, for the glorious privilege of defending the weak and the helpless or of reinforcing the hard pressed lives of brave men who would not yield.

"Our flag—it has long been known as the emblem of strength and power. The stricken nations of the earth have learned sweeter attributes, kindly sympathy, loving service, generous helpfulness. By these thou art welcome throughout the earth.

"Glorious and beautiful flag of our fathers, the Star-Spangled Banner, beautiful in thine own waving folds, glorious in the memory of the brave deeds of those who chose thee for their standard.

"More beautiful, more glorious is the great nation which has inherited their land and their flag, if we who claim, who boast our lineage from those heroes gone, if we inherit not alone their name, their blood, their banner, but inherit their nobler part, the spirit that actuated them; their love of liberty, their devotion to justice, their inflexible pursuance of righteousness and truth.

"Most beautiful and most glorious shalt thou be as the messenger of such a nation, bearing to the ends of the earth the glad tidings of the joy and the glory and the happiness of a people where freedom is linked with justice, where liberty is restrained by law, and where 'peace on earth, good will to men' is the living creed.

"Press on, press on, glorious banner, bearing this message to all the peoples:

"Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee;
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears;
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears
Are all with thee; are all with thee."

MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

MARIA L. SANFORD

Miss Sanford died last Wednesday.

The knowledge of this fact will bring a sense of personal loss to thousands of alumni and to other thousands who have enjoyed the inspiration of her addresses.

To the writer, who has known her intimately for nearly the whole period of her life at Minnesota, the feeling of personal loss is tempered with the sense of thankfulness for the years of delightful association with this woman of intense enthusiasms, and inspiring personality, the joy of living instinct in every fibre.

She was so intensely alive that we cannot think of her as dead. As President Burton aptly put it: "She symbolizes the 'death of death.'" When we laid her body to rest we knew that we laid away but the worn house of her spirit; that lives and will live in the lives of the thousands she has inspired.

One fall morning, many years ago, the writer chanced to meet Miss Sanford upon the University campus. "Isn't this a glorious morning," I said, "It makes one feel like living." Her answer was characteristic: "I always feel like living."

Somehow, we always associate the idea of the joy of living with our thoughts of Miss Sanford. She was so full of life, so interested in people, so intense in her advocacy of everything to which she put her hand or into which she put her heart.

Miss Sanford had a rare faculty of making you see the beauties of a piece of literature as she saw it. The alumni will call to mind her face, aglow with the inspiration she found in some rare literary bit as she interpreted it to her classes.

And her voice—long will its memory linger in our hearts. It is given to few to possess such a voice—sympathetic, flexible, with carrying power and under such perfect control that it ever did her will and carried her message with a persuasiveness that convinced and impelled to action.

Do you remember how Miss Sanford laughed? There was nothing restrained in her expression of pleasure. Her laugh was infectious and often in the days to come we shall delight to think of her fairly convulsed with appreciation of something that appealed to her sense of humor.

If there isn't something strenuous for her to do where she has gone she will not be happy. She was essentially militant. She hated injustice, with a perfect hatred, and she was never so happy as when fighting for something she felt worth the effort.

She was a consistent follower of the precept:

"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

When we sat down to write these paragraphs, our heart was heavy with a sense of loss of a dear friend. But as we thought of her as we knew her, we found our mind dwelling upon the delightful experiences that have been associated with these years, and thoughts of mourning have given way to feelings of thankfulness that she was spared to us for so long, and that when her time came to go, she went without experiencing the helplessness that so often comes to those in advanced years, and while she was in the full possession of her remarkable faculties.

Miss Sanford had a perfect passion for America. Her devotion to her country was unbounded. Long before the word "Americanization" took on its present meaning, her students imbibed a love of country with every lesson over which she presided. No one could hear her read "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and not thrill with pride of country and experience a renewed determination to do his share, to keep America, forever, "The land of the free and the home of the brave."

To her, "My Country" meant America; while her heart went out to the people of every land, America claimed her undivided allegiance and love. It was not without significance that her last message, delivered two days preceding her death before the D. A. R. in Washington, D. C., was an apostrophe to the flag—the symbol of our country, "where peace on earth, good will to men is a living creed."

She was given an ovation when she had finished, and those who heard the talk were so impressed with it that she was persuaded to go to New York and have a record made. But when the day came for her to leave, she had already started on a longer journey from which there is no return.

If we believe anything, we must believe that Miss Sanford has gone to enjoy a fuller

life than she ever enjoyed here, and she enjoyed life here if anyone ever did. There were things in her life that might easily have embittered her, but these things simply made her more sympathetic with the unfortunate and added to the strength and beauty of her character.

While she was wholly womanly, Miss Sanford had certain masculine traits and points of view that increased rather than diminished the charm of her personality. Her disregard of "style" was as wholesome as it was pronounced. Yet few women ever more sincerely loved the beautiful. To her, simplicity and adaptability to use, represented beauty.

She had a rarely beautiful face, which owed its chief charm to the spirit within; every line and wrinkle denoted character and purpose.

A little incident happened in the alumni office a few years ago, which is as characteristic as it is delightful. It was upon the occasion of her return after several months spent in the South. Just before she went South she had a picture taken (the half-tone printed in this issue of the Weekly is made from that picture) a large copy of which hangs in the alumni office. Her attention was called to the picture, which she then saw for the first time.

She looked at it quizzically for a moment, and then said, with characteristic humor:

"It's the old lady herself."

We shall miss her sorely as the days go by.

She was one of Minnesota's most distinguished citizens. For forty years she put her best into the University and the State, and the best came back to her. Her memory will remain a benediction that will bless the world so long as there are men and women who knew her and loved her and were a little better for the knowing and loving.

We pay for the moment the tribute of our tears. But the greatest tribute to her worth, and that which she would most covet for herself, will be, in the lives of men and women who are better for their association with this lovable woman, for whom a State, yes, a Nation, mourns.

HER OWN ESTIMATE OF LIFE

When Miss Sanford gave up her work at the University in 1909, she was invited to make the commencement address. She told friends, afterward, that no recognition that ever came to her meant quite so much as this

invitation from President Northrop. The address was upon the topic: "What the University can do for the State." It was a remarkable address. In closing she used the following words:

"Class of 1909, to you the last word. For you, the class that graduates with me, I shall ever have a warm place in my heart. Do your best, make us proud of you, make the University and the state proud of you.

"Life piled on life were all too little for the work that lies before you, do not squander one iota of your health and strength, do not waste 'Your noon-tide's unreturning heat about your morning ways.'

"I find it in my heart to wish you success, the fulfillment of those proud hopes that swell your souls today, but I know this cannot be; I will wish you what is better, courage and opportunity. Courage to hope, courage to plan, courage to dare, and when you have failed, courage again to try.

"As I have often told you, the world will knock you down and trample on you if it dare; if you lie there limp and broken you deserved it, but if you rise up and double up your fists at fate saying, 'I can and will succeed,' there will open before you the gates of opportunity and you will find richer and more blessed than your dreams of happiness, the privilege of service they present. You may be denied that which you cherish most fondly, and find yourselves shut out where you have garnered up your heart but after long years of struggle, when you are ready to say 'I have failed,' then perhaps you will stand as I do today wondering and astonished at the love that reaches out its hand to greet you."

DR. FOLWELL'S APPRECIATION

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I am in no mood to compose any formal eulogy of Maria Sanford. My acquaintance with her probably antedates that of any other person in Minnesota. Sometime in the late seventies I saw her at work in Swarthmore college, but have preserved no definite recollection about it. It was in midsummer 1880 that I met her at Chataqua for a conference about engaging her to join our University faculty. A morning's talk, seated on a bench in the shade of a tree, satisfied me that I need look no further. She came to Minnesota in the September following, and from that time it has been my privilege to enjoy an ever-deepening friendship and an intimacy

not accorded to many. I therefore now belong with the mourners. When our present sorrow shall have calmed into the gentle tear of recollection it will be time for a full and just appreciation of her life and work; but then I should prefer to leave that to better hands, to Oscar Firkins or Frank Webster, for instance.

WILLIAM FOLWELL.

PRESIDENT NORTHROPS' ESTIMATION

Maria L. Sanford was in the front rank of distinguished American women. No woman in recent years has excelled her as an eloquent speaker. She was devoted to human welfare, and ready to plead at all times for what would help make life happy for all the people. She loved her country fervently and the flag symbolized for her all the glories embodied in her grand apostrophe delivered in Washington. She was scholarly, sincere, unselfish, patriotic and Christian.

CYRUS NORTHROP.

PRESIDENT BURTON'S TRIBUTE

With startling suddenness the news has come that Maria Sanford is dead. There is a beautiful and solemn fitness in the fact that she died at the heart of the nation and in the home of our honored Senator Nelson.

Miss Sanford was the living personification of service. Her boundless energy, her undaunted courage, her charming simplicity, and her utter sincerity combined to produce a person of rare influence and marvelous power. Whatever she touched sprang into newness and richness of life. She was a great teacher, gifted with unusual powers of inspiration. She is another convincing proof that personality is the most potent force in life. Her power found its source in the realities of the spiritual world. She knew that faith, hope and love are among the abiding verities of life.

She has left a permanent impress upon the University of Minnesota. Her service has elevated the standards of our state and nation. Death can not remove from us the truth for which she stood. In reality she symbolized "the death of death." With her as with all truly great persons the path of death has been the path of life. She gave of herself freely, through intelligent service, that others might find the life abundant.

M. L. BURTON, President.

ALUMNI RESOLUTIONS OF APPRECIATION.

Mr. Charles F. Keyes, president of the General Alumni Association has appointed a committee to draw resolutions to be submitted to the Board of Directors for adoption May 4th. The committee includes Gratia A. Countryman, '89, chairman, W. F. Webster, '86, and Caroline M. Crosby, '02.

BURIAL IN PHILADELPHIA

The body of Miss Sanford was buried Saturday in Mt. Vernon cemetery, Philadelphia, in pursuance of the final wish of her closest remaining relatives, Rufus Sanford, of Philadelphia, her brother, and Miss Kirtland, her niece, with whom she lived in Minneapolis. On Thursday the body lay in state in Senator Nelson's home, and the Minnesota delegation to the continental congress of the D. A. R. canceled all social engagements for the remainder of the session, in respect to Miss Sanford.

A committee of faculty members and members of the student body has drawn up resolutions of regret over the death of Miss Sanford and made tentative plans for a memorial service to be held at the University on Thursday, April 29, or a week from that date. The faculty committee consists of J. C. Hutchinson, professor emeritus of Greek, J. M. Thomas, professor of rhetoric, H. F. Nachtrieb, professor of animal biology, David F. Swenson, professor of psychology, and A. B. White, all life-long friends of Miss Sanford's. The student committee consists of David Bronson, chairman, Herbert Lefkovitz and Elizabeth Forssell. The student resolution reads as follows:

WHEREAS, Professor Maria Sanford has endeared herself to many generations of Minnesota students as a staunch friend and a great teacher, and

WHEREAS, she possessed in a large measure those qualities which the world delights to honor: a keen appreciation of right and wrong, an unselfish willingness to serve the right regardless of the cost, a sympathetic understanding that won all whom she met, and unquestioned sincerity, and a democratic simplicity in all things, and

WHEREAS, these qualities through her long and faithful life of service to the University have become so essential a part of the Minnesota ideal that we are especially conscious of her loss;

BE IT RESOLVED, That we, the students of the University of Minnesota, unite in expressing our appreciation of the contributions

she has made to the lives of thousands of our fellow students and to the ideals of our university.

A Character Study and Appreciation

The following poem was written by Professor Oscar Firkins, '84, and was read by him on the occasion of the celebration of Miss Sanford's eightieth birthday, December 19th, 1916. It is one of the best characterizations and appreciations it has ever been our good fortune to hear or read.—Editor.

Maria

What name, said you? No, not "Mary,"
Debonair sedate and chary,
Not "Marie," demure and wary,
Fits the presence I acclaim.
No, the thing I chant is bigger,
It is impetus and vigor
Truculence it is and rigor,
It's a crisp and couchant trigger,
And "Maria" is its name.

She's no April, self-beguiled,
With a dimmed and drooping eyelid,
Nor a May, by zephyrs shy led,
To some brook's enamoured play;
She is winter, lusty, stinging
Winter, martial, cordial, ringing,
Fire-glow with frost-gleam bringing
All the geese, affrighted, winging
From its presence far away.

Of reforms she keeps the tally;
When the civic virtues rally,
Leads the cry and heads the sally,
With her besom sweeps the alley
And the handle of the same
As a club she stoutly uses,
Stroke for stroke, she ne'er refuses,
Satan, when he count his bruises,
Pours confusion on her name.

On through hootings and applause
She can steer her drove of causes,
Propaganda fierce as Shaw's is
Crashes through the crepes and gauzes
Raised to screen the bar or slum;
If reform of vigor short is,
She injects the aqua fortis,
Egging onto speedier sorties

The millennium, that tortoise,
And that creeper, Kingdom Come.

Quaking beam and trembling rafter
Knew her hurricane of laughter,
Strong to lift and buoy and waft her
To some far-off land of mirth;
And we guessed she had been tipping
In that liquor blithely rippling,
That intoxicant called Kipling,
When the thunder-peal had birth.

At her words, compelling fiat
Tumult shuddered into quiet,
Despotism fringed with riot
Stamped the sway Maria bore;
Did some student, bold of feature,
Strive to challenge or impeach her,
Override or overreach her,
Debris from that hapless creature
Made mosaic of the floor.

When from sharp examination
Back came themelet or oration
His own son—in that mutation—
Scarce the student parent knew;
Back it came with strange infections,
Drawn and quartered, slit in sections
Hintings at august perfections,
Charities iced with corrections,
At his head Maria threw.

"Shall" and "will," from mixed embraces,
Scudded to their lawful places,
Pronouns rummaged for their cases,
Mincing airs and mawkish graces
Vanished to some kindlier shore;
How the air grew calorific,
When she thundered "Be specific!
Prune it! Write hieroglyphic
When you're mummies—not before!"

Let the years heap up their snowballs;
They are gossamers and blowballs;
Charon mourns his stunted obols,
Time bewails his unpaid score;
Hers were sixties hale as Goethe's,
Romping seventies whose fate is
On into the madcap eighties
Fearless and uncurbed to pour.

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1918	515,000.00	521,000.00	562,000.00	577,000.00
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Sleek and millinered complaisance!
Save your peppermints and raisins
For the dupe of sugared lies.
Praise her, travel-soiled and dusty.
Praise her, vehement and gusty.
Praise her, kinked and knurled and crutsy,
Leonine and hale and lusty,
Praise her, oaken-ribbed and trusty,
Shout "Maria" to the skies.

During the reading of Mr. Firkin's poem, Miss Sanford showed her evident enjoyment of its lines in the way which all her students knew so well—her face aglow, her eyes sparkling with an appreciation of its humor and her whole body frequently shaking with scarcely suppressed merriment.

BACHELOR'S ARIEL DEDICATED TO MISS SANFORD

The following poem was written by "Joe" Guthrie, '00, as a dedication of the Bachelors' Ariel, (March 11th, 1899) to Professor Sanford. Miss Sanford enjoyed this so much, that we are sure her friends will be glad to be reminded of it.

To her wha wi' the winter's frost
Her spring-time freshness hasna lost,
Nae wark can fley, nor toil exhaust
I' day or night,
For duty never coonts the cost
Gin 'tis but right.

Wha can her youthfu' vigor bear
Wi' wisdom o' a riper year,
An'speak her min' wi' sic a clear
Emphatic soun',
She's weel respeckit everywhere—
The country roun'.

Wha gars the lass tak off her bonnet
An' frowns if there's a burdie on it,
But yet her heart's as true as granite
An' kind as true,
An' if nae mon has ever won it,
It's yet to do.

Wha disna crimp an' bang her hair,
Nor triffin' gegaws disna wear,
For nature plainest is maist fair,
An' weel she knows't,
An' what the warl' thinks, disna care,
For that's her boast.

We dinna gie this as a bribe,
We canna thus betray oor tribe,
Nor is't intended as a gibe,
When we confess
This Ariel fondly we inscribe
To M. L. S.

MARIA L. SANFORD

Vivid, buoyant,
Tireless, fluent;
Full of vim,
An occasional whim;
Never a shirk,
Not afraid of work,
For mind, or heart or hand;
A lover of beauty,
A doer of duty,
As quick to obey as command;
A brain right clear,
A heart full of cheer,
Eloquent lips touched by altar's coal;
Still she was humanly,
Just plain womanly,
With face, index of a beautiful soul;
Just as good as she was great,
The best-loved woman of the North
Star State.

E. B. JOHNSON,

During the hour set for her funeral the University faculty and students bowed their heads, for five minutes, in her honor.

DEAN JONES RESIGNS

Lauder W. Jones, dean of the colleges of chemistry, engineering and architecture, has announced his resignation to take effect July 1. He leaves to accept the position of professor of organic chemistry at Princeton University. In presenting his resignation, Dean Jones is quoted in the Minnesota Daily:

"It is with great reluctance that I leave my work here. I realize how important it is and am certain that a great advance will be made both in chemistry and engineering in this situation within the next few years. But my position will leave most of my time free for research, new developments are soon to come in the field of chemical science, and I feel that I should accept this opportunity."

Dean Jones has occupied his present position since January, 1919. Although appointed dean in June, 1918, he was called to Washington for research in the department of gas defense.

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"REMINISCENCES"

By CYRUS NORTHROP.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION

Although I took no part in political contests further than to cast my ballot on election day, I did not hesitate to give in public my views on questions of great importance whose decision was likely to affect the welfare of the country. The Spanish War in 1898, begun and carried on for the relief and independence of Cuba, brought the Philippine Islands into the hands of the United States as a by-product. It was at once a serious question what we should do with them. There was a great cry of imperialism raised in some parts of our country and grave fears were expressed of most serious results if the United States did not hasten to get rid of the Philippines either by restoring them to Spain or by giving them to some other nation that would be glad to take them. With this sentiment I had no sympathy. I knew the question of the future disposition of the Philippines was a serious one and I desired to have it settled by the calm judgment of the American people in a true spirit of patriotism and humanity and to prevent if possible its becoming an issue between political parties. I was anxious that the matter should if possible be determined before parties could formulate platforms upon the subject. I took the opportunity afforded me by the annual banquet of the Yale Alumni association of the Northwest January 7, 1899, to express my sentiments on the general subject of expansion which was occupying much of the public attention. I will let the Pioneer Press of St. Paul give an account of this address. In its issue of January 8, 1899, it said:

Discusses the Philippine Question Before Yale Alumni

"The recent Yale Alumni banquet was the occasion for as robust hard-headed expression of Americanism as has come from the West since the agitation of the all-absorbing topic of national expansion was begun. The utterances were those of President Northrop of the University of Minnesota. President Northrop has an apt way of hitting the nail squarely on the head whenever he takes his hammer in hand. In this instance he in no way fell short of his best previous record. His talk was the piece de resistance of the evening and its sentiments aroused most vociferous expressions of approval on the part of the half a hundred Yalenesians present. President Northrop said: 'I am glad to have the opportunity of speaking to the Yale men upon so important a subject as expansion, affecting as it does in a marked degree the future policy of our country. It is a time for educated men to have ideas upon this subject and to express their convictions now while public opinion is forming and before the political parties have had an opportunity to formulate, unchangeably, their policy in platforms. The policy of expansion is no new policy for the United States. From the day the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock nearly to the end of the first century of life under the Constitution the nation has been almost continuously

acquiring new territory. We have extended our borders to the Gulf, to the Pacific, and to the Arctic circle, by occupation, by conquest and by purchase.

Spanish Misrule in Cuba

“Our country is undoubtedly large enough and no considerable part of our people have any desire for expansion for expansion's sake. But conditions not of our choosing drove us into war with Spain. For years Cuba—but a little way from our shores—had been fighting—ostensibly for liberty. The conditions existing in the island were but very imperfectly understood by us. The magnitude and power of the rebellion were much exaggerated and we now know that in all probability it could not have been successful. But in one respect we were correctly informed. Of the horrors attendant upon Spanish domination in Cuba there is no doubt.

“As Washington Gladden said in England, “The horrors of Armenia were more than reproduced at our very doors”; and one hundred thousand men, women and children perished by murder, famine and neglect incident to Spanish misrule. As a purely selfish people we might have let this continue; but in the interests of humanity this people could not endure it, and they rose almost as one man, without regard to party and demanded of the President that he cause these horrors to cease.

“The war was of short duration. We have triumphed. The flag of Spain no longer floats in the Western Hemisphere. Cuba is in our hands, and the faith of the nation, pledged at the outset to secure for her a good and just government and when that is secured and capable of being maintained, to leave her a free and independent people, will undoubtedly be kept.

Porto Rico and Hawaii

“As regards Porto Rico, the people being willing to become a part of this country, I see no reason for their not doing so. It will not be the first time we have taken in people of Spanish origin and Spanish language. New Mexico has for a long time been a part of our union. Its inhabitants are even now largely Mexicans of Spanish descent. And today in its legislature and political meetings, the speakers are accompanied by an interpreter who turns sentence for sentence into Spanish or English as required. And yet New Mexico is not a disturbing element in our midst, nor does the element whose native tongue is not English, change the constitution.

“Hawaii has come to us naturally. It was American missionaries who first planted the seeds of civilization in those islands. It is largely American enterprise which has made those islands what they are. The commercial relations and the trend of thought in the islands is largely American. The islands came to us naturally, seeking association with what is most congenial to them.

We Are in the Philippines

“As for the Philippines I have never desired that the United States should control and govern and own the whole Archipelago. But we are in a condition in which it is exceedingly difficult for us to say at the moment what is best to be done. It may be dangerous to hold on but it may be unwise to let go. Certainly there are few loyal Americans who would not admit that when Dewey could no longer stay at Hong Kong, the order which sent him to Manila to capture

or destroy the Spanish fleet was a wise and proper order; and no American I am sure would be willing to wipe from the page of history the glorious victory which he achieved in the harbor at Manila; and very few Americans, I hope, would be willing that the Philippine Islands should be restored to Spain.

"Shall we, finding the possession of these islands troublesome and dangerous to us, transfer their possession to some other country? That—to borrow an illustration from another—would be like the young lady who in a revival, said she found her jewels were dragging her down to hell and she had therefore given them to her sister.

"Is it not worth while for us to set up in Luzon American institutions, to set up there an object lesson for the whole archipelago and show what liberty and justice and free institutions can do for a people and guide by example the natives under our protection to free government?"

America Altruistic, Not Imperialistic

"Up to the present time certainly there has been no wild spirit of imperialism manifested by our people. The course of the president thus far has been eminently wise and it remains for congress to determine what the final disposition of the acquired territory shall be. In reaching a conclusion on the subject it is best to go slowly. We can not outline the future by simply looking at the past. We can not determine our duties in the twentieth century by studying the deeds of the fathers a century ago.

"It is possible for us to do work for humanity that will not only be mighty in its direct results, but will stand as an example to the Christian nations of the world in coming time and determine, in a large measure, the policy of the civilized world toward the less fortunate parts of the earth.

"In the light of what we have done for Cuba, Europe will hardly stand by in coming time and see, unmoved, indiscriminate massacre in Armenia; and the nation that thus does something unselfish for humanity, is sure to receive a blessing. The man who does something for another is happier than he who thinks only of himself; and I hold that that love which is the grandest thing in the world, which ennobles men and which is in its essence the spirit of God, is something which may not move merely individual men, but nations; and that the nation which manifests most of this unselfish love in service for others, is most sure to become the favorite of heaven.

Controlling Influences

"An able writer in the East has pointed out that there are three things which stand strongly in favor of the maintaining of our hold upon the territory we have taken, especially the Philippine Islands: The Commercial spirit of the Pacific Coast, the intense patriotism of the Central West, and the conscience of the East which will not let its more conservative people acquiesce in the surrender of the Philippines either to Spain or to anarchy. This classification of influences is probably just; and I for one rejoice that it is the intense patriotism of the people among whom we live here in the West which will be largely responsible for the maintenance of a policy which will make this nation an example to other Christian nations and a benefactor to those who live in darkness and have never known the blessings of freedom and justice."

This address attracted a good deal of attention and was commented on by many newspapers. Among other papers which noticed it, the New Haven Register for special reasons published an editorial January 8, 1899, with the heading Northrop versus Sumner. In part, omitting lengthy quotations from my address, it was as follows:

Northrop versus Sumner

"The Yale men of the state of Minnesota find Professor Cyrus Northrop, formerly Professor of English Literature at Yale, and now President of the University of Minnesota, more hopeful and optimistic in regard to what those opposed are pleased to call imperialism than the Yale students at Yale find Professor Sumner. But a few hours previous to the time when the latter was vigorously contending that in inheriting the possessions of Spain we had also inherited her governmental vices, and hence were in for a similar humiliating experience, President Northrop was winning Yale applause at a banquet at St. Paul by an equally vigorous advocacy of expansion. The one used a society meeting as an opportunity to speak his piece, the other a stated meeting of Yale alumni who have exchanged the class room for the counting room and office.

"It appears that exactly the same motive moved both men. Professor Sumner, who is not a man given to frequent public utterances, felt impelled to speak from a high sense of duty. Professor Northrop explained his motive in these words: 'It is time for educated men to have ideas upon this subject and to express their convictions now while public opinion is forming and before the political parties have had an opportunity to formulate unchangeably their policy in platforms.' The coincidence is so striking, the conflicting opinions coming from men trained in the same intellectual atmosphere, who were for many years associated together as fellow instructors, that a presentation of Professor Northrop's views becomes something more than interesting; they are important as presenting to a community familiar with both men the other side of the professional mind." The editorial proceeds to quote largely from my address. It remarks that the Philippine problem presents itself to my mind as it does to the minds of many thoughtful men—"It may be dangerous to hold on, but it may be unwise to let go"—and at the end of its quotation the editorial says in conclusion: "This can hardly be called imperialistic talk. It is certainly calm and deliberate. It presents no wild High Daddy scheme of dominating the world and bossing people around whether they like or not, with our big army and navy."

The Philippine Rebellion

As time went on the popular interest in the Philippine situation was greatly increased by the unexpected turn of events when the natives whom we had delivered from Spanish rule turned against us and made a fierce attack upon our forces in Manila. Even this did not quiet the conservative opponents of so-called imperialism. It was time for the people to speak. In Minneapolis a meeting was called for Sunday afternoon, May 14, 1899. It was a great meeting. "Never before," said a newspaper report, "has this city witnessed a patriotic demonstration in any way comparable to yesterday's meeting and never before had the Metropolitan held so demonstrative an audience. It was a noticeable fact that the theatre was occupied by people who do not as a usual thing attend public meetings. It was in no sense a political crowd."

Resolutions in support of the president and his policy, in support of the vigorous suppression of the Philippine rebellion, and protesting against all attempts to make political capital out of the trouble in Manila, were unanimously adopted. I spoke at this meeting and as reported my closing remarks were as follows: "For myself I do not desire that the United States should hold the Philippines as a colony. We do not want to go into a contest for the acquisition of colonies all over the world. We have territory enough at home. Let us cultivate at home, equality, fraternity, justice and charity. But we are bound to establish order in the Philippines first; then we can settle the disputed questions.

"There are in the Thirteenth Minnesota one hundred of our boys; and if you think I don't love them you don't know me. Would I expose them to danger without good reason for doing so? They are in Manila for the defence of our government against rebellion. We stand back of them and say to them: 'We honor what you are doing. We recognize your patriotism. You shall have honor if you come home; undying remembrance if you fall.'

"We should say to the president: 'You have made no mistake. Go on till peace is established in the Philippines and the great Northwest filled with the blood of so many loyal nations, will stand by you to the last.'"

An American Not Ashamed of His Country

The views which I expressed met I think with general approval in Minnesota and the Northwest. Time I think has justified all that I said. The United States has done a great work for the Philippines and has caused the natives to make greater progress in civilization in less than twenty years than the Spaniards did in centuries. Of all the pleasant comments made on my address at the great Minneapolis meeting, none pleased me more than the last sentence of an editorial in the St. Cloud Journal-Press, in which the editor, Alvah Eastman, said of me, "He is an American who is not ashamed of his country." This pleased me the more because I have in the course of my life encountered quite a number of complacent individuals who seemed to think that they lifted themselves into nobility and greatness by abusing and belittling the country in which they live. I do not like that kind of people, and I was glad that I was recognized as not belonging to that company of self-satisfied defamers of their country.

A Tribute to McKinley

October 19, 1898, at the Auditorium in Chicago, at a banquet in celebration of the Peace Jubilee, President McKinley and members of his cabinet being present, I made the closing address. It was the only after-dinner speech that I ever wrote and it was delivered at one o'clock in the morning. Among other things, I said in reference to the Spanish war: "This war was not entered into by the nation in any spirit of conquest and expansion. It was not a war forced upon the people of this country by the president, by congress, by the politicians nor by political parties. In the face of the most trying and irritating events, well fitted to stir the anger of the nation, the president exhibited a marvelous moderation and self-control, and, while firmly demanding, in as conciliatory spirit as possible, that the cruelties in Cuba should cease, he did not proclaim hos-

tilities until he was unmistakably required to do so by the almost unanimous voice of the American people. No other war ever entered into by the country was sustained with such unanimity of popular sentiment as was the war with Spain. In the prosecution of the war and in diplomatic proceedings of a later date, the president carefully noted the drift of public opinion and in all respects as carefully followed the manifest wishes of the people. No president, not even the revered Abraham Lincoln, ever kept himself, in time of war, in closer touch with the American people, or more scrupulously pursued the policy which they desired, and the American people are satisfied with what has been accomplished. There are heroes of the war, not a few, whose achievements will be remembered in all coming time with admiration and with pride, but it is not too much to say, it is only just to say, that the central figure in the conflict by reason of his comprehensive grasp of the whole situation, his unhesitating assumption of responsibility, and his wise and prompt direction of the forces on land and water alike, securing the greatest results in the briefest possible time, the real hero of the war, is undoubtedly the president of the republic. * * * *

"In this hour of triumph, the attitude of the American people, calmly waiting for the terms of peace, to ascertain what shall be the final disposition of the territory, which, as a result of the war waged unselfishly for humanity, has fallen into our hands, is simply sublime. There is no unrest and no distrust. With perfect confidence in the sagacity and patriotism of the president, the nation waits in silence and in hope, and "not a wave of trouble rolls across its peaceful breast," despite all the wails of those gentlemen who mistaking the past policy of the country, desire it to remain forever one and unchangeable; and who are inexpressibly grieved because the giant is no longer content with the nursery rhymes which were sung around his cradle but insists on singing the Battle Hymn of the Republic.

"In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea
With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me;
As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on."

At the close of my address the banquet broke up but President McKinley asked Mr. Franklin McVeigh, the presiding officer, to bring me to him. I went to the president and received his thanks for my address. This may be considered a happy ending of the story of the Great Debate on Territorial Expansion.

AT THE THRESHOLD OF THE GREAT WAR

The four or five months preceding the declaration of war with Germany were filled with discussions as to the proper course for our nation to take. The socialists and the "Peace at any price people" were holding meetings and industriously promoting their propaganda. It was deemed wise for the loyal people to hold a great loyalty meeting. It was held Sunday, February 11, 1917. The auditorium was crowded and overflow meetings filled two large churches. The meeting was not intended to be a war meeting or a peace meeting, but a loyalty meeting whether the outcome should prove to be either peace or war. I presided at this meeting and made the opening address which gave the keynote to the meeting. My address was as follows:

"Fellow citizens: This is a very solemn hour in the life of our country. We have looked with horror for more than two years upon the bloody struggle going on in Europe and we have rejoiced that our country was at peace. We have done our best to preserve peace. We all want peace. But a crisis has come when the event of any hour may make war inevitable. The president desires to maintain peace. He will do everything he can to avert war. It is to be hoped that congress will be equally cautious. Nothing I am sure will induce our government to resort to war except a condition which would stamp us as a nation of degenerates and cowards if we refused to fight for our rights. It is a time for us to do more thinking than talking. We must not be a divided people at such a time as this. No class of people rendered better service for the union than German-Americans and I am inexpressibly glad to see the evidence throughout the country of their devotion to their adopted country. America has been called the Melting Pot of Peoples, and we are now to prove how successful our free institutions have been in assimilating the millions who have come to us from foreign lands. I do not fear the proof—Freedom is too precious, liberty is too sacred, equal rights are too highly prized for any American citizens to underrate the value of free America. But the crisis is here and we must not be divided. We all want peace—but peace without dishonor. Stand by the President. He is our leader. Let him lead. And let the united voice of the whole American people cheer and encourage him as he does his best to keep us out of war, or if in spite of his best efforts war should come, United We Stand—Divided We Fall. Let us be united as one people in defence of the honor and rights of our country. Washington and the heroes of the Revolutionary war, Lincoln and the heroes dead and living of the Civil War appeal to us all by the noble services they rendered, to show our patriotism and devotion and loyalty in this hour of our country's peril."

PROTESTS DEPORTATION OF BELGIANS

January 6, 1917, a great meeting was held in the Auditorium in Minneapolis to protest against the deportation of Belgians into Germany. I was one of the speakers and my address was as follows:

"In the great war now going on in Europe, the United States has done its best to remain neutral. The people of this country have their own opinion as to who is responsible for the war. Undoubtedly there are many who believe that Germany is responsible. Undoubtedly there are many who believe that Germany is acting in self-defense and that the threatening attitude of some of the allies before the war is responsible. And I presume that there are those who can see no just cause for a war at all and who regard all the fighting nations as in some measure guilty. But we are not met this evening to apportion to each nation its proper measure of responsibility for the war. We are met to protest against a particular act of Germany in deporting tens of thousands of Belgians from their homes to Germany there to employ them in labor under conditions little better than slavery. Undoubtedly there have been many things done by the contending forces of both sides that we could not approve. Perhaps the Russian invasion of East Prussia was attended by ruthless destruction and un-

necessary bloodshed at which humanity revolts. We have been silent lookers on while many of these things have been done—most of them by unrestrained soldiers without special orders from their governments to do as they did. But the deportation of the Belgian workingmen is distinctly approved by the German government, and marks an unprecedented departure from the usages of civilized nations.

"It is eminently proper therefore that we, neutrals as we are, should make our protest against what is not merely an act of inhumanity, unnecessary and not demanded even by the exigencies of the war, but an innovation which threatens civilization itself by reverting to the cruel practice of the ancient days of barbarism and savagery. And we are fully justified in expressing our disapproval by the fact that public opinion is one of the most powerful forces in the world and neither individuals nor nations are indifferent to it. It makes some difference to every nation in Europe what the people of the United States think of its policy and acts. And the harmonious voice of the neutral nations of the world, in condemnation of any act or policy of a belligerent nation, is something that the offending nation can not afford to disregard—for there is a hereafter to nations as to men—and no nation can safely defy the moral judgment of the neutral and presumably unbiased world without a fearful looking for of retribution in that hereafter—when history gives its verdict as to motives as well as acts.

The Facts in the Case

"As I understand the present situation the facts are these: Belgian workmen are being torn from their families and their country and are transported to Germany there to labor in the production of munitions to be used in fighting against their own countrymen or they are to take the place of German workmen in other pursuits, thus releasing the Germans for the line of battle.

"It is said in defense of this action that the Belgians will not work in their own country or they cannot find work and it is best for them to be taken where they can get work. To this it is answered that the Belgians do not hail with joy the opportunity to work for their conquerors, and that they could find work enough in their own country if the Germans had not carried away machinery and destroyed factories. The deportation of Belgians is plainly an economic and a military measure wholly in the interest of Germany utterly disregarding the feelings, wishes and interests of the Belgians. As if Belgium had not already suffered enough. As if it were not enough to be invaded when not at war, to have its cities, its churches, its public buildings razed to the ground, and see its peace and prosperity destroyed by hostile armies; to have its people reduced to starvation and dependence for life on the charity of the world. To all this must be added the separation of families, the carrying away into a foreign land of the working men, and their compulsory assistance in producing war material for the destruction of the remnant of the Belgian army. This certainly is something far worse than modern times have ever seen. It is something contrary to the Hague agreements solemnly made by all the parties concerned. It is something clearly in violation of the plainest principles of humanity. It is something subversive of civilization itself. We protest against it. We protest in behalf of downrodden and suffering Belgium. We protest in behalf of the Ger-

man people themselves, too great, too noble, too cultured to approve such acts even of their own government. And we protest as neutrals having a deep interest in the protection and safety of all neutral nations of which Belgium was one. We protest in the name of civilization and humanity."

LATER YEARS OF PRESIDENT NORTHROP'S ADMINISTRATION

Nations are said to be the most prosperous in those periods when little history is making, when there are no wars and the nations are devoted to the pursuits of peace. As I look back over the years spent in Minnesota I find comparatively few events of great importance to record. And yet there was not a year after the first two or three when very notable progress was not made. The addition of new buildings, the increase in the attendance of students, the enlargement of the faculties, the securing of larger appropriations are all matters of the greatest importance to the University, and yet they furnish little occasion for extended comment. Year after year passed by peacefully, faculty and students alike were happy in their work, one year was very like another, growth and progress and improvement characterized all the years, and the net result was observable by comparing the situation at different times, rather than by observation of events as they occurred. It was a very different institution which I turned over to my successor from that which I received from my predecessor. Expansion during twenty-seven years had brought the little University of less than three hundred students up to the rank of one of the largest universities in the country with nearly six thousand students, and had increased the buildings from four or five small structures worth perhaps one hundred thousand dollars to about forty buildings costing several million dollars.

The last ten or fifteen years of my official life were very free from either exciting or disturbing incidents. The University had won its way into the affections of the people of the state; all its colleges were filled with students who carried to their homes a genuine enthusiasm over the University. The atmosphere of the University campus was a cheerful and happy one. The professors, though not getting as much salary as they deserved, were yet content to wait, knowing that the resources of the University did not warrant an increase of salary to the desired amount, but also knowing that Minnesota was prospering and growing in wealth and that the day when adequate salaries would be paid was not far distant. They were not interfered with in the conduct of their work and the management of their departments. They were not distracted by demands on their time for work outside of their departments. And they had peace. The students were attentive to their work, as much as students generally are; they were orderly and responsive to the wishes of the authorities; and they were happy.

Fifteen Years of Peace and Happiness

Fifteen years of peace and happiness in a University means a great deal. It means the very best opportunity for profitable study. It means happy association with fellow students. It means growth of character in the right direction. It means pleasant memories for the rest of life. All of this, I think, was

true of the halcyon days to which I have referred. I look back to those days with unalloyed pleasure. All the forces of the University were industriously at work. Students came to the University instead of the University going to the students. The social life was at least as vigorous as in any state university and as in most colleges with which I have been familiar. The scholarship was progressing if not wholly satisfactory. Thus the years glided by one after another, their progress almost unnoticed, till the end came. In December, 1909, at a meeting of the Board of Regents, I handed my resignation to the president of the board, Hon. John Lind. Mr. Lind read my resignation to the board while tears ran down his cheeks. The regents declined to accept my resignation to take effect at the commencement in June, 1910. I agreed to continue in office till my successor was chosen and was ready to enter upon his duties. Regent S. M. Owen expressed to me his very great sense of relief that I had consented thus to serve and that the regents would have ample time to choose a successor and there would be no interregnum with no president. Late in 1910 the regents elected Dr. George E. Vincent as president and he entered upon his duties April 1, 1911. As I was elected president in March, 1884, I had held the office twenty-seven years. When I retired I was seventy-six years and six months old.

MISS SANFORD'S EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY

December 19, 1916, was the birthday of Professor Emeritus Maria L. Sanford, and a convocation of the University was held in her honor, she having reached the age of 80. I was one of the speakers on the occasion and my brief address was as follows:

"President, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

"'Finis Coronat Opus.' The end crowns the work. The end has not yet come to Miss Sanford's work, but it is near enough for us to see what it will be. After a strenuous and most useful life as a teacher, after the winter and the summer have been spent in college work, a glorious Indian summer with its sunshine and warmth has come, during which her wonderful inspiration and eloquence are reaching large audiences from the Atlantic to the Pacific and winning for her a reputation such as few public speakers have gained. Practical, earnest, loyal to the highest ideals, eloquent with the union of heart and mind, her career, even in the years when she might be expected to rest satisfied with her laurels already won, has I think been more wonderful and more glorious than ever before. I congratulate her on her strength and vigor, on her power to move men and women by her inspiring message, and on the very large place which she holds in the hearts of her colleagues, and former students and in the admiration and high esteem of multitudes all over the country who have been thrilled by her appeals on right thinking and right living. May her last days be far distant and when they come may they be her best days."



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The History of Mazerulles During the War

(This is one of the towns adopted by the Alumnae Relief Unit.)

Mazerulles (245 inhabitants) was a rich community of the Seille Valley, two kilometres (1¼ miles) from the frontier.

August 1, 1914—General mobilization. All men from 20 to 45 years of age rejoined their regiments.

From August 8th to 18th the village was occupied by French soldiers..

From the 18th to the 20th of August, the Battle of Moshanze raged and our army retreated. We were isolated between our army and the enemy.

August 22nd, we sent our young men of 17, 18 and 19 years to join our army. In the evening the Uhlans arrived. The Mayor, the priest and the schoolmaster were taken as hostages and imprisoned.

August 23rd. Artillery duel. The shells passed whistling over our heads.

August 24th. The Germans retreat and the hostages are set at liberty, but the same day in the evening, they returned, drove the schoolmaster and his wife out of their home and pillaged it.

August 27th. The Germans once more evacuate the locality. Skirmishes between reconnoitering parties; an Uhlan is killed in front of the church by a French soldier. In the evening a bombardment with incendiary shells. Two houses rear of the church are on fire and during the night the population is at work to prevent the fire from spreading.

August 28th. As the bombardment, fire, imprisonment and pillage continue and a new battle is imminent, in order to get the population out of danger, we all leave towards three o'clock in the morning for Nancy, abandoning whatever the enemy had not yet stolen, with the exception of thirty people who cannot resign themselves to abandoning their homes, (10 men, 14 women and 6 children).

September 4th, was a terrible day. The Germans made a drive for Nancy. At Mazerulles the thirty inhabitants who remained behind are shut up in the church during five hours while the Prussians steal and pillage—they load the furniture on carts and send it to the rear, but they haven't time to get everything away.

September 5th. The French reach. They are fighting at the point of the bayonet in the

Forest of Mazerulles-Champenoux. There are fourteen German batteries in our territory, eight of them heavy guns, which boom unceasingly. Our village is riddled with shells, particularly in the neighborhood of the school-house.

September 6th, 7th and 8th the battle continues without interruption. At Mazerulles the Germans get drunk and fight among themselves.

September 9th, 10th and 11th. The battle continues. The Germans are beaten and retreat. The 11th at nightfall, they collect the thirty inhabitants and drive them to Moncel like a herd of cattle, striking them with their fists and the butt ends of their guns. They shut them up there in a big hall, threaten to shoot them and even to turn the machine guns on them. Happily the threat was not carried out.

September 12th and 13th. At Mazerulles the majority of the houses are damaged by the shells, but are still in a condition to be restored, but that doesn't suit the Germans, and so they sprinkle them with petroleum and set fire to them. About 50 buildings burn, but the approach of the French saves a few others where fires had been prepared.

Finally the prisoners return from Moncel to Mazerulles, but only to pass through; it is impossible to remain in such a furnace and they go on to Nancy.

September 15th. Two days after I revisited Mazerulles. The fire had done its work. My school, built only six years before, consequently quite new had suffered the common fate. Only the four walls remained, and those in bad condition (today they are pulled down). Of my school furniture, my personal furniture, my library, the objects I most prized; no trace remained, all had been stolen or burnt.

From September 15, 1914 to the 11th of November, 1918. The civilian population having been evacuated by order of the military authorities, Mazerulles being in the battle zone until November 11, 1918, there was not, so to speak, any civilian witnesses of the bombardment until the end of the war. But the Germans finished off our poor village with their shells, particularly the lower part of the village on the rue du Ruisseau, and during the last few days of hostilities, on the eve of the Armistice.

Certified Veritable—Mazerulles, the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand, nine hundred twenty.

The Schoolmaster,

Didot.

"CAMPUS CITIZENSHIP"

At the All-University pre-election dinner held on the campus Tuesday evening, April 20, President Burton spoke on "Campus Citizenship." The dinner was held under the auspices of the Upperclassmen's association, with every men's organization on the campus represented. The candidates for editor of the 1922 Gopher and managing editor of the Minnesota Daily were given four minutes each to outline their plans and policies. Lawrence S. Clark, E. W. Knapp, William G. McLean, and Robert E. Withy were candidates for the post of managing editor of the Daily; Norman J. Wall, Herbert Estrem, and Harold Schoelkopf were on the slate for managing editor of the Gopher. Unfortunately we have not the space to list the candidates for the lesser offices. The election took place, Wednesday, April 21. The returns received the

following day report Mr. McLean chosen for Daily editor; Norman Wall for managing editor of the Gopher; on the Daily board of publishers: Agatha Kreuger, Angus Smith and Wendell Warner, representing the Academic department; representing agriculture, Ernest Wiecking; business, Paul Doeltz; law, Ellis J. Butchart; medicine, Leo Culligan; mines, R. B. Butler; dentistry and pharmacy, Harry Schwedes; engineering, Merrill Seymour and Adrian Kearney. Vern Williams was elected president of the Athletic board of control. On the All-U Council, Kenneth Owen and Reine Pino were chosen to represent the academic department; Charles Carney and Irene Dahlberg, agriculture; Max Stevens, business; R. B. Elestad, chemistry; Harold Krogh, dentistry; Melvin Hauges and Ruth Carlson, education; George R. Lewis, engineering. On the Minnesota Union Board of Governors, the academic department will be represented by Warren Hamburg and Shattuck Hartwell; business by Douglas Anderson, K. Butler, U. Swandish (tie); agriculture, W. Gaumnitz; engineering, O. F. Beeman; medicine, Owen Wangensteen; mines, C. M. Moga; pharmacy, A. H. Taylor.

Journalism Instruction at the University

By Norman J. Radder

The University of Minnesota has a unique opportunity to develop a thoroughly practical course of instruction in journalism. No other state university has the exceptional facilities for training in reporting afforded by the Twin Cities; few states can boast of rural papers stronger than those in Minnesota; and no other state university can offer the preparation for trade and technical journalism possible here because of the wide field of instruction covered in the various colleges.

The will of the late W. J. Murphy, publisher of the Minneapolis Tribune, provides for a large endowment for a School of Journalism at the University. The University does not propose, however, to mark time until the endowment becomes available. Work of expansion will proceed as rapidly as finances will permit.

Instruction in journalism is now offered on both campuses. The courses on the main campus are designed to meet the needs of students who expect to go (1) into metropolitan jour-

nalism or magazine work; (2) into rural journalism; (3) or into trade or technical journalism. The work in the College of Agriculture is for students who are interested in agricultural journalism.

A year course in Reporting offered on the main campus is the fundamental course for all students. In this course the student learns the chief characteristics of newspaper style—forcefulness and conciseness. Accuracy is emphasized. Students are given assignments for news stories on the campus and at fire stations, police stations, courts, city hall, and state capitol.

After completing this course, the student has open to him courses in Editing, Magazine and Feature Writing, and Editorial Writing on the main campus, and Agricultural Journalism on the Agricultural campus. A course in Practical Newspaper work and in Newspaper Problems will be added next year or the year after. Combined with the course in Editing are lectures on the law of the press including

libel, property in news, and copyright. The course in Newspaper Problems will give the student a definite conception of the responsibility of the editor to the public. The fact will be impressed upon him that journalism should be something more than was implied by Dana when he cynically defined it as the business of "buying newsprint paper at three cents a pound and selling it at ten." Class discussion will include such problems of journalism as coloring of news, partisanship and bias, suppression, and alleged control by advertisers.

The courses enumerated are designed for both the students who will go into metropolitan journalism or magazine work and those who are looking forward to rural journalism. The first group of students, instead of majoring in journalism, will specialize in sociology, economics, political science, or history. This policy has been adopted because it is felt that the teaching of journalism in a university is not justifiable unless the student enters his profession with a definite, specialized knowledge in one of the social sciences which will enable him eventually to become more than a routine reporter. It is believed that the University would fall short of its service to journalism and the state if its graduates entered newspaper work with merely a superficial facility in writing. Hence the course in Editorial Writing has as prerequisites elementary courses in economics, sociology, political science, and history.

While students who expect to go into metropolitan journalism or magazine work can make best use of their time by devoting the greater part of their attention to the social sciences, it is believed that the university can offer enough courses in professional journalistic subjects to make it desirable for students of rural journalism to major in this field. Among the subjects it is proposed to add within a year or two will be courses in the Country Newspaper, Editorial Management, Cost Accounting, and Mechanical Processes. In addition, students will elect many subjects in the College of Agriculture such as Types and Breeds of Livestock, Elements of Dairying, Farm Crops, Agricultural Journalism, Problems in Agricultural Economics, Rural Sociology, etc. Fully half of the journalism students in the University will probably go into rural journalism.

A third branch of specialization open to students is trade and technical journalism. There are in the United States about 1300 important trade and technical journals. These

publications need men and women who write with facility and who have had a thorough education in the special field covered by the magazine. These journals deal with automobiles, lumber, engineering, architecture, agricultural implements, finance and banking, mining, moving pictures, sports, drugs, clothing, education, electricity, and medicine. In most instances students who expect to go into this branch of journalism will register in the College of Engineering, the School of Chemistry, or the College of Agriculture, and elect courses in journalism.

Agricultural papers offer a field for young men who have had special training in agriculture and journalism. Specialization in agriculture and practical experience on a farm are necessary in order to pursue successfully work in agricultural journalism. There is a limited demand among farm journals for young women who are familiar with farm life and who have had training in home economics and journalism. Women's magazines need writers who understand the problems of the home and who can write about them.

Work in journalism was offered in the University for the first time about five years ago when a class in Reporting was organized on the Agricultural campus. The courses remained in the College of Agriculture until last fall. At that time all the work, except agricultural journalism, was transferred to the Main campus. The enrollment has increased from twelve in the first class five years ago to seventy last year. There is an Extension Division class of 22 this year. Five courses were open to election.

Several former students are now holding positions as editors and reporters on Minnesota newspapers.

All the important newspapers of the United States are kept on file in the office and classroom in Folwell hall. Other papers are received through the cooperation of the Minneapolis Tribune, the Journal, and the St. Paul Pioneer press. All of the stories written by the students in the class in Reporting are printed either in the Twin City newspapers or the Minnesota Daily.

The work in journalism at the University is meeting with the hearty cooperation of the editors in the Twin Cities and in the state. One of the newspapers pays the students space rates for assignments covered in connection with the class work in Reporting. Newspaper men of the Twin Cities have given several lectures this year before the classes in journal-

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ism and before the Sigma Delta Chi and Theta Sigma Chi, journalistic fraternities.

A unique feature of the journalism work in the University of Minnesota is the annual Short Course for Country Editors at the University Farm. Approximately one hundred rural editors leave their offices for three days every spring to attend this meeting where they hear and take part in discussions of editorial policy, news writing, cost accounting, advertising and community welfare.

RESULT OF PILLSBURY CONTEST

The Pillsbury annual oratorical prizes of \$100, \$50, and \$25, offered by the heirs of the Honorable John S. Pillsbury, one-time regent

of the University, and governor of Minnesota, were contested for Friday night in the Little Theater. The speakers chosen were: C. F. Hooper, Fred Ossanna, August Dvorak, G. P. Hough, C. A. Sawyer, and Rose Fligelman. The names of these students have already become familiar through their notable work in debating and speaking during the past year. In addition to the prize of \$100, the winner of the first place will represent the University in the contest of the Northern Oratorical league to be held in Madison, Wisconsin, on May 7th. This place was won by Fred Ossanna, who spoke on "The Challenge of the College Man." Second and third places were won by George Hough, and August Dvorak, respectively.

Minneapolis as the Home of the University

By Walter Stone Pardee, '77.

I thought well of Colonel Folwell's original proposition to set up the young university upon the shores of Lake Minnetonka some forty years ago. From the time we first met, he, an alert military officer of 36, I a boy of 17, I have liked Colonel Folwell, as a University official, a friend, a citizen, and a man. And when he proposed to change the site, it seemed that his ground was well taken; and I do not intend in the least to call in question his judgment, either then or now. I think there is much in favor of having a quiet spot for a University. It favors concentration of thought and it predisposes to a receptive state of mind. I should think it the ideal place for a high order of research work, that basic need in a great university, and one of the present vital requirements if the scientific mind is to do its part, enjoy its privilege, in the reconstruction of the modern world. The right site for a university might be fixed, I should think, by striking a balance of the pros and cons. Both sides known, the great body of the alumni can decide which it will favor.

Colonel Folwell stands for free handling of all questions upon their merits, and so I think he will be willing that I bring out as well as may be, points in favor of Minneapolis as a university center; points that strike me from the position of a one-time student, and then a business man, rather than that of the university official. I have had fifty-one years of direct and indirect interest in the University of Minnesota. Since graduation, business interests have kept me in Minneapolis, and chance

thrown me among the University people and brought me often to the University grounds. Naturally I know something of the situation and the apparent possibilities. However, I presume to no knowledge of just what should be done, and here would go no further than to give reasons why I think Minneapolis would be a good home for the University.

Just where the upper Mississippi takes on the aspect of grandeur, stands the University of Minnesota. Above that point, for a way at least, it might be said that the river is commonplace. But at the Falls of St. Anthony, that is, at Minneapolis, the Mississippi appears to take a new view of life, as, of a sudden, the water slides to a lower level and winds its way for miles and miles through a gorge of resplendant beauty. At first the gorge was not so well connected with the university grounds as it is. There was a stretch of indifferent houses, and unkempt boggy places between. We early students liked the gorge when we got to it. But Gilbert's great work in landscape architecture has made the University grounds a magnificent introduction to the gorge, extended as they are beyond the original concept. And University buildings have been placed, and some put up, having this ultimate plan in view.

The plan itself appeals to me. Perhaps it could have been better, though I don't know in what way. From the athletic field in the bottom of the gorge, near water level, one climbs a flight of steps and travels paths suitable disposed as though on the way to an

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acropolis; while at the top he is gradually introduced to the main features of the campus.

And in the gorge again, or on the bluffs overlooking the athletic field, far down near the water, one sees at a glance the ease with which 200,000 people can be seated on concrete construction up and down and along the slope, or along both slopes of the gorge,—an ideal vantage point from which to see the land and water stunts of the youth of the University. And as to water sports, surely the University gorge has charms all its own. Water pastimes are indulged in wherever college conditions allow. Perhaps there could be no better spot than ours for a water spectacle. An arm of the sea and a tidewater river as at Yale, with the shores much lined with the indifferent structures of commerce; or a low lying river as at Harvard, may have their drawbacks when it comes to an impressive setting; but the Minnesota University setting does not lack here. The river at the bottom; the paths winding along its shores; the wooded slopes; the boulevards along their top; the bridges spanning the chasm; what a combination to satisfy the highest taste, and to predispose to a thorough enjoyment of student activities upon the water stretch below.

While the Mississippi, in common with other big rivers flowing through big cities, has to take city drainage, it is likely to be a short-lived annoyance with us. Sanitary engineers are beginning to see, and the tax-paying public will soon find out, that city waste thrown into the river is money thrown away. In the world-wide search for plant food, those great reservoirs of it, city drainage systems, are not likely to be overlooked. We may count upon a pure water flow in the Mississippi at no distant date, and so be free from even the slightest annoyance in our magnificent river gorge. In view of our present drainage system into the river it might be necessary for the city to conduct the sewage in sand rock tunnels to a point below the dam; there to await treatment.

The organizing work of Colonel Folwell; the further organizing and developing work of Dr. Northrop; the progress still further by Dr. Vincent; and the present enlargement upon all that has gone before, by President Burton, have created or stimulated a mind force that is felt everywhere. These men and their teaching force have worked upon the mind of youth to such effect that very many thousands of trained men and women there are, who are raising the quality of citizenship here and else-

where. With the University's influence reaching to all parts of the State, the numbers of students we have are as nothing compared with what we will have or may have if we go about it right. If we have five thousand today, it is possible to have ten and twenty,—no limit in fact, and why should there be?

Seeing it is well to plan big, let us take twenty thousand students as a possibility, and consider what such a body of youthful activity and enthusiasm needs. The repressive tendency once common in the East will not work with us, and its wisdom has been doubted. But what is to be done to satisfy the reasonable demands of twenty thousand students for an outlet for their overflowing spirits? Let us see what the Minnesota University at Minneapolis can do to answer that question.

The University gorge with its water stunts and field athletics will be a big factor here, if not the biggest, and to make the best use of it, transportation must be quick, sure, and cheap. To broaden a little here, I will note engineering possibilities in the line of good transportation. I refer to subways connecting the Twin Cities, under the University grounds, opening to daylight some way up the slopes of the University gorge, near the head; spanning the river at that height, and following on to the center of Minneapolis with ramps, stairs, and lifts. This would mean economy and efficiency from the start, and a help to university growth not seen at first.

The Boston subways and sub-subways are a feature of the town; to ride through them from Boston to Harvard is a pleasure. The blizzards of the last few weeks in Boston had no terrors for the operators and passengers of the subways. With us in the Twin Cities, subway cost would be almost nominal for the reason that the St. Peter sandstone underlying the Twin Cities, cuts easy; the great limestone ledge above it makes a natural tunnel cover; the line of subways would be so far above the river as to be dry; and the whole topography of the section is suited to the making and operating of a system of transportation subways, touching every important point anywhere in the Twin Cities.

On the plain overlooking the gorge lies the campus, originally amounting to some twenty-three acres but now of great extent. The plain, gently rolling here or nearly level there, is the site of old St. Anthony. It was the bed of the river in glacial times, when the stream was the size of an ocean current, and the Falls were miles below St. Anthony,



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and the water was running on top of the Trenton limestone. On the strip overlooking the Falls of St. Anthony, and on the verge of the deep gorge, was, and is, a group of Burr Oaks; and a tract of about twenty-three acres about them and containing them, was set apart for the University campus.

There was finished in 1857 one-third of the university building designed by architect R. S. Alden of St. Anthony. There in 1867 began the University preparatory school, that grew into the University; and there, and upon the enlargement of the campus, stand the University buildings of today. They dominate the situation. Although the city is encroaching so far as it darts, there is an abrupt stop, and the incomer is pretty certain to recognize the University in all its beauty of setting, when he gets to it. There can be no invasion of our University grounds, nor the gorge connected with them, by detracting features, if we will it so.

As one enters the campus at Fourteenth Avenue S. E. and University Avenue, he finds the group of hoary oaks, many acres of them; the trees apparently not changed in fifty years. The oaks are tall and far-spreading, and sparse enough to allow of a velvet lawn throughout. Here we of the 60's hung our "rings," fixed our turning poles, played our games, and had our drill. We boys and girls enjoyed the shade, hunted flowers and clover leaves, and drank from the spring in the quiet glen. We watched the tumble of the "Silver Cascade," and gathered petrified moss along the steep sides of the gorge. The choice of that original spot must have been inspired. At that early day we appreciated the University gorge, and by twos and threes—often by twos if boy and girl—we "botanized" through it down to "Fawn's Leap," now a mere drip, if that. The point I would make is that we were amid poetic surroundings if we chose to be, through four years of University life, when fine character, if ever, is likely to be built. Whatever all this meant to us, it may mean as much to students of today and tomorrow, and a great deal more, since art has beautified the landscape, and will continue to do so.

Enhancing the beauty too, architectural talent has dotted the grounds with buildings suitable to the situation; and that work will go on.

It is not enough for the University to turn out graduates who have athletic skill and

poetic ideals along with their book knowledge. The public says and the university men admit, that there is an impracticality in university education, or at least has been. The public too is beginning to demand that the graduated student shall be in touch with the world; shall have been in touch with it throughout his student days; so that when through his college, he shall not find that his boyhood companion with an "8th grade" education, has worked up in a hardware store to a competent position and is in line to be a member of the firm; while the graduate himself is nowhere. Here, I think, is our chance at the Minneapolis institution. Several hundred thousand busy people are all around and more are coming. Some are graduates; more are not. This general public is at all sorts of industries. In one or the other of the Twin Cities there is going on always something of interest and of value to University students; some kind of work, experimental or practical, that means much in the way of keeping the student out of the student rut. And with judicious encouragement it is likely that corporations and other business organizations will encourage the use of student help. Because the University is in the midst of the business world, the student body can be in touch with it too. The tendency to student seclusion is nipped in the bud. The student learns to think and study "upon his feet" as it were; in contact with noise and commotion it may be; where the wheels of progress turn; where business is being done; where men are under stress; and this results in a power of concentration which is a step towards success.

It seems to me that if a university site were chosen away from the big cities I would want to provide at once a million or two of people to come there to live and do business, if for no other reason than to help build up the student character. But aside from good to the students, of contact with big business, what a chance for the student body to influence the public in return, directly and consciously, or otherwise.

The high grade of citizenship in Minneapolis owes much to the uplift from the University. A city with such an institution is certain to profit by it. And so is it not our privilege; our duty as a university, to be on hand to leaven the world about us; brighten the city help to raise the standard of citizenship in it? If the city and the university can work together for mutual benefit, both can grow into



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proportion, and that fast. If the object of a university is to influence and educate the greatest number in the best way, isn't being in the midst of things the way to do it?

Concluding, I like to think of the University of Minnesota as it was, is, and probably will be,—a Minneapolis Institution. It was a possibility; it is a fact; and it may become the greatest of universities. The stage is set for such a future. Minnesota air is a stimulus to growth of body, mind, and spirit. Minnesota sunshine makes for health and happiness. Minnesota cold incites to endeavor. The people of the State are a sturdy set, prosperous and prolific, and so able to provide a body of students, and disposed to do it.

Surrounding the University are wonderful cities from which many students come and into the life of which thousands enter, and where often they stay a lifetime to spread abroad the university spirit. The University, itself, with its grounds, buildings and its gorge, as they are,—to say nothing of what they are likely to become—we have seen to be an institution with excellent equipment for the training of students.

The Minnesota legislature has been liberal with the University, and is proud of it; and if I am correctly informed, the University lands guarantee it an independent future. The University is not likely ever to want for funds for its maintenance and growth. I feel sure that however far-reaching and costly any university proposition may be, the State of Minnesota will back it up, providing it is in the line of right development.

Since the University is in Minneapolis, the characteristics of the city are always before the student, and whatever the cause they are of the best. It has the varied topography, the chain of beautiful lakes, the wide spreading system of parks and boulevards, the hundreds of miles of shaded avenues, the broad streets, the Minnehaha Brook and the Falls, the Falls of St. Anthony in the Mississippi, some ten miles of that river within the city limits, or bordering them. There are the many churches, the grade schools, the high schools, and parochial schools, Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, a Bible Institute, Art Institute, the Walker Art Gallery. The city is full of everything you want to encourage youth to high development, or to entertain age at the close of a business life. City official life, too, is first in

every good work; that of a guaranteed pure water supply, of adequate drainage, of street paving and maintenance; and of all other engineering undertakings needful for our welfare.

Any who want university training can find in Minneapolis about every kind of worthy endeavor that can be thought of; every sort of agency helpful to the making of a good citizen, all at hand for use while the university training is going on. And the grade of citizenship is high, and for much of this I suppose we may thank the University. Fifty-three years it has been at the job, although unconsciously perhaps. For the mutual good influence in the case of the University and the Twin Cities, I think I would like to see the institution stay in close touch with them. If that would mean doing the most good to the biggest number, in the shortest time, and for the least cost, it would be the course to take. That would be so at any time, but now more than ever, since our life as a nation, in this crucial period of world development, depends upon the size and good quality of the army of trained men and women that universities and other training agencies are able to put out; and the dispatch with which they put them out.

HARRY FRANKLIN BAKER, LAND-SCAPE DESIGNER

The Weekly has recently received a little booklet (illustrated) showing some of the work done by Mr. Baker in his chosen field. Even in pictures the work shows up wonderfully well and indicates "Harry's" right to the title which he bears.

Mr. Baker has served, for more than two years, as chairman of the alumni committee on grounds and buildings and has done some remarkably valuable work for the University—work that has met the approval of the regents and merited and received their commendation. The committee which has worked with him has devoted much time and thought to the work, but, as usually, the main work has fallen upon the chairman.

Last year, when the Campanile project was up for adoption, Mr. Baker neglected his own work for months in order to do everything possible to put the project across. That it failed was due to no neglect on his part, and the alumni owe him a real debt of gratitude for what has been accomplished.



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BUSINESS BOOMING WITH BRAND

Charles J. Brand, '02, is vice president and general manager of the American Fruit Growers (Inc.) with general offices at Pittsburgh, Penn. This corporation includes in its membership six of the largest fruit producing companies of the country. It has almost eight thousand acres of fruit and almost thirty seven hundred acres of fruit lands that have not been planted. Six months' business of the company showed fourteen thousand barrels of produce sent to market. In addition to its own holdings, the company has fifteen thousand seven hundred fifty acres of fruit and vegetable lands under cultivation.

A recent letter from Mr. Brand contains so much of interest to the readers of the Weekly that we are quoting it.

I was so much pleased with your item about Mr. Cuzner that I have just sent him a letter.

It is a pleasure to have someone remind you once in awhile to do something in which you find pleasure, in doing. Mr. Cuzner is a man of most extraordinary qualities of mind and heart, and all of us who majored in botany have a sort of filial feeling toward him.

I have just returned from a two months' absence visiting the properties of our Company in Wenatchee and Yakima, Washington, and California and saw a number of old Minnesota men and heard good reports of others.

A. B. Fosseen, who made a fine business success at Yakima has gone to Spokane with some large corporation. J. Durand, '02, I was told in Seattle, is one of the foremost child's specialists in that most attractive and thriving city. Fred Fiset, who in his day was well known in mandolin and glee club circles, is making an excellent success of his large dental practice. B. Frank Gore and Max Cranmer, who were in the Agricultural College along about 1906, are successful citrus growers and distributors at East Highlands, California. I also met C. E. Cotton, a former Nebraska football star known to many Minnesotans, who boasts almost as well for Minnesota as he does for Nebraska.

CHARLES J. BRAND.

DEAN THATCHER, DOCTOR OF AGRICULTURE

On the occasion of the dedication of its new Agricultural Engineering Hall at University Farm on April 14th, the University of Nebraska conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Agriculture upon Roscoe W. Thatcher, Dean of the Department of Agriculture and Director of the Agricultural Experiment Stations of the University of Minnesota, and the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering upon Charles Russ Richards, Dean of the College of Engineering and Director of the Engineering Experiment Station of the University of Illinois. Dean Richards delivered the dedicatory address. Dean Richard's daughter, Miss Lenore Richards, is Instructor in Institutional Management and Assistant Manager of the Dining Halls at University Farm here.

SEEKING RELIEF FUND

Miss Katherine F. Ball, vocational advisor to University women, has been on leave of absence for the past quarter to act as executive secretary for the Minnesota committee for the relief of German children. This committee is raising funds to support the work of the Quakers in Germany and Austria. Among the prominent members of the committee are Ex-president Cyrus Northrop, ex-president W. W. Folwell, Willis M. West, George H. Partridge, Governor Burnquist, Archbishop Dowling. Over \$10,000 has been raised so far in support of the work. A special drive was held in St. Paul on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. Miss Ball's leave has been officially extended thru the present quarter that she may continue her work.

OF GENERAL INTEREST

Miss Frances Greenough, secretary of the University Y. W. C. A., was elected first secretary at the national convention held at Cleveland, Ohio, last week.

At a meeting of the Administrative committee of the University Senate held on April 17, it was voted that Monday, May 31, should be an all-University holiday in memory of the men who fought and died in the service of their country.

The Rev. C. E. Haupt, pastor of St. Matthews Episcopal church, St. Paul, spoke on phases of "The Goal of Education" in the three talks which he gave at the noon chapel exercises of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, held in the Little Theatre last week.

Dr. E. P. Lyon, dean of the medical school of the University, will speak as the official representative of the University of Minnesota at the centennial celebration of the University of Indiana on May 5. His subject will be "Experience with the Minnesota Plan."

Mr. J. Montgomery, formerly of the animal husbandry division of the agricultural college, who has been superintendent of the livestock department of the Cashman farms, Owatonna, for the past two years, returns to the University Farm May 1, to become extension specialist of beef cattle, hogs and horses.

The Thursday convocation of April 29th will be in charge of the Cosmopolitan Club, which has secured Professor David Swenson, of the department of philosophy, to give the main address. Two five-minute speeches by foreign students will also be given. The musical program will be in charge of Professor Pepinsky.

The Cosmopolitan club will give its annual international revue and dance this year on May 14, in the University armory, at eight o'clock. Details of the entertainment have not yet been announced but it is rumored that at least a dozen nationalities will be represented. Tickets will be 75 cents.

A short course in home nursing will be given at the University Farm for a series of seven consecutive Friday afternoons, starting April 23) will be given by Captain G. R. C. Fisher, field representative of the Red Cross bureau of first aid. Miss H. J. Fisher, Red Cross nurse and University instructor of home nursing in the Agricultural college, will be in charge of the course. Special attention will be given to home care of influenza patients.

The next concert of the University Symphony orchestra will be held in the University Armory on Sunday afternoon, May 2nd. The program will consist of the "Symphony in E flat major, No. 103" by Joseph Haydn; "Melodies Elegeaques" by Edward Grieg, and "Valse triste," by Jean Sibelious (from the music to Arvid Jarnefeldt's drama, "Knolemal.")

The University Aero club entertained the St. Paul and the Minneapolis aviation clubs at a smoker in the Phi Delta Theta house, on Friday night, April 23, when prospects for having a state aviation school in connection with the University will be discussed. Faculty members who were interested in the project were present.

"The Magnetite Deposits of the Eastern Mesabi Range" comprises Bulletin No. 17, compiled by Frank F. Grout, professor of geology and mineralogy, and T. M. Broderick, assistant professor of geology, and published by the University of Minnesota—department of geological survey of which William H. Emmons is director. The work is very detailed, covering some 58 pages and containing several charts, photographs, and maps.

The mid-western conference of University women's self-government associations will meet at Ann Arbor, Michigan, on April 29. Miss Elizabeth Forssell and Miss Isobel Rising, the outgoing and incoming presidents of the University W. S. G. A., are the Minnesota representatives. Miss Forssell will read a paper discussing whether self-government is for the few or the many women in a college. Fifteen colleges of the middle west plan to send delegates to this conference.

Mr. George Edward Woodberry, professor of comparative literature at Columbia and Amherst, and noted critical writer and speaker, addressed students and faculty members on the subject of "Shelley," the poet. Mr. Woodberry is the author of numerous critical works on Poe, Emerson, Hawthorne, Shakspeare, Shelley, and Swinburne. As he has twice edited Shelley's poems, his knowledge of the subject fits him pre-eminently to discuss it. He has been an ardent disciple of the poet since his freshman college days and now stands a living proof of his contention that a consistent diet of Shelley after forty will provide an armor against growing old. Mr. Woodberry's lecture sought to disprove the adverse critics of Shelley who say he lacks thought, form, and human sympathy and his arguments were built skillfully to refute these three points.

A vocational conference for senior girls of the University will be held Thursday afternoon, April 29, at Shevlin Hall. The program will comprise talks by prominent business and professional women of the city who will outline some of the opportunities open to University graduates and suggest ways and means of getting in contact with those opportunities. The conference is being sponsored by the students' vocational committee of the W. S. G. A. under the chairmanship of Jessie Smithers.

A chapter of Xi Sigma Pi, honorary society of forestry and the fourth in the United States, was organized March 25 at the University of Minnesota. The charter members are Walter Schmid, forester, head of the fraternity; Leyden Erickson, associate forester; Hubert Person, ranger; Arthur Whiton, secretary and fiscal agent; George Hauser, representative; Shirley Brayton, Lloyd Grapp, Francis Ostrowski, Herbert Swanson, Earl Pendergast, Rudolph Grabow, Leland de Flon. Faculty members are E. G. Cheyney, J. P. Wentling, J. H. Allison, and W. H. Kenety.

The University athletic representation plans to return to the golf links this summer, after several years of inactivity in this line. Arrangements have been made for team matches with the Northland club of Duluth and with the Winona and Rochester clubs, in addition to the expected competition on Minneapolis and St. Paul courses. It is hoped that a team may be organized to compete in the Conference golf tournament to be held in Chicago during the summer. Among the players in direct line for place on the team are "Rube" Albinson, Dent. '21; John Dobner, '23, a member of the Town and Country club of St. Paul, R. A. Cullum '21, of Duluth; R. M. Collins, law '21, Minneapolis, and Lawrence Moline, Engr. '22, Minneapolis.

An "April shower social hour" was held in Shevlin Hall on Friday afternoon, April 23. Mrs. Jarley's Wax-work Show, under the direction of Dean Ladd was presented with much success. The cast included Helen Jackson, house director of Stanford Hall, as Mrs. Jarley; Greta Miller, '23, as Little Nell; Miss Gertrude Baker of the Physical training department, as Sir Walter Raleigh; Mrs. S. G. Shipley, as Queen Elizabeth; Miss Hermione Dealy, assistant professor of psychologic education, as Mary, Queen of Scots; Miss Lillian Cohen,

of the department of chemistry, as Captain Kidd; Bergliot Nissen, '22, as Napoleon; Helen Garrigues, '17, Dean Ladd's secretary, as the "Old Lady who died of dancing at the age of 134"; Miss Valeria Ladd, as Pharoah's daughter; Miss Katherine Ball, vocational advisor for women, as nurse of Baby Stuart; Mrs. Jessie S. Ladd as Trilby; and Mrs. Mary Staples as Li Hung Chang. It needs but a glance at the roles and the players for the imagination to picture the success of the entertainment. The dramatic club, "Paint and Patches," also presented a "stunt," and refreshments were served.

W. S. G. A. OFFICERS

As the result of the annual election of the Women's Self Government Association of the University, which occurred Friday, April 16. Isobel Rising, a junior student, was chosen president, Bergliot Nissen, '22, vice president, Jeanette Willoughby, '23, secretary. Ann Smith, '23, treasurer, Helen Hauser, senior representative, Ruth Merritt, sophomore representative, Ruth Jones, P. '21, professional representative, Gertrude Lovig, Ag. '21, agricultural representative, and Virginia Norby, Ed. '21, education representative. The presidency of this organization is considered among the students as the highest honor that can be conferred upon a woman in the University. Miss Rising is successor to Elizabeth Forsell, the 1919-20 president.

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MINNESOTA

ALUMNI

WEEKLY



Alumnae Who Are Doing Things

The "Old Grad" Comes Back

The Price of Peace

Vol. XIX No. 30

MAY 3, 1920



PUBLISHED BY
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MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

THE HIGH COST OF PAPER

Last summer the secretary made arrangements for publishing the Weekly for the current college year and ordered sufficient paper to publish an increased number of copies and some to spare. Arrangements for including the Northrop Reminiscences added greatly to the amount of paper required for the year and it has not been possible to match the paper which we have been using. The very best we can do is to use the paper used in this number of the Weekly—at a cost of six cents a pound more than we paid for the much better grade of paper used up to the present time.

We regret the necessity of the change but conditions over which we have no control have made it necessary. The increased cost of paper and printing are going to be serious for the coming year.

Readers of the Weekly will be interested in knowing how prices have actually advanced during the past eight years: (the figures given are the cost per page for printing Weekly).

1912-13—\$2.33; 1913-14—\$2.71; 1914-15—\$2.37; 1915-16—\$3.16; 1916-17—\$3.38; 1917-18—\$3.61; 1918-19—\$3.83; 1919-20—\$5. Since the contract for the present year was made, prices have advanced very materially.

TRIBUTES FROM AWAY

It is interesting to get the "outsider's" angle on Miss Sanford and her life. The first of the two editorials we are quoting appeared in the Washington, D. C., "Star," of April 21st, and was sent us by Roy Y. Ferner, '97, who is now living in Washington. He says: "The enclosed clipping regarding Miss Sanford's death may interest you as showing what an Eastern paper has to say about it. . . . She certainly lived a wonderful life and made a host of friends." The second quoted editorial was published in the Duluth News Tribune of April 23rd, 1920.

Within a few hours of what she termed "the greatest day of her life," Miss Maria L. Sanford, eighty-three years old, who came to Washington from Minneapolis as the guest of the Minnesota delegation to the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was found dead in her room today in the home of Senator Knute Nelson.

* * * *

Members of the delegation who saw her yes-

terday said "it was the way she would have preferred to go." At the luncheon she did not appear to be weakened or tired, and she retired early last night, so that she would be fresh for her trip to New York today.

* * * *

Intensely patriotic, she traveled about the state in the interest of war work during 1917 and 1918, and, in spite of her four-score years, would never ride in the Pullman car during that time, even when traveling at night, saying the soldiers needed the money she could save by traveling economically.

* * * *

Her recital last Monday was one of the most dramatic things ever seen in Memorial Continental Hall, her clear ringing voice showing none of the effects of age, and at the conclusion the applause was most enthusiastic. Announcement of her death was made at the congress today and the delegates stood several minutes in silent tribute to her.

Minnesota's Teacher.

Maria Sanford has left a splendid heritage to every teacher, not alone in this her own state, but in this country. A teacher, always a teacher, she became one of this state's most distinguished citizens. She rivaled in distinction and honors the man in whose home she died, Knute Nelson, Minnesota's greatest.

What she was, she was a teacher. What she became, she won as a teacher. What she did, she did as a teacher. Moreover what she was, what she won, what she did was all possible only because she was a teacher. She has left no money. She has left no estate save that of the spirit, of inspiration, of self-renunciation, of sacrifice that was glory.

But where is the man or woman so mean in spirit and true ambition, who would not give all his wealth to leave instead, a heritage like hers? A woman of remarkable ability, she might have lived a life of ease, have gained intellectual distinction, and left a comfortable fortune in stocks and bonds.

She chose the other way and while this country has many women of intellectual note, it has had but one Maria Sanford.

She gave every day. She gave simple truth, moral force, high ideals, steadfast purpose, the fundamentals of character, persistence, self-reliance and all of those qualities which go to make true men and women. She gave

too of her money, whatever she had, and many a man and woman today as well as many a boy or girl are what they are because of both her financial help and inspiration.

She lived to a ripe old age and then just fell asleep. It is what one can do in this world that really counts; it is what we can do that will live in the lives of others and in no other vocation is there such opportunity for this as in that of the teacher.

—

In Memoriam—Maria L. Sanford

Born December 19, 1836—Died April 21, 1920.

The Members of the Faculty of the College of Science, Literature, and Arts of the University of Minnesota, of which Maria L. Sanford was, for nearly thirty years, an honored and efficient member, desire to express their appreciation of the work she wrought and the influence she exerted during her long term of service to the University.

We know how difficult were her problems and how successfully she solved them; how serious the obstacles she encountered and with what courage she overcame them. We know what burdens were laid on her shoulders and how unflinchingly she bore them; what sorrows and disappointments clouded her skies and how she dissipated them with a song. For hers was a peculiarly buoyant and cheery spirit, living in a rare atmosphere of faith and hope and charity and high ideals, which greeted the opening day with a doxology and brightened its close with a Benedicite. None knew as well as her colleagues the spirit of devotion with which she sanctified her daily task; a devotion in which all thought of self was lost; which sought no meretricious praise, paid no sacrifice to popularity, nor took count of remuneration or reward, save as it came in

the true culture of those entrusted to her care. To them, the riches of her own personality were offered in unstinted service with which nothing was allowed to interfere. Sickness came, accident came, loss came, injustice came, but steady as a mariner at the wheel in stormy seas she held her course, for continually she saw "a light that never was on land or sea."

She was a true educator: no mere hired instructor serving for a daily wage and counting the reward of her service in material gain. To her the class room was an opportunity, where books were but means to an end, and that end not primarily the impartation of knowledge, but the development of the power of just discrimination, of wise appreciation, of right direction of purpose, and of creative energy. Her class room was a laboratory of life, and with true Socratic zeal she practiced her maieutic art. The fruitfulness of those for whom she labored was her one anxiety, and, when realized, her satisfying recompense. No vanity of self-display tempted her to forget her true function, or blurred the vision of those ideals of thought and conduct which she opened before the eyes of her students; to which by her own enthusiastic self-surrender she sought to win their devotion. Rich indeed is the institution which numbers many such among its teachers, and poor indeed, despite all learning and fame, that in which such teachers are lacking or deemed worthy of only secondary consideration.

It is timely to say, and she would delight to have it said, that she was a true child of the Puritans, the inheritor and eager transmitter of those virtues and graces and of that truly human culture which has made the name of the land she loved with a passionate love a praise in all the earth.

Alumnae Who Are "Doing Things"

Ima Winchell Stacy, '88

The name of Mrs. Ima Winchell Stacy ('88) recalls to mind a rather amusing incident related by a young woman in the course of a casual correspondence on "jobs," which we were sandwiching in between tea and toast in Dayton's Tea Rooms a short time ago. As she expressed it, she had been "sicked on" to an opening in the so-called educational department of Dayton's store—an opening which had been created by the departure of Mrs. Stacy from that field to newer conquests in another field of a similar nature.

"What experience have you had in a mercantile house?" asked the executive who was interviewing this young woman.

"None at all. But—"

"Why, then, should you consider yourself qualified to fill *Mrs. Stacy's* position?" asked the executive, capitalizing each letter of Mrs. Stacy's name on such a frigid note of inference, that the young woman should have been crushed to confusion. But being the young woman she was, she had her response on the tip of her tongue.

"I do not expect to step into Mrs. Stacy's

shoes or into Mrs. Stacy's salary. I have been told that even Mrs. Stacy knew nothing about the job when she went into it; that she had to learn it from the basement up. I understand that, in a sense, she created it."

And the young woman was quite right. Mrs. Stacy virtually created Dayton's "store school," as the mercantile houses first termed those departments inaugurated for the purpose of teaching salesmanship. Backed by the inspiration of Dayton ideas and Dayton ideals, she put into the work her own personality, energy, and accumulating experiences. When she went into the field, it was comparatively uncultivated. She might indeed be called one of the pioneer workers of it. And she had the sense to grow up with her job. She learned it literally from the ground floor up. She went on to the floor and sold, learning the salespeople's point of view and their problems. She became buyer in the Art Needlework department, and went through the summer inventory of stock. She went into the offices where she audited, to understand the chaos resulting from incorrect sales slips. She went East to study the methods of the big Eastern stores; and she spent two summers at Columbia University studying along her chosen line. Intuitively, perhaps, and more or less on her own initiative, she followed those methods which are now systematically laid down for teachers of retail selling. Possibly, with no specific previous training in this line, Mrs. Stacy would not have been so successful in her results had not her interest in girls and young women been so native and inherent and her understanding of them instinctive. We have a suspicion—merely a suspicion—that she learned the quirks of the feminine sex where a large share of humanity learns them—in the home and in the school. Mrs. Stacy had two young daughters—and Mrs. Stacy had taught intermittently for some ten or twelve years in the schools of Minneapolis—when she entered the employ of Dayton Company. She remained with them seven years.

Money may talk—but accomplishment talks louder. In these days of long distance communication, accomplishment finds it easy to talk across a continent when accomplishment has something to say. It talked across to Dr. Lee Galloway, '96, of New York University so persuasively that he invited Mrs. Stacy to continue her chosen line of work in the Training School for Teachers of Retail Selling of that University as assistant director and coordinator. "The New York Plan" may not

mean much to middle westerners—yet, but it will in time through the inevitable processes of assimilation and emulation. It is called the New York Plan because it was developed chiefly by the merchants of New York and differs from anything tried elsewhere. It is unique of its kind, in that it cooperates three diverse activities: the department store, the high school, and the University. Like most creations, it developed out of a need. That need was the efficiently trained store employe, whether he or she be clerk, floor-walker, buyer, or executive. The New York merchants were the first to express this need. They conferred to find some way to meet it. As a result of the conference, twenty leading department store men in New York and New Jersey and officers of two leading retail merchants' associations, pledged \$20,000 a year for five years to conduct an experiment in commercial education—"a university teaching salesmanship on a fifty-fifty basis—half theory and half practice.

It is told that scarcely four months after the retail salesmanship school had been established at New York University, a leading retail merchant who was visiting the school, said to Dr. Lee Galloway, director: "To say the truth, I was a bit pessimistic when the thing started, but I can already see the practical results. Well—I am sold on the idea!"

The department of Education of New York City, through its superintendent, has promised to cooperate with New York University in its experiment by accepting the graduates as teachers for its High School courses in salesmanship: and the merchants, besides contributing financial support, have expressed their willingness to give expert advice, and to absorb into the store both graduates and undergraduates.

The thirty young men and women now attending the school, receive a two-year training in retail salesmanship by a fifty-fifty process—University classes in the morning and practical experience in a department store in the afternoon. During this combination training they get monthly salaries ranging from \$50 to \$80 a month, while during the summer months, when full time is given to department store work, the salary increases proportionately. The students are all college graduates. They hold degrees from Princeton, from Columbia, Colgate, and from colleges as far west as California. Some twenty young applicants were turned away last fall because they failed to pass the "personality test"—one

of the major entrance requirements. As Dr. Galloway regards this personality test as one of the most important of all the requisites, it would be interesting to know of just what it consists.

Mrs. Stacy acts as assistant director of the training course, teaching store organization, system and salesmanship, and as co-ordinator, establishing the link between the work of the students in the store with that of the morning class work at the University. The work in the stores is so co-ordinated with class work that the student is working in the delivery department, for instance, while he is studying about it in the class organization. When in the course on Textiles, they are studying silks, they are selling silks in the stores. She keeps tab on the progress of each student and checks up his strong points against his weak ones. She can tell at a glance at the student's rating card submitted periodically by the head of the training department of the store, that he is, (for instance) six points behind in the knowledge of merchandise and one hundred per cent perfect in the ability to figure, and she works with him on the basis of that report.

Among the subjects taught are: business ethics, store organization, general science, arithmetic and elementary bookkeeping, dis-

tribution and management, textiles, non-textiles, salesmanship, methods of training, and personnel relations.

The object of the course is, obviously, to advance retail selling through education and through emphasis on the ethical standards of business. It seeks to accomplish the training of teachers in retail selling for public high schools and retail stores, to train employes of the retail stores for executive position, to do special research work for the department managers of retail stores.

It's a distinctive step in progress, yet such a logical and inevitable one that the marvel is it was not made before. Dr. Galloway expresses it very illustratively when he says: "We are trying to do for the profession of salesmanship what the law schools have done for the legal profession." . . . It will do two things. First, it will raise the morale of salespeople and increase their efficiency. Second, it will educate the public to respect the retail salesman and appreciate the service of the store. . . . The college-trained salesman will lead to sales on merit and service, inspire a higher confidence between retailer and consumer, and establish within the greatest retail center in the world the highest type of retail selling based on service."

The "Old Grad" Comes Back

THE GRAND-GRAD "HARKS" BACK

The other day I met "Mike" Luby '99, who was just in from Seattle. "Mike" has lost much of his hair, and has broadened out so that he looks like a typically prosperous and substantial citizen. This is just what we would expect of him from his college record. A few years ago he came near being elected mayor of Seattle, too.

But all this is apart from what I started out to say. You will remember that "Mike" was manager of athletics for several years after he graduated. It was as such officer that he conceived a brilliant idea and executed it no less brilliantly. There are hundreds of men, boys then, who still call his name blessed.

In those days the football field was surrounded by a wooden fence and it was difficult to keep out the hordes of boys who tried by every possible means known to ingenious boyhood, to see the game yet lacked the price. "Mike" built a high "chicken-wire" fence, inside the grounds, near the football field. Ev-

ery boy who did not have the price was welcome to view the game from this point of vantage. The "pen" used to be crowded by the most enthusiastic and discriminating bunch of rooters inside the field. No wonder they have never forgotten "Mike."

I never pass the field, with its brick walls and barbed wire cooping and with the special extension built on the southeast corner to shut off the view of the boys, who love the game and haven't the price, but I think of "Mike" and his generous thought for the boys.

Neither the athletic association nor the University ever lost by this exhibition of thoughtfulness on his part.

The following items were written and ready to print before we received word of the death of Miss Sanford, last week. We are printing the stories just as they were written, because we are sure that they will be enjoyed by her friends, even though we still grieve over her recent death.—Ed.

There have been so many nice things said

about Miss Sanford (for MISS Sanford she will remain to the end of time, regardless of the "doctor's" honors that have been bestowed upon her) that I feel sure she will not object to my telling the following incident in which she crossed swords with President Northrop.

During one winter's vacation, when the fires were allowed to run low and her work did not, Miss Sanford secured permission to have a wood stove put in her study on the first floor of the Old Main.

One forenoon, fire was discovered. It had evidently started from the defective flue which served Miss Sanford's stove. Considerable damage was done by the fire and more still by the deluge of water that soaked every part of the building.

A special meeting of the faculty was called to consider how to care for classes during the period when repairs were being made.

The boilers had been started, with the idea of drying out the building, and the president's office where faculty meeting was held, was as steamy as a Turkish bath. You remember what a "crank on fresh air" Miss Sanford always was. Finally she could stand it no longer, and she said: "President Northrop, is it not possible for us to have some fresh air in this room?"

President Northrop replied: "Yes, Miss Sanford; we might let you have another stove."

It is not likely that she appreciated the humor of his remark then, but we feel sure that she will at this distance, and that she will forgive us for reviving the ghost of the incident for the pleasure of her friends.

There is another story about Miss Sanford, which I am sure you will appreciate. It was told me by one of the boys of the class of 1887—John W. Adams—the boy who devised the famous "Ski-oo-mah" yell. He visited the University and naturally dropped into Miss Sanford's room to pay his respects. At first glance, Miss Sanford, evidently, was not just sure who it was. John, made a correct bow, and started in to deliver a selection from Shakespeare, which Miss Sanford had made him learn and recite in his college days. It did not take her long to "place" him and then she sat back and laughed, nobody could ever laugh quite like Miss Sanford, she always laughed as though she enjoyed it and didn't care who knew it.

When he had finished John received a warm handshake that made him feel that it was worth the price of the trip back to Alma Mater.

The Price of Peace

Whether or not his hearers surrendered to the views of Dr. John Haynes Holmes, in his convocation address of last Thursday, they yielded an almost unanimous admiration to the fireworks of his eloquence. That critical quality of the brain lurking behind agreement or disagreement, had to grant ungrudging applause to his rapid-fire persuasiveness. The dramatically built mind which applauds unstintingly the speech of brilliant metaphor and the cooler intelligence which holds a certain indulgent reservation, united their appreciation in listening to Dr. Holmes. While many of his assertions sacrificed fact to effect, and were clothed in somewhat extravagant flowers of rhetoric, they yet held to a ballast of stability and logic, and managed to convey a final unexpected impression of balance.

Dr. John Haynes Holmes is pastor of the Community Church of New York and is known as one of the foremost "independent" preachers of that city, if not of the country.

He was presented to his University audience by Dean Ford of the Graduate School, under the auspices of the Cosmopolitan Club, to whom we are indebted for so many of the excellent talks and talkers coming campus-ward.

Dr. Holmes styled his address the "Price of Peace." We are never going to establish peace, he said, until we recognize what the price of peace is. Looking back through the long run of the centuries we cannot find a time when peace has not been longed for—when theoretically men have not wished to substitute the sword for the plowshare. Peace has been prayed for, worked for, fought for. Yet today we are as far from the realization of international peace as ever we have been—indeed, declared Dr. Holmes, "I believe we stand today farther away from the realization of peace than in any preceding epoch of history." Dr. Holmes then preceded to outline for the benefit of us "who are going to pay the price of the next

war which is already preparing in Europe," some of the things which make up what he interprets as the "price of peace." Three golden coins, he called them, which placed upon the bargain counter of life will persuade the angel of humanity to give us peace in exchange. The first of these, the abolition of war and things of war,—on the surface a perfectly obvious price. "What impresses me," said Dr. Holmes, "is that while the desire for peace is apparently universal, people seem to go right ahead and enjoy the luxury of war." Confusion on this point arises from the fact that we do not understand what a state of war is. "War is a state of mind and in order to get rid of war, we must get rid of the state of mind which breeds war. War is a psychologic phenomena. War is what I think of Germany and what Germany thinks of me." It is a condition of hate, and Dr. Holmes went on to compare it with a volcano, which to the casual view looks but a peaceful, lovely hillside, the only indication of disturbance an occasional curl of smoke against the vivid skies. But climb the hill, and look over the lips of the crater into the bowels of the mountain and see the seething lava, and you know that a volcano is alive, indeed, and that destruction may come from it at any minute—the whole peaceable country roundabout buried under its devastation. That is the condition of Europe. Historically the last big war in Europe, preceding the Great War of 1914, was in 1871. Apparently during this long interim of so-called peace, Europe was enjoying life in its own sweet ways. But all the time these little wisps of black smoke were trailing against the blue skies. Only those who were looking over the lips of the crater of Europe knew that the lava was writhing ceaselessly. Long before 1914 the Kaiser declared war—when he conscripted his subjects into one huge army. England went to war long before 1914—when she established her two-power naval policy and organized her defensive alliance. "And so we progress!" exclaimed Dr. Holmes ironically. "From worse to worse—today farther away from the ideals of international peace than ever we were before." He went on to instance those two bungling institutions for the establishment of peace—the Congress of Vienna of several years back; the conference of Paris in 1919. Of the latter we hoped and expected a miracle of healing; today we see it a huge "sham of

patriotism." Wilson held in his hands more power, said Dr. Holmes, than was ever held in the hands of any one emissary in history. That his pride and prejudice might be satisfied, hope was again defeated and humanity crucified. (We quote.)

"What is the trouble?" asked Dr. Holmes. "Is it because we are not willing to pay the price of peace, or that we do not know what the price of peace is?" One of the roots of trouble, he believes, is that we spend most of our energy preparing for war in times of peace. "Get rid of the pageantry of war," he adjured. "Eliminate the psychology expressed in the trappings of war." William James, he said, maintains that we can eliminate the psychology of war only by substituting in its place some moral and mental equivalent.

"Now the war is over, and now we know, if we are honest with ourselves, that no good has come out of the war." (Obviously, this is one of those assertions, referred to, with which many of us would energetically quarrel.) He quoted Philip Gibbs in declaring the war, morally speaking, a "gigantic swindle." "We must get rid of the pernicious idea that the use of violence or physical force, for whatever end, can ever accomplish that end. It can bring disease, death and moral corruption, it can spread disaster—but that is all it can do." "England is sick unto death and drained of all her ancient pride and prejudice," he quoted.

Another of "the golden coins"—another price to pay for peace, is the abolition of patriotism. "That sounds like an awful thing to say," said Dr. Holmes, and hastened on to extenuate himself in the elaboration of his meaning. Two kinds of patriotism he described as the wrong kinds of patriotism (again we would quarrel—this time with the terminology)—"the patriotism of the selfish man—the man who raps himself in the fold of the United States flag," and is delighted when men go to war because it means personal aggrandizement; and the patriotism of the man who is selfish, not for himself, but for his country, the man who believes that any individual possessing love for another country is disloyal to his own, the man who is for "America first and one hundred per cent Americanism." These kinds of patriotism are at bottom a menace. The right kind of patriotism (and may we insert, the only kind that can be called *patriotism*) is the patriotism of the man who

loves his country as he loves his home; the patriotism of the man who is most at home and most at ease in his own country, who when he sees the American flag in a foreign land, feels the quickening of his blood, a choke in his throat. It is like the love of a man for his wife—the man who is so in love with his wife that he has no eyes for any other woman. A divine patriotism, Dr. Holmes called it—and so extenuated himself.

"If we are going to have peace, we have got to sublimate it," said Dr. Holmes, and instanced the last words of Edith Cavell, "supreme martyr of the war," who said on that last night—"This I will say, standing as I do in view of God and eternity—I realize that patriotism is not enough."

The third "golden coin" is the substitution in our national life of the things of the flesh for the things of the spirit. "America is material: her relations are materialistic." Not until we substitute the material for the spiritual,—music, culture, religion—not until then shall we attain peace at the third price.

"This job is yours!" cried Dr. Holmes, addressing the student body—the job of teaching that patriotism can be sublimated into terms of religion at the price of carrying the brand of traitor on your brow. "Christ or Caesar?" he asked.

REPRESENTED THE UNIVERSITY

President Burton, in response to the invitation of the University of California, for the representation of Minnesota at the recent inauguration of Dr. David E. Barrows, asked Mrs. Max West (Mary Mills, '90), now living in Berkeley, and Dr. Frank Cornish, '98, of San Francisco, to represent the University of Minnesota upon this occasion. Mrs. West, true to her punctilious sense of courtesy, wrote Dr. Burton the following letter fully describing the ceremonies of the inauguration of Dr. Barrows:

Dear President Burton:

Assuming that the enclosed letter from the office of the President of the University was a sufficient credential, I have attended some of the inauguration ceremonies as a representative of the University of Minnesota, and at the roll-call of delegates said a brief word of greeting as from our University to this.

Never was President inducted into office amid more beautiful and benign surround-

ings than those which President Barrows saw and felt yesterday morning as he stood before the vast audience assembled in his honor in the Greek Theater. The day was quite perfect. Somewhat threatening in the morning, by the time all was ready the sun came out and made the scene inside the theater one vast painting. Added to the wonderful natural beauty of the scene—the gray walls and seats of the arena, surrounded by towering eucalyptus trees, just now beginning to blossom and full of singing birds,—was the pageant of life and color. The academic costumes, and the bright sweaters and coats of the girl students, with the glory of flags and banners which floated in the breeze, from every possible point of vantage, made a picture I cannot pretend to describe. I am afraid I was so entranced with the spectacle, that perhaps I paid rather scant attention to the speeches,—which shows I was not at all a proper delegate! But it is many years since I have seen an academic procession, and I have never seen an inauguration, so perhaps I can be excused.

The music was furnished by student orchestras and chorus. I have heard "The Heavens are Telling" in many places by many singers, but never under such circumstances as yesterday, and I have to confess that it brought the tears to at least one pair of eyes. Not for the volume of sound, nor for the technical excellence, but because out there under the gracious and lovely California skies, it had a poetic beauty and harmony quite indescribable.

The other Minnesota delegate, Mr. Frank Cornish, was with me at the inauguration ceremonies yesterday, and we went afterward with the rest of the delegates, to a lunch at the faculty club, and later still in the afternoon, were received in the library by the President and Mrs. Barrows—several hundred of us. Everything is reckoned in hundreds and thousands out here. Ten thousand students, and more coming! The University bids fair to be swamped by the onrush of young people eager for some sort of training.

With great appreciation of your courtesy,
I am Very respectfully yours,

MARY MILLS WEST.

'02 Med.—Dr. Gilbert Seashore, county coroner, has been appointed to serve as sheriff of Hennepin county during the suspension of Mr. Martinson, against whom removal charges have been filed.

SHAKESPEARE THROUGH DANISH EYES

A recent study, tracing the history of Shakspeare in Denmark, has been produced by Martin B. Ruud, Ph. D, assistant professor of rhetoric in the University of Minnesota, and published by the University as one of its research studies in Language and Literature (No. 8). Dr. Ruud calls his work "An Essay toward a history of Shakespeare in Denmark." It contains three parts: Translations of Shakespeare; Shakespearean criticism in Denmark; and Shakespeare on the Danish stage.

Homer's day is now too mythical in point of time to locate. Many cities have claimed him for their own—cities now themselves forgotten to the modern world, crowded with cities. It may be that ages after this, the age of Shakespeare will become a part of a past so vague that from a dozen nations will come each the claim of their own heirship. Something of this potency of immortal fame is more than suggested by Professor Ruud's distinctive study of the dramatic influence of Shakespeare in Denmark. For while the Anglo-Saxon reader, ignorant of the Danish tongue, will stumble somewhat over the difficulties of a fair interpretation of the first chapter, "Translations of Shakespeare," his literary sense will do full justice to the strength and clarity of the standards of Shakespearean criticism advanced. "Scholarship is not all," says Professor Ruud, when comparing different Danish translations of Shakespeare by Osterberg and Foersom. "It may serve an editor but not a translator. Tact, imaginative insight, the intuitive power to discover in the treasures of his own language the one word, the one phrase, which shall arouse the image of the original, these and a high technical skill are even more important."

It gives this same Anglo-Saxon reader a new and vivid sense of the riches of his own tongue to get—if but through the rapid skimming of this work—a comprehensive idea of what Shakespeare is to be to the new world of world-literature that we are all facing. It also gives him a new recognition of why that influx of the Scandinavian and northern European nations in America which we have seen in the Northwest, has been such a power in this land. Insight and foresight, a true grasp of the individual's

place in all life, is the lesson of Shakespeare as Professor Ruud sees him through Danish eyes.

TO CORRECT A MISSTATEMENT

The Weekly wishes to acknowledge a slight mistake made in the April 19th number, in connection with the sketch on the Pillsbury monument. We attributed to Governor Pillsbury's generosity the gift of Pillsbury Settlement house. This institution, it seems, is primarily a Plymouth Church affair and was formerly conducted under the name of Bethel Settlement; when the old building was outgrown and new quarters had to be sought, the Church built the present Pillsbury Settlement house. Two of the University graduates, John and Charles S. Pillsbury, gave in memory of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Pillsbury, a fund of \$5,000, the income of which was to be used in the upkeep of this new building; and in recognition of their gift Plymouth Church changed the name of its institution to Pillsbury Settlement house, so that while the old Governor had nothing to do with the Settlement house, as far as is known, still it is more or less connected with their family, or rather, with the other branch of the family.

THE U SUMMER SCHOOL

The University summer term will begin June 21 and continue six weeks, except in the college of medicine, where the term will be twelve weeks, the full quarter quota. Instruction will be given in the academic college, the college of agriculture, the college of dentistry, of engineering, and of medicine, the school of chemistry, and the college of education. Among some of the excellent lecturers and instructors secured for the various courses, are Frank M. Anderson, professor of history at Dartmouth and formerly of the U. of M.; M. M. Guhin, state director of Americanization in South Dakota, special lecturer on Americanization; William W. Hodson, director of the bureau of child labor of the state board of control, lecturer on sociology; O. H. Holbrook, director of the district department of civic relief of the American Red Cross, lecturer on sociology; and C. A. Prosser of the William Dunwoody Institute, courses on industrial efficiency.

PERSONALS

'76-'98 Engr.—L. S. Gillette, of Minneapolis, former director of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, has been named a member of a committee of eleven to study the merits of the Jones Reavis bill, which provides for the establishment of a federal department of public works.

'93 Law—Samuel G. Iverson of St. Paul has formally issued his platform as candidate for the Republican nomination for governor at the primary election to be held June 21. Among other things, Mr. Iverson declares himself in favor of retrenchment and reform in spending public money, provision against timber famine, nominal entrance fees for University students, laws for protection of labor, equal suffrage for men and women, a "real presidential primary," so framed that every voter may freely express a choice for president, and a fair tonnage tax on iron ore. He declares himself against reviving the saloon traffic in any degree, and against universal compulsory military training or service in time of peace.

'01—Lt. Col. F. F. Jewett is no longer in Brest, France, which has been his headquarters for several months. His present address is A. P. O. 944, Antwerp, Belgium. After the closing of Brest as an evacuation point for homebound American troops, Colonel Jewett, with his family, spent a month in Italy. He expects to be stationed at Antwerp for a number of months.

'03—Mrs. Charles Edmunds (Edith Peck) will soon be returning after four years spent in Manila, P. I.

'03—B. M. Jones sailed from England, March 30, expecting to arrive in the United States about the middle of May. Mr. Jones has been for several years in Rangoon, Burma, in charge of educational and missionary work. His Minneapolis address will be 2522 Ulysses St. N. E.

'04—Edgar L. Noyes, realtor, is established at 923 Metropolitan Life Bldg., Minneapolis.

'04 Med.—Dr. G. E. Thomas announces that he will hold surgical clinics at Asbury hospital, Friday morning of clinic week, and invites his old medical classmates of "'04" to attend.

'06—To Mr. and Mrs. G. D. D. Kirkpatrick (Grace G. Grygla, '06) a son, born April 1.

'06 M.; '09 Engrs.—K. P. Swensen, of Japan, visited the University last week. Mr. Swensen has gone to New York where he becomes oriental manager for the Allied Machinery Company of America. If any University people want information about Japan and the far east, Mr. Swensen will be glad to hear from them. He has been engaged in machinery business in Japan for many years and he knows that country as well as a westerner can learn it in less than a lifetime.

'01 Eng.-'08 Law-'11 Gr.—E. F. Groat, who is hydraulic engineer for the Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., has in publication a reprint, "What are the chief defects in the products of engineering schools?" which was read at

the first regular meeting of the Pittsburgh section of the Society for the promotion of engineering education, on December 3, 1919.

'09 Engr.—George M. Shepard has recently been made associate with Louis P. Wolf, M. A. M. Soc. C. E., Consulting engineer of St. Paul, Minnesota, in his practice of municipal and sanitary engineering.

'09—Thomas H. Uzzell has recently returned from a three months' trip of investigation in England and France for the Bankers Trust company, 16 Wall St., New York, and is still in the employ of this company. He and his wife, Cornelia Waite Uzzell, '09, and their fifteen months' old daughter, live at 51 Delap St., Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.

'10 Ag.—F. E. Older, who has for some time been connected with the State Normal School of Los Angeles, writes that last July this school became a part of the University of California and is now known as the Southern branch of the University of California. Besides Normal school work, provision has been made for Junior college work and an enrollment of 750 Junior college students is authorized for next year.

'11—Frederick H. Blair and Mrs. Blair (Josephine Dayton, '11) are now living in Los Angeles where they expect to remain for some time. Their address will be 2315 Fourth Avenue after May 1. Mr. Blair is working with the Goodwill Industries of southern California, in the work of "saving the waste, material and human" as far as possible. This is a city mission work, says Mr. Blair, under the Board of Home Missions of M. E. church and is largely work among the Mexicans, of which there are 50,000 in the city. It is quite different from Mr. Blair's work in Japan, which he left just a year ago because of physical reasons.

E. E. '11—R. E. McQuillan has recently been demoted from major to his pre-war rank of captain, as have practically all the regular officers who were holding advanced rank. Mr. McQuillan is at present taking graduate work in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. His address is No. 13 Byers Hall, New Haven, Conn.

'12—Laura Lynne Major is at present at Luchowpi, China, where she has charge of the women's evangelistic work. Miss Major went to China under the auspices of the Christian church. She spent a year at Nanking learning the language, then was transferred to her present position. She says in a recent letter, "I am happier than I have ever been, and keeping so well."

The engagement of Dorothy Wingate Brown '13 to John Frederick Dulebohn, '16, of Minneapolis has been announced by her parent, Mrs. John Franklin Brown. The wedding will occur in May.

'13 Ag.—Frederick L. Parker is superintendent of hog production at the Broad-View Farm, La Porte, Indiana. He receives a salary of \$1,500 a year in addition to commissions on all profitable

sales, and house, food, fuel, light and transportation. The owner of the farm plans to make it one of the foremost hog farms in America and has invested over \$125,000 in swine alone.

'13-'14 Engr.—Major Ralph L. Goetzenberger has had the legion of honor conferred upon him "for scientific and military collaboration with the French army." He is one of the very few from Minnesota upon whom this honor has been bestowed.

Gr. '14-'17—Dr. and Mrs. Folsom (Alma Schulz, '11) announce the birth of a daughter, Marie Theresa, on March 19, 1920. Mrs. Folsom and baby are with her parents at 416 Eleventh ave. S. E., Minneapolis. Dr. Folsom is now assistant plant pathologist at the Maine Agricultural experiment station, located at Orono, Maine, and is enjoying his work very much.

'14 Ed., '15—Elsa Krauch is assistant editor of the Morris Tribune, Morris, Minnesota. She was formerly with the Aitken Independent.

'15—The engagement of Althea Heltsmith, Jackson, Michigan, to Pierce Atwater, has been announced. The wedding will take place May 1 in Minneapolis.

The engagement of Lucile Ellen Newcomb, '15, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Newcomb of Minneapolis, to Reinhold Christian Mees, formerly of New York city, has been announced. The wedding will take place Wednesday, May 5. Mr. Mees was a lieutenant in the 11th Inf., 5th Division, with more than a year's service overseas. Miss Newcomb was in Paris for ten months in 1919 in the canteen service of the American Red Cross.

The engagement of Mary Virginia Warner, of Duluth, to Kenneth B. Salisbury, '15, of Minneapolis, is announced.

Ex. '16—To Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Davis, a son on January 31, 1920. This is their second boy.

'16 Chem.—Merton A. Dunnigan is holding the office of secretary treasurer with the Western Oil company, Ltd., at Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada. Their specialty is lubricating oils and greases.

Mrs. E. Dana Durand, wife of Professor Durand, lately of the department of economics, who has been on leave of absence for nearly two years, now writes from Warsaw, Poland, under date of March 12, 1920, "The life here is extremely interesting and we feel that the Poles are worth all the help and encouragement that the nations can give them. They have the stoicism to bear the heavy burdens of the past years, and the energy to protest under strong feeling. —Yesterday a general strike of the government employees registered their protest against further warfare on the eastern border. The most tangible result was no water, gas, electricity or trains until midnight.—Some of the labor and socialist parades have been very impressive, with thousands marching, generally in rain or snow, as it happened, rather silent files, as they couldn't afford many bands—and I think their mood didn't demand them.—The soldiers sing lustily as they march—but they are well fed and and warmly clothed, at least

here in Warsaw. It is the laboring man—or the man who can't labor because there is nothing to labor at—who feels bitter."

'22—Clifton Holmes was elected captain of the University swimming team on Thursday, April 15.

Leland Peterson, a student in the department of Journalism of the University last year, is editor of the Canby Press, a ten-page weekly paper. He has charge of the news end of the paper.

Harry Wessel's latest song, "The Dance they Call the Tres Bien Rag," recently published, has made a decided hit. Mr. Wessel has already quite a reputation locally as a writer of popular songs. It is said that he found the material for this latest success while in the service of the 135th field hospital corps in France.

Harry White, A. B., Harvard '91, A. M., Harvard '94, husband of Sophie M. Pendergast White, '97, died April 8th, in Hutchinson, Minnesota, of acute pericarditis. Mr. White is survived by his wife and three children.

In the Drake relay events at Des Moines last Saturday, Frank Kelly, Dick Fischer, Frank McNally, and B. F. Johnson, Gopher representatives, took third place in the one mile University event, at the same time breaking the former Minnesota record by three seconds. They made the distance in three minutes, 24 1-5 seconds. The team is credited with being the fastest of its kind in the history of the Gopher "cinder path." Illinois won first place in the second heat, and Michigan broke the tape in the first heat, getting in three seconds ahead of the Minnesotans. Coach Frank is quoted in the Minnesota Daily as saying: "The boys ran a beautiful race and should be commended for their showing. We have the fastest relay team this year that Minnesota has ever had."

In February, Mr. Gerould, of the University Library, received a letter signed "X," of the library profession," enclosing a check for \$20, to be used as a prize in a library cataloguing contest open to any student of the junior or senior classes of the University. The mysterious donor's purpose was "to get desirable students interested in library work, especially that which is usually shunned, the cataloguing," and to promote a better understanding and a more intelligent use of the library catalogue. The committee appointed to adjudge the reward of the contest, consisting of Miss Goss, of the University library, Miss Patton and Miss Rosholt, of the Public library, awarded the prize to Miss Helen Cornell, '20, with honorable mention to Gladys Meyeraud, '21, and George A. Schurr, '21.

What a United States Senator wrote to his son-in-law

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LATE IMPORTANT NEWS ITEMS

New Deans Announced

Last Saturday President Burton announced the appointment of Professor J. M. Thomas as assistant dean of the senior (academic) college; Associate Professor W. H. Bussey was announced, at the same time, as assistant dean of the junior college; Royal R. Shumway was appointed assistant dean of the college in charge of student work.

Dean Vance May Resign

It is rumored that Dean Vance may announce his resignation this week to accept a position in the law school at Yale.

Buhr Appointed at Michigan

The Michigan board of regents have approved the appointment of Oscar L. Buhr, University secretary at Minnesota, to a position as assistant to President Burton when he takes his position at Michigan.

Gopher Track Men Win Honors

The Minnesota team won third place in the University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival held at Philadelphia, April 30, in the "sprint medley event." The Minnesota team included Kelley, Johnson, McNally and Fisher. Kelly and Johnson ran the 220 event, McNally the 440 and Fisher the half mile. Minnesota's showing was one of the surprises of the meet.

University Girl in Russia

Saturday city dailies contain an interesting story of flight from Soviet Russia, in which Gladys Vaughn, a former employee of the State Department of Health, figures in a prominent way. Miss Vaughn was one of two Americans to lead twenty-three hundred refugees to safety in Poland.

Military inspection of the R. O. T. C. will occur on May 11 and 12. If the University unit passes muster, it will receive recommendation to be ranked in the "distinguished" class—a very high honor, indeed, considering the large number of units throughout the country and the comparatively small number who have attained a sufficiently high standard to come under such ranking. The inspection will be made by Colonel F. O. Morrow, U. S. infantry; Major James W. McKinley, U. S. cavalry; and Captain Elvid Hunt, U. S. infantry.

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Dr. H. Gideon Wells of the University of Chicago will give the Annual Alpha Omega Alpha address Monday, May 24th, in the Amphitheatre of the Anatomy building on the University campus at 8 p. m. His subject will be "Deficiency diseases observed on the Eastern war front," and the lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides. It is open to the members of the medical profession and their friends.

THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

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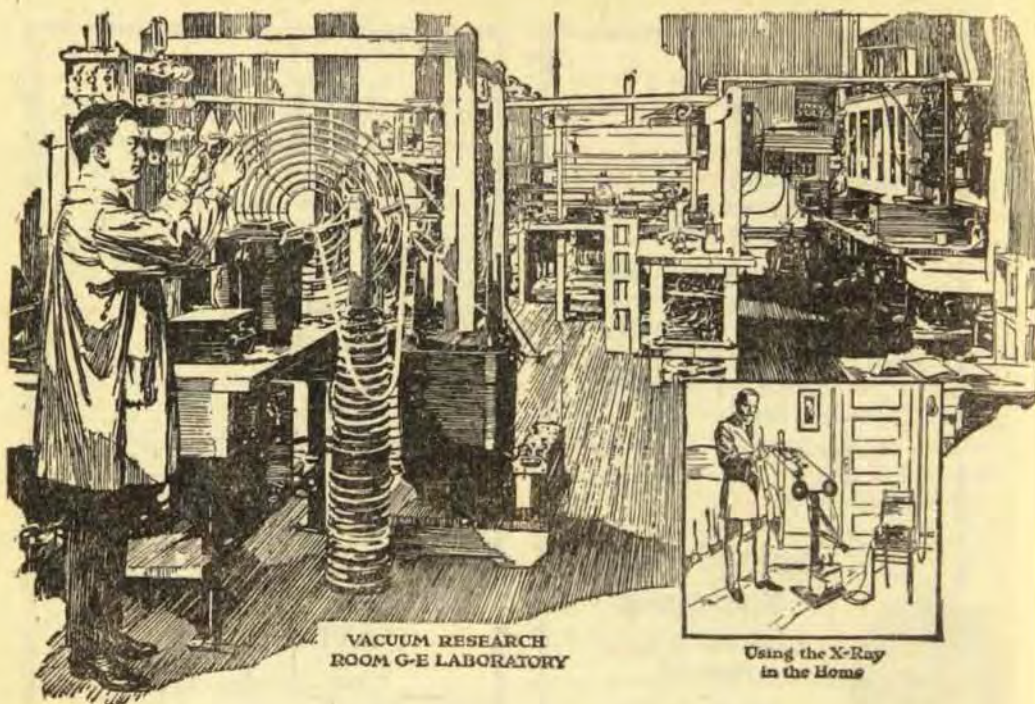
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The success of alumni work for the University is gauged largely by the support which the alumni give the Weekly.

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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