

The MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY



EDITORIALS: Unstartable machinery for the Class Reunions. A suggested Reformation of the Athletics Board.

ARTICLES: "Making" the Officers Reserve. The Medical School in British Eyes,

LETTERS: The University Employment Bureau seeks Placements for the Summer. The Union repeats its Call for Trophies.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1921

Volume XX, Number 29

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The Minnesota Alumni Weekly

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The Minnesota Alumni Weekly

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Unstartable machinery for the class reunions—A suggested reformation of the Athletics Board.

THE worst thing about religion, some folks say, is the duty of speaking up in meeting. However that may be in church, it certainly is no lie in the Alumni Association. The members of the five-year classes have all heard the preliminary notes from 1911's reunion bugle, and cannot stuff their ears against its swelling invitation to join the gay quinquennial chorus. But the grad of 1976, or 1881, or 1886, or 1891, or 1896, or 1901, or 1906 apparently has grown tired of leading, and is perfectly willing to turn the dirty work over to someone else. It's at this point, no doubt, that the minister becomes a necessity in a church and that the use for permanent class secretaries appears most clearly to the alumni crew. The lack of any even nominal organization among the reuniting classes is unquestionably a handicap; but some of the classes have already accomplished much in spite of that. If only we forget our fear of speaking up in meeting all is well.

A COMMITTEE of two is always better than a committee of one. Here's a way of starting action in your class: As you lay aside your Weekly, go to the telephone and call your nearest classmate. Appoint this classmate a co-committee-member and call an impromptu meeting on the spot. Then send the minutes in to Alumni headquarters and we'll put you into touch with someone else who has done the same thing.

THE most enlightening testimony that has so far come out of the Regents' investigation of the athletic situation is the statement by Dr. Williams that he practically always consults the

faculty members of the Board of Athletic Control rather than the Board itself or its other individual members. This fact may be regarded as further proof of their convictions by those inclined to call the whole unpleasantness a personal maladjustment. We believe, however, that it chiefly indicates an organic weakness in the Board, itself. The idea of sports as an exclusively student affair died hard at Minnesota—much harder than at most of the Conference universities. As a result, the Board has even today a preponderance of seven student members, to two alumni and two faculty representatives. This arrangement is supposed to assure the students a voice in the conduct of Minnesota's sports. On the contrary, we are convinced that it accomplishes the very opposite. Instead of the student members holding the balance of power, their very number makes of them rather an advisory than an executive body, destroys their feeling of personal responsibility, and thrusts the real control upon those few men who have a long and intimate familiarity with the Board's affairs. These men are naturally the faculty representatives.

We are in favor ultimately of a permanent University director of physical education, provided that such an appointment can be made without robbing the students and graduates of their voice in determining athletic policy. But for the present we could go far in the proper direction by eliminating five student representatives and abolishing all sub-committees—leaving a truly executive body of six members, equally divided between students, graduates, and faculty, every member of which may be entrusted with definite and peculiar duties, but may still be saved from autocratic tendencies by the necessity of constant reference to the Board, itself.

SIMPLY NEWS

Builders have their Troubles with Chemistry Addition

Labor difficulties have hampered construction of the chemistry addition. Minneapolis contractors about two months ago reduced all wages 20 per cent. As a result, the unions struck, and the builders have been experiencing no little trouble in completing their work according to schedule with non-union men. However, the walls are completed and a roof-house has been added over the entire building, changing the appearance of the structure very materially.

Collegiate Alumnae Branch Memberships

As one of the locally pertinent results of the recent national convention of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, held in Washington, D. C., a branch membership in the national clubhouse was voted. This will entitle any member of the Minneapolis branch to the privileges of the national clubhouse should she be visiting in Washington. In 1922 a clubhouse is to be opened in Paris.

State Editors will meet at the Farm

"The Making of a Readable Newspaper" will be the spoke around which discussion will rotate at the annual short course for editors, to be held May 5-7, at University Farm, St. Paul. The Minneapolis Journal will be host at the dinner which will follow the round-table session, on Thursday evening, May 5. W. B. Chamberlain, chief editorial writer of the Journal, will be toastmaster. During the three days the program will cover such special subjects as:

"Getting Time to Make Your Paper Readable—Training Apprentices."

"Knowing Your Territory More Intimately as a Means of Gathering More Readable Stuff for Publication—The Value of Local Surveys."

"The Kind of Make-Up That Proclaims Readability."

"Building Readable Headlines."

"Putting Punch Into the News Columns."

"Getting a Grip on Your People Through the Editorial Column."

"The Human Interest Story and How to Write It."

"The Publisher's Duty to His Profession."

"The Country Weekly as a Necessary Institution in Community Life."

"Farm News as a Contribution to Readability."

"The Local Weekly as a Local Farm Paper."

"Making the Ads Readable and Profitable to the Advertiser and the Publisher."

WHAT MAKES THE TIDES?

Professor Beal explains it to his Pupils with a toy balloon

William O. Beal of the department of Astronomy, has discovered a unique device by which students may form a mental picture of the nature of tides, as Mr. Beal finds that the phenomena of tides is grasped with difficulty by the average student of astronomy. In the April number of School Science and Mathematics, Mr. Beal makes the following explanation: "It occurred to me" says Mr. Beal, "to use a toy rubber balloon."

"Place the neck of such a balloon over the faucet and run in about a quart of water. Support the ball of water on the extended palm of the left hand and give it a horizontal acceleration by a pull on the neck of the balloon with the right hand. This causes it to take on an elongated shape in the direction of the pull. It will be stretched not only on the side of the pull, but due to the inertia of the water within, it will bulge on the opposite side.

"The attraction of the moon and sun acts in much the same way on the earth. But the earth is constantly rotating to the east causing the tidal bulges to travel round the earth to the west. The earth not being a fluid or even viscous, but quite rigid, yields only partially to the tidal strains, with the result that tides are produced in the oceans relative to the solid part.

"If a smaller amount of water, say a cupful, be placed in the rubber balloon, and then tied to a cord, and whirled about in a circle in a vertical plane, the elongation of the balloon in the direction of the cord will be quite pronounced. This illustrates the permanent tides produced in the moon by the attraction of the earth, the rate of rotation of the moon

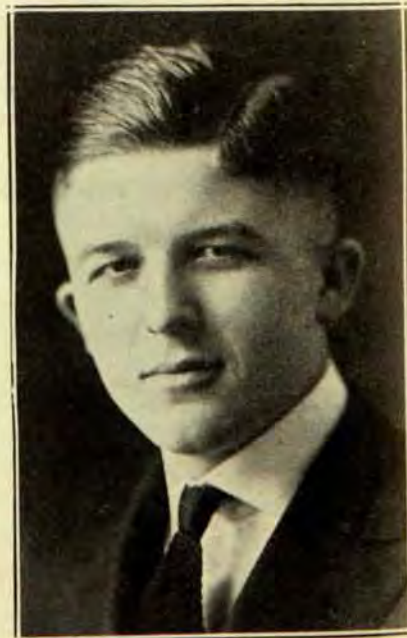
equaling its average rate of revolution about the earth.

"In the experimental illustration of the cause of the tides it will be borne in mind that the stretched rubber tends to keep the water in an approximately spherical form, whereas the rotating world is kept in an approximately spherical form by the mutual gravitation of its parts."

Students select their Next Year's Leaders

Student elections have shown that campus politics still have their same old charm, whatever they may have lost in subtlety. The legislative crisis of two weeks ago found the students, if anything too conscious of their rights as citizens to please the administration, when they insisted on holding an out-door protest meeting contrary to the president's command. And when, last Friday, general spring elections came, returns bore out the earlier inferences. In all 2,163 votes were registered, representing almost one-third the under-graduate electorate,—said to be the high-water mark in the exercise of student suffrage.

The two principal contests centered round the Daily and the Gopher editorships. In a hot triangular tussle for the Daily, Tom W. Phelps, '23, emerged the victor, edging out Schoelkopf, the Weekly's sports writer, by



TOM W. PHELPS, '23
New editor of the Daily

a narrow margin. The new editor's home is in Rochester, and he is 19 years old.

The contest between LeRoy Gretum of Duluth, and Henry Niles of Minneapolis was an especially interesting one since the former is an engineering student and the latter is an academic. It is seldom that a professional candidate has been able to break the liberal arts combination, and this election did not violate the rule. Mr. Niles was the lucky man.

Following a precedent established in recent years, all pan-collegiate elections are now held on the same day. About 50 positions were filled, the most important aside from those enumerated above, being the presidency of the Board of Athletic Control, for which Henry W. Norton, Law '22, was unopposed.

Friday Night the Seniors Promenade

The Senior Prom, second only in its brilliancy, to the Junior Ball, will be held at the Assembly Room of the Radisson hotel Friday night, April 29. Two hundred couples will follow All-Senior President Vernon Williams and his partner, Lillias Hannah, through the symmetrical profundities of the march. The Seniors, unlike their younger brethren, have decided

to continue the war-time custom of eliminating flowers.

Board of Control plans Gillette Memorial

The Minnesota State Board of Control is planning a memorial service in honor of the late Dr. A. J. Gillette, '03 Med., to be held at the Phalen Park Hospital for Crippled Children, which Dr. Gillette founded.

"WHAT FLOWER IS THIS?"

New Diplomas indicate how little Appearances can be trusted

There is a new game being played these days in the registrar's office. It is a guessing game, presided over by Helen Draper, Ex. '18, who has charge of the new diplomas recently arrived to replace the elaborate little certificates that have been in use ever since the larger size was abandoned. The new design is simple and has only one small flower in each of the four corners. It is this flower, Miss Draper finds, that furnishes all the amusement. By a word or two of flattery during an interview it is her wont to make her visitor confess to a discriminating taste in matters botanical. Then the trap. "What kind of a flower is this?" demands the arch custodian, producing a few diploma. Only the wiliest fall back on intuition and name the state's official flower. The rest trust to appearances, backed up by the state of the weather. (The popularity table, starting out with pussy-willow in the lead, now shows dandelion edging up on crocus, with present indications of a swing to peonies in another week.) J. J. Pettijohn, newly arrived assistant to the president, will not have it anything but an Indiana apple blossom, and one young woman, who combines shrewdness with imagination, declared that it was a moccasin flower drawn by an architect, and therefore naturally a cross-section view.

If the whole truth were known, however, probably not very many of those who have passed judgment could identify the state flower itself, should they find it in its native habitat.

Fraternal Society Lists Announced

Academic Greek letter societies who have accepted new members since the first of the season recently made pub-

lic the list of their acquisitions. The sororities, announcing their pledges at the end of their prescribed "silence week," were led early last week by the male inhabitants of neighboring houses in a howling after-supper serpentine of more than a block in length.

Fraternities

Acacia—Rorby Hansen, St. Paul.
Chi Delta Xi—Harry Stougaard, St. Paul; Caryl Chapin, Roseau; Corwin Nicoll, Owatonna; Victor Young, Algona, Ia.

Chi Psi—Arlington Kain, Minneapolis; Thomas O. Palmer, Minneapolis; George K. Rugg, St. Paul.

Delta Chi—Thomas Joiner, St. Cloud.
Delta Tau Delta—Ray Horton, Minneapolis.

Phi Delta Theta—Hiram Beck, St. Paul; Louis Collins, St. Paul; Einar Mo, Minneapolis; Lloyd Sundeen, Minneapolis.

Phi Kappa Psi—Celius Dougherty, Glenwood; Jerry Mason, St. Paul.

Phi Kappa Sigma—John Tracy, Winoona; Clifford Peterson, Minneapolis.

Phi Sigma Kappa—Donald Sinclair, Stevens; Grant Stevens, Minneapolis; B. K. Curry, Minneapolis; C. K. Katter, Forest City, Ia.; R. Katter, Forest City, Ia.

Psi Upsilon—Wald Watson, Waseca.
Sigma Alpha Epsilon—Paul Helweg, Fulda; Ruben Birsch, Caledonia.

Sigma Alpha Mu—Monroe Kulberg, Hankinson, N. D.; Samuel Rosen, Minneapolis.

Sigma Nu—Albert Rabe, Mankato; Silmer Anderson, Northwood, Ia.

Sigma Phi Epsilon—Newton Doyle, Minneapolis.

Tau Kappa Epsilon—Russel Ulrich, Luverne.

Zeta Psi—Charles Hoyt, Iowa Falls, Iowa; Jack Smalley, St. Paul; James Rasmussen, Wahpeton, N. D.

Sororities

Alpha Gamma Delta—Ruth Sheldon, and Jean Anderson, Minneapolis; Lucille Larson, Winthrop; Margaret Tracy, Tracy.

Alpha Omicron Pi—Lucile Middlecoff, Duluth; Minnie Hanson, Luverne.

Alpha Phi—Barbara Buxton, St. Paul; Alice Newhouse, Marjorie Johnson, and Dorothy Hatfield, Minneapolis.

Alpha Xi Delta—Zada Carpenter, Norma Lathrop, Florence Gorman, and Charlotte Bergholz, Minneapolis, Helen Marsh, Stillwater.

Delta Delta Delta—Mary Brown, Pipestone; June Justice, Hopkins.

Delta Gamma—Gwendoline Serrey, St. Paul; Genevieve McLain, Minneapolis.

Gamma Phi Beta—Ruth Smalley and Lucia Keenan, Minneapolis.

Kappa Alpha Theta—Alice Mason, St. Paul; Catherine Sherwood, Duluth.

Kappa Delta—Helen Pinchon, Sheldon, Ia.; Leola Larson, Evelyn Broderick, Cecilia Harper, and Mae Clifton, Tex., and Elizabeth Goodnow, Hutchinson.

Pi Beta Phi—Hermina Hallet and Margaret Bloom, Minneapolis.



HENRY NILES, '23
Elected to the Gopher

The Numerical Standing of the biggest Seats of Learning

Minnesota ranks fifth among thirty of the leading American universities in the number of students enrolled. In enrollment in the liberal arts college Minnesota holds third place. Upon the basis of full time regular students registered, the University of California leads by a wide margin. This institution is furnishing instruction, including correspondence courses, to the prodigious total of 36,904 persons. Columbia University is first in total enrollment of resident students; under this head, Minnesota ranks eighth. Michigan stands first in its number of science and engineering students, and New York first among the five largest schools of medicine, in which list Minnesota is conspicuous by her absence. In architecture Pennsylvania has the largest enrollment. Wisconsin leads in the number of journalism students, and Columbia in pharmacy.

Scholarships and Loans available to Women Students

Dean Jessie S. Ladd wishes at this time to call especially to the attention of relatives or friends of University girls the fact that twenty-four scholarships are now available to Minnesota women for the college year 1921-22, beside the seven loan scholarships that will also be available. Those offered are:

The Mrs. Elbert L. Carpenter Scholarship of \$100, the Mrs. George C. Christian Scholarship of \$100, the Nina Morais Cohan Scholarship also of \$100, five George H. Partridge Scholarships of \$100 each; the College Women's club of Minneapolis has increased its scholarships to four of \$150 each; six of \$150 are given by the St. Paul College Women's club, one by the Faculty Women's club, Student section, of \$150, one by the Women's club of Minneapolis, Arts and Letters section, of \$100, and the Women's Self-Government Association offers four of \$100 each. Beside these gifts, there are funds that are loaned to girls with the promise that they will pay when able. Kappa Kappa Gamma, W. S. G. A. and the New England Women's club all offer loan scholarships, while the Minnesota Federation of Women's clubs gives three,—not to exceed \$250—the Lydia Phillips Memorial, the Professor Maria Sanford and Annabelle Collins Co. The Duluth Branch of College Alumni loans \$300 each year and the Minneapolis College Women's club has a loan fund of \$200.

Any girl at the University of Minnesota may apply to Dean Ladd for a scholarship or loan from the funds above.

LITERATURE

State Public School Support

The University has recently published the thesis prepared by Frances E. Kelley, '17 Ed., '18 M.A., for her Master of Art degree. It is a study of public school support in Minnesota from the state's admission to the Union down to 1917. Professor F. H. Swift, in the introduction pays the work a compliment which an incomplete perusal of the text by the editors seems decidedly to justify: "—her study presents us with both an account of what now is and an explanation of why it is. Her work throughout bears the marks of indefatigable care, conscientiousness, and zeal. . . . her history of school support in Minnesota will be given a place both permanent and honorable among scientific studies of the economic aspects of public education."

Minnesota Constitutional History

It is a disappointing thing, to find a book of such unusual excellence as William Anderson's ('13) Constitutional History of Minnesota presented in the simple gray paper finding of the University research publications. For it is a work not only fit to be decently protected, but also to be given a really adequate circulation among the lawyers, legislators and scholars of the state. It is not only an authoritative bit of research into a field so far only too generally neglected, but it has the additional advantage, for the man who is too busy to make a primary study of Minnesota sources, that it is short: the entire volume, with numerous maps, full documentary appendices, bibliography, and index, numbers only 323 pages.

An attempt in this review to summarize the development of Minnesota's governmental charter would be both impossible and out of place; but this quotation from its introduction gives an idea of the work's extent. "Minnesota has had an instructive constitutional history. Her forty-year experience with the simplest amending process then in existence in the states was followed by a rejection of that method and the adoption of one more difficult, with a significant change in results. The history of the taxing clauses of the constitution, of the prohibition of state participation in works of internal improvements,

and of many another portion of the constitution must needs throw much light on the experiences of other states and should be a guiding lamp for the feet of future legislatures and constitutional conventions in this and other commonwealths."

The original plan of authorship was a collaboration between Professor Anderson and A. J. Lobb, Law '12, who was then assistant professor of political science. After completing considerable preliminary work, his appointment, first as assistant to the president and later as controller, forced him to leave to Professor Anderson the sole responsibility for bringing the volume to completion.

Seventeenth Century England

The excellence of the University's library in seventeenth century English sources is illustrated in a thick directory compiled by former librarian, J. F. Gerold, just issued by the University printing office. It is of course essentially a handbook, and its chief excellence lies not so much in what it is, itself, as in what it indicates regarding the completeness of the University's collection of documents, contemporary books, and secondary literature covering the period embraced by its title.

How to Teach Agriculture

A new book entitled "How To Teach Agriculture" is just off the press of Lippincott & Company. The authors are Dr. Ashley Van Storm, professor and chief of the division of Agricultural Education of the University of Minnesota, and Dr. Kary Cadman Davis, director of the Knapp School of Country Life of the George Peabody School for Teachers. The book is intended as a text for the use of college students preparing to teach agriculture, especially teachers of the subject already in service, and for all public school teachers, even those in the rural schools, who desire to teach agriculture.

Magazine Articles

The following papers, prepared by members of the School of Chemistry, have been published during the present school year in the Journal of the American Chemical Society:

"The Colorimetric Estimation of Tyrosine by the Method of Folin and Denis." Ross Aiken Gortner and George E. Holm. August, 1920.

"The Humin Formed by the Acid Hydrolysis of Proteins." Merrill C.

Hart and Arthur D. Hirschfelder. December, 1920.

"Mercury Compounds of some Phenyl Carbinols." F. H. MacDougall. January, 1921.

"The Molecular Heat of Hydrogen." F. M. MacDougall. January, 1921.

A Catalytic Decomposition of Certain Phenol Silver Salts. Number III. "The Action of Mercury on Tribromophenol Bromide." W. H. Hunter and G. H. Woollett. January, 1921.

A Catalytic Decomposition of Certain Phenol Silver Salts. Number IV. "The Composition of the Amorphous Oxides." W. H. Hunter and G. H. Wollett. January, 1921.

A Catalytic Decomposition of Certain Phenol Silver Salts. Number V. "The Action of Iodine on the Sodium Salt of Trichlorophenol." W. H. Hunter and Lillian M. Seyfried. January, 1921.

"Aristol." G. H. Woollett. March 1921.

An article on "Common School Finance in Colorado and Certain Inferences of National Import" by Professor F. H. Swift of the College of Education appeared in a recent number of the Journal of Educational Research.

In The World Tomorrow for March Louise Montgomery, '90, contributes an article on "The Invisible Strike"—a description of the national teacher shortage that has resulted from the war. But it goes farther and details the condition of those still remaining in the profession, shows the lack of democracy in school administration and describes the tendency toward trade unionism that has resulted from the dissatisfaction of those unable to see an opportunity in any other way.

'02 Med.—Dr. Edward S. Judd, of the Mayo Clinic, has a highly scientific article, "Pathologic Conditions of the Duodenum" in the April 15th number of the Journal-Lancet. It is illustrated by ten half-tone plates, showing various case specimens. In the same number of the Journal-Lancet Dr. Arthur Sweeney of St. Paul, professor of medical jurisprudence from 1897 to 1913, writes, in a more or less popular vein, on "The Professional Malingerer." Dr. R. O. Beard, of the department of physiology of the University, invokes "The Education of the Nurse" in an article by that title.

FAMILY MAIL

Pass this News along

To the Editor:

On or about June 15 we shall have several hundred students seeking Summer employment. Among this group there will be many efficient stenographers, typists, clerks and bookkeepers and also competent chauffeurs, mechanics, engineers and farm laborers. Most of these students are men and women who are earning all or part of their expenses while attending college and have had considerable experience in various kinds of work. They will be willing to accept practically any kind of honest work which will bring them a fair return for the Summer.

Now it occurred to me, Mr. Editor, that perhaps you could help us secure work for these students by calling it to the attention of your readers. No doubt, many of your subscribers will be in need of help during the Summer months or else they will know of someone who does need help, who would be anxious to get University students for this work if they only knew how to obtain it.

Secretary, Employment Bureau.

The Union has not yet forgotten

To The Editor:

I noticed that on the editorial page of the Weekly for April 7, you have written an appeal to the Alumni for war trophies to be placed on display at the University.

You mention that the Union has a row of trophy cases which it would like to fill with such a collection, and urge upon the Alumni that they do their part in sending in trophies, mementoes, etc. The board of governors of the Minnesota Union has been considering this question for some time. We believe that it is not only desirable, but almost essential to the best interest of the University that the men and women of today and the future be kept in touch with what the Minnesota men and women did during the great war.

I can assure you that any help the alumni may give us will be more than appreciated, and that whatever keepsakes, trophies or mementoes we may be fortunate enough to receive will be safely kept and fittingly displayed. It is our hope and intention to make such an exhibit, if we get one, a point of personal contact between

the alumni who give it to us, and the students of today who view it. All exhibits will be properly labelled with the name of the donor or lender and if possible the history of the piece displayed in connection with it.

In closing I can only urge you again to appeal to the alumni to help us start the collection by sending in anything from pieces of shrapnel to pictures, helmets etc. If we can only get a start the rest will be easy.

EDGAR M. JAEGER, '21.
Manager Minnesota Union.

The Dairy Department's Course for Milk Handlers

We observe that the Dairy department at University Farm has innovated a new short course—an evening course for milk dealers, consisting of two evening meetings a week for a period of six weeks. Seven students are presidents of large milk plants in the Twin Cities. Instruction is given by representatives of the dairy department of the University, the State Board of Health, the City Boards of Health, and by the milk dealers of the Twin Cities.

It is apparent from recent events and disclosures that such a course is not amiss at Minnesota, although to our mind comes a perversion of that well known adage—something about the futility of locking the stable door after the cow has escaped. However, come other cows and other days and perhaps with them that day when all milk, bulk and otherwise, will be pasteurized, and when the state's laws regarding the sale and purchase of bulk milk will be less lax.

International Law Expert for Convocation

David Hunter Miller, of New York City, will be the speaker at the Convocation to be held in the Armory May 5. Mr. Hunter is a graduate of the New York Law School, and was international law expert and advisor for the American Peace Commission. He drew up the American plan for a league of nations, and with Mr. Hurst, of the British Foreign Office, was co-author of the final draft of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The subject of his Convocation address has not been announced but it will probably deal with some of the problems arising out of the league issue. It is said that Mr. Hunter shares the minority belief that a separate peace with Germany is feasible.

"Making" the Officers Reserve

By Col. G. Sturtevant, University Commandant

It may be of interest to note in connection with Colonel Sturtevant's explanation of the aim of the student R.O.T.C. units, the opportunities open to alumni both in the Officers Reserve Corps and the regular army. Men who served as commissioned officers during the war have already had the procedure brought to their attention, but not many graduates who served in non-commissioned grades have been told of the ease with which they may gain admittance, provided they can pass the physical examination. The recommendation of one's company commander, backed up by the approval of the regimental commander eliminates all but the physical examination. Since all the records of the University's military department previous to the establishment of the R.O.T.C. have been destroyed, it is impossible to base one's application on collegiate military experience.—Editor.

I am informed by the chief of Infantry that between June 14 and October 4, 1920, general appointments in the Reserve Corps were suspended. During that time a large number of applications were received and filled by the adjutant general of the Army and, doubtless, the applicants have been waiting to receive the decisions in their cases. Since the resumption of appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps, 278 applications have been transmitted by the adjutant general of the Army to the chief of Infantry, and they have been passed upon by a board of Officers appointed for that purpose in his office. Out of the total of 278 applications, 63 were from graduates of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. From the foregoing it will be seen that 23% of all applications received to date, since October 4, 1920, have been from the graduate members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. This is a good indication of the effectiveness of the work done so far by Army officers on college duty, and, though it cannot be expected that this percentage will be maintained as the numbers of applications continue to come in from all sources, it has afforded

very excellent material to present to Congress, evidencing the value of the R.O.T.C. as a source of procurement for reserve officers.

The representation of the different colleges among the 63 applicants from the R.O.T.C. was as follows:

One college, 19; One college, 11; Two colleges, 4 each, Two colleges, 3 each; Six colleges, 2 each; Seven colleges, 1 each. From the University of Minnesota, there were two.

From the foregoing list it is evident that some of the educational institutions have taken the question of commissions in the Reserve Corps much more seriously than others. It is apparent that some professors of military science and tactics have found the means to arouse a real interest and to secure efficient results. It is not believed that the patriotism and interest of the students of one section of the country is any different or greater than that of the students in any other section. Doubtless, when proper measures are taken the result will be uniformly as satisfactory as in the instance of the college showing the highest number of applications in the foregoing list.

There is no desire on the part of the Infantry service to appear to urge the gentlemen who have graduated, or may in the future graduate from the R. O. T. C. Infantry units, to accept commissions in the Reserve Corps against their inclination; there is solely the desire to put before them in every way possible that fact that the opportunity to receive a commission in the Reserve Corps is theirs at present, and that they may in the future very deeply regret not having taken advantage of this opportunity at a time when the greatest advantage would have accrued to them.

During the annual inspection of educational institutions made by the War Department board last spring, it was ascertained by inquiry at various colleges that the number of students in the advanced course who then contemplated making applications for commission in the Reserve Corps was disappointingly small. Nevertheless from the figures given above, it is

evident that in at least two colleges there has been a marked change in the attitude of the graduates. The common objection given at the time of the inquiry was that the student hesitated to commit himself by undertaking an obligation to the Government which might materially interfere with his civil pursuit. It is pointed out to the student that the problem of mobilization, of which the creation of a corps of reserve officers is only a part, involves a careful study of the economic aspect, and that the solution sought is one which will render the national military resources available at the time and in the quantities desirable with least disturbance of the general economic situation. As evidence that the War Department is approaching this problem in a very broad spirit, it may also be pointed out that the regulations for the appointment and government of the reserve corps are now being formulated by a joint committee in the War Department consisting of equal numbers of General Staff officers and reserve officers. The fact that reserve officers are participating equally in the formulation of these regulations is very significant and it may be relied upon that when the regulations are published they will accomplish the purpose of the National Defense act as amended by the act of June 4, with the least possible disturbance of civil affairs and with the greatest possible convenience to those citizens who hold commissions in the Reserve Corps.

There are throughout the United States 35,156 college students enrolled in infantry units of the R. O. T. C., of those 21,034 are Freshmen, 11,416 are Sophomores, 1,809 are Juniors, and 864 are Seniors. The objective of the Infantry units for the academic year 1920-1921 should be to secure commissions as second lieutenants in the Reserve Corps for the 864 students now enrolled in the senior year of the college course or as many thereof as are physically, mentally and morally qualified for the position and responsibilities of a commissioned officer.

The Medical School in British Eyes

An Account Combining much Praise and a Note of Warning

The paper from which this abstract was taken is the result of a tour of American medical schools made last year by Norman Walker, L.L.D., M.D., F.R.C.P., and representative for Scotland on the General Medical Council of Great Britain. It appeared in the January number of the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* under the title, "Some Comments on Medical Education, Legislation, and Practice in the United States."—Editor.

The University of Minnesota admits eighty entrants annually. It considers that that is the number which it is equipped for teaching adequately. The Dean of the Medical Faculty of that University told me that he had 400 enquiries from those who proposed to enter last autumn. By a strict scrutiny of the educational qualifications of the applicant he reduced it to below 200.

Here I may interpose a reference to a feature in American Medical Education the introduction of which would, I think, be a benefit in this country; indeed the general tendency in America to coöperation is a thing we might well imitate. The Dean of a school, to whom application is made by a candidate writes to any of those who have been concerned with the candidate's earlier education and examination and receives, apparently, invariably an answer to all the enquiries he may make. By this means the Dean reduced the numbers to something like 150. A physical examination was then conducted and those who were deficient, rejected. In this connection I may note in passing, as a matter of interest, that the medical schools of the United States came out first in sorting out students for the Army drafts. But still this did not get down to the requisite eighty; mental tests were given and a series of examinations on the Binet method were applied to the residue. It is obvious that a class so carefully selected must prove excellent material to work upon. At the end of the first year unsuitable students are weeded out, and advised either to give up medicine or to find some

other place to study it in, and their places are filled by students from schools which have as yet no clinical facilities and give only the first and second years' instruction in medicine.

I shall take the University of Minnesota as my text for some remarks on what is called "Graduate Instruction" as contrasted with "Post-Graduate," which term is arbitrarily limited to what we usually describe under that name, viz., a series of refresher courses for men who have been some years in practice.

Graduate instruction in America is a different thing. Its purpose is so admirably expressed in a paper by Dr. Lyon, Dean of the Medical Faculty in Minnesota, that I can best explain it to you by quoting him verbatim:

"As I see it, the fundamental elements of the situation are expressed in six almost self-evident propositions:

"Proposition 1.—The important facts of medical science have become too many for one man to know, and the necessary technical processes have become too complex and numerous for one man to master. Division of labor or specialism is advantageous and unavoidable. This is true alike for better practice and for surer progress.

"Proposition 2.—Systematic graduate training in the clinical specialties, including advanced work in the underlying sciences, is a necessity. This means coöperative and co-ordinated educational processes.....

"Proposition 3.—The safeguarding of the public demands some method of certification for specialists. This is, perhaps, quite as important as the primary certification or licensure. How is the average citizen at the present time to proceed in order intelligently to select a competent surgeon? The answer is, 'It can't be done.' Perhaps as good a way as any is that of the Minneapolis lady who went into a big office building, stood in front of the directory of physicians, closed her eyes, said a little prayer, put out her hand, and

had her appendix removed by the physician whose name her fingers thus blindly hit upon. If she found a competent man, it was miracle, or else a lucky chance; for in that directory the names of the experienced and the inexperienced, the highly trained and the self-announced, stand forth in type of equal size.

"Proposition 4.—The progress of medical science is of the utmost importance alike to individual human need, to civilization as a progressive ideal and to the profession of medicine as a satisfying lifework for men of the best intelligence.

"Proposition 5.—The leaders of medicine as exemplified by the class of specialists, should be more than practitioners. They should be scientists.

"Real success in practice demands scientific method and the scientific spirit. Leadership in the profession should rest on productive scholarship. The education of specialists should be planned with that end in view.

"Proposition 6.—The progress of medical science demands more and more rigid scientific preparation on the part of all physicians, but particularly on the part of investigators. Someone has said that the future great discoveries of physics will be made in the sixth decimal place. In a similar way, it seems to me, refinements of quantitative methods and a more comprehensive, intelligent, and exact use of statistics are likely to add most of the great new truths of medical science. Nothing is fully known until it can be expressed mathematically. All this implies more rigid training for the medical investigator of the future.

"Every one of my six propositions involves a task appropriate to a University. The practical questions arise as to the extent to which a given University may undertake these tasks for the medical specialties, and how to go about what is undertaken. At the University of Minnesota we are feeling our way in both these particulars, and some account of our experiences will be more valuable than further theoretical disquisition.....

"Having completed his undergraduate career and done at least a year as a Resident, the man or woman who proposes to qualify as an expert in any branch of medicine enters a Graduate School or a further three years' course. He selects, with the help of the Dean, a Minor subject which must be logically related to his Major, e. g., Anatomy to Surgery. To his Minor subject he must devote at least one-sixth of his total work. To the Major, the subject in which he intends to specialise, he must devote two-thirds of the total work for the degree. Not many get the Ph.D., which is the highest distinction in American Medical Schools; most have to be content with the less distinguished M. A., or M. S., Master of Arts or Science."

I am very glad of an opportunity of saying something about the Mayo Clinic. Like many others I was inclined to regard the Mayo Clinic as a glorified surgical home run on admirable commercial lines with conspicuous success. There is no denying the success, but the Mayo Clinic is very much more than a nursing home. Founded in a small town of about 6000 inhabitants, the Clinic has now grown, until there are in Rochester no fewer than 1300 beds, and a large staff of teachers.

Conscious that the success of the Clinic depended too much on their personality, the Brothers Mayo in 1915 entered into an arrangement with the University of Minnesota, for recognition of the Mayo foundation as a permanent organisation, and a body of six trustees was established to administer the 2,000,000 dollars which the Mayo brothers provided.

So far from being a mere surgical home, every department of medicine has its place in Rochester. There are medical, ophthalmological, gynaecological, dermatological, orthopaedic, and ear and throat clinics.

Altogether there are in this little town, to ensure the thorough treatment of the patients in the 1300 beds, no fewer than thirty-nine experimental and research laboratories. During 1918, 49,083 patients were examined clinically and 17,034 surgical operations were performed. The fullest possible record of each of these cases is filed in the research department.

Between 100 to 200 graduate stu-

dents are constantly at work there, several of them as teaching Fellows, who are remunerated in the three years of their Fellowship respectively, 500, 750, and 1000 dollars a year.

With the exception of a small amount of teaching, they devote the whole of the remainder of their time, excepting a yearly vacation of *three weeks*, to graduate work leading to a degree. I have seen something of post-graduate work in other parts of America, at home, and on the Continent, and I have no hesitation in saying that the opportunities of the Mayo Clinic are surpassed nowhere.

Some indication of the esteem in which the Mayo Clinic is held by the younger men of America, may be shown by the fact that there were 1000 applications for Fellowships in January 1919, of whom forty-two were selected.

Another interesting fact is that of the eighty-six non-teaching Fellowships, sixty were surgical and only twelve medical.

In concluding my reference to the Mayo Clinic, it is only right that I should not ignore altogether the criticisms which have been launched against it. I think there is substance in some of them. I think the organisation of medical service to the extent it has been carried out in Rochester, would be a public danger in the hands of unscrupulous persons. By them it would be run in the interests of pecuniary profit only, with serious discredit to the good name of the profession of Medicine. Run, as Rochester, is by the Mayo Brothers, these criticisms fall as lightly as would the bullets from a machine-gun against 1-inch armour plating.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

The board of directors of the General Alumni Association will hold its regular meeting at 6:30 p. m. Tuesday, May 3, in the Minnesota Union. This meeting, the last before the inauguration, should be an important one.

PERSONALIA

ITEMS FOR THESE COLUMNS ARE ALWAYS APPRECIATED. ADDRESS THE ALUMNI OFFICE DIRECTLY, OR IF THIS IS INCONVENIENT, TELEPHONE THE SECRETARY OF YOUR LOCAL CLUB.

'92, '98 Eng.—"The Engineer and the Labor Problem" will be the subject of an address by W. I. Gray, Friday, April 29, at the annual open meeting of Tau Beta Phi honorary engineering fraternity, at 8 p. m. in the main engineering building.

Mr. Gray has been in the electrical engineering construction business for over 25 years, and during that time has faced all the vicissitudes of the labor market.

'92 Law—George Oakes is serving his second term in the Wisconsin legislature.

'95 Ex.—T. H. Colwell, contrary to reports current at the time the last Weekly appeared, is not to withdraw from the contest for the Mayor's chair of Minneapolis. A meeting of his supporters last week was the occasion of Mr. Colwell's reconsideration.

'96 Law—Lewis Schwager is president of the Garland-Hall Lumber Company of Seattle, Washington. They are operators of lumber and shingle mills on the Pacific Coast.

'02—The Governor, true to his campaign promises, has appointed a woman to the state Board of Control, and that woman is Caroline Crosby. Miss Crosby will not find the duties of her new position difficult, since practically all of her time since graduation from College has been devoted to social service in one form or another. She is now resident at Unity House, Minneapolis, and—we are proud to add—vice president of the General Alumni Association.

'03—Congressman Walter H. Newton has received a committee appointment which will connect him with what observers forecast must be among the most important work of the present congress. He is now a member of the Inter-state Commerce committee, which faces the task of finding a solution to the country's transportation troubles, the effect of

which is felt in every branch of industry. Previously Mr. Newton had been on the Foreign Relations committee.

'05, Med.—Dr. O. R. Bryant, of Minneapolis, was elected president of the fifteenth Minnesota Volunteers association of Spanish-American War Veterans at its twenty-second annual reunion last month.

'08—Mamie E. Waddell, who has been a missionary of the American Board at Ingtau, Fukien, China, since 1915, is leaving for a furlough this spring, sailing on the Empress of Asia, May 28. While at home her address will be St. Louis Park, Minnesota.

'09—Lewis S. Diamond and Florence Eleanor Anderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Anderson, will be married Saturday evening, May 7, at the Plaza Hotel, Minneapolis. Mr. Diamond is treasurer of the John E. Diamond Land & Loan Company.

'11 Ed. Gr. '12, '16.—Frances Helen Relf has obtained a leave of absence from Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio, where she is teaching history and social sciences, to go to Ithaca, New York, to assist Professor Wallace Notestein of Cornell, formerly of Minnesota, in the work of editing various historical documents in connection with the study of the parliamentary history of England. Miss Relf was a Shevlin Fellow in 1914-15.

'11 For.—James R. Gillis, having resigned from the Philippine government service last December, is doing reconnaissance work for a lumber firm in Mindanao. For the past year he had been District Forester for the provinces of Laguna, Fayabas, and Bataugas. The outlook in the service was not encouraging and the offers from commercial firms far in advance of the government service, both in opportunity for experience and in financial remuneration. Living and social conditions, however, are very primitive in his new line of work, as it takes him into the wilds of Mindanao. Mrs. Gillis (Charlotte Raymond, H.E. '11) was forced to resign as assistant professor of English in the College of Agriculture on July 6, 1920, because of protracted illness. While practically recovered, she is spending several months in California to regain

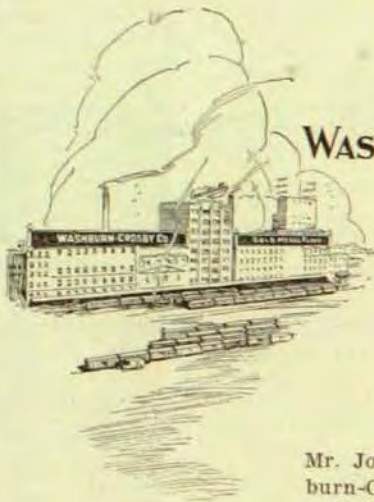
some of her lost vitality, and while there she is taking some work at Stanford University. "A very interesting place," she writes, "but of course not to be compared with Minnesota." She also says, "I spent a week visiting Home Economics classes at the University of California. I found the campus a fascinating place, though rather over-crowded with its myriads of students. But the Home Economics work there is very limited in scope, as well as in student enrollment. I am still hoping to get back into Home Economics work some day." Mrs. Gillis expects to rejoin her husband in the course of a few months.

'12—To Mr. and Mrs. Wayne E. Elliott at Venita, Oregon, a daughter, June Ellen, born January 11, 1921. Mrs. Elliott was formerly Harriet Edgerly.

'16—Jeannette Welch Brice is now assistant librarian in the Minneapolis Central High school.

'16—Mr. and Mrs. Wendell T. Burns (Mary Ray '16) will leave in June for Cleveland, Ohio, where they will make their home.

'16 Med. '19—Rudolph C. O. Loge-feil is with the Sivertsen clinic of Minneapolis in the department of internal medicine, and is also taking



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Mr. John Crosby, President of Washburn-Crosby Company, whose flour mills are internationally known, was elected a director of this bank January 13, 1914, and Mr. James F. Bell, Vice-President of the same company, was elected to the directorate January 12, 1915.

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post-graduate work in internal medicine at the University for an M. S. and eventually a Ph. D.

'16—T. I. Madigan, northwestern representative for the Fansteel Products company, is selling a magneto break timer for Fords. As a diversion he is prospecting for oil on a homestead in Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Madigan hope to find enough oil to drive the "fliver" back east.

'17 E.E.—Duane Taylor is doing graduate work in engineering at the Annapolis Naval Academy. His address is 204 Prince George street, Annapolis, Md.

'17 Med. '18—Dr. and Mrs. Woodard L. Colby (Ruth Gage, Ex. '20) have closed their home at 2103 Iglehart Ave., St. Paul, to be gone about a year and a half. Dr. Colby has left for the East where he will enter the Harvard Medical School for a year of post-graduate work in Pediatrics. Mrs. Colby will leave for Boston in May and while there she will attend Radcliffe College. At present she is the guest of her parents in Olivia. After leaving Boston, Dr. and Mrs. Colby will complete their study-trip in Europe.

'19—Edith M. Cotton of Minneapolis will be in Mapleton, Minnesota,

for the next two months.

'20—Bernice V. Durkee, now Mrs. Charles E. Williamson, is living at 1400 Fifth Avenue South, Flat 3, Minneapolis.

'20 Ed.—Ella A. Hawkinson is principal and supervisor in the Junior High school department of the State Normal school at Moorhead, Minnesota.

'20 Law—J. Hammond Lande and Karl Cowell are going to open an office in the Lincoln Bank Building, Minneapolis.

'21—Reine Pino and Robert Withy, both seniors in the academic college, will be married in June and will spend the summer on Mr. Withy's farm in Wisconsin.

'21—Virginia Morrison has announced her engagement to Colin MacDonald, a former student of the University.

'20, Gr. 21—Elizabeth Nissen is teaching fellow in the Romance Language department of the University of Minnesota, working for her M.A.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. George Comstock (Frances Fraser Comstock, Ex. '21.) December 13 at Moorhead, Minnesota, a daughter, Jane.

Carl Anderson, a senior at the University, has been selected as successor to Professor Paul Calrow in the agricultural department of the Fairmont, Minnesota high school. Mr. Anderson will take up his duties about May 1.

Faculty

Quincy Wright, assistant professor in the political science department, is at present in Philadelphia, the home of the American Philosophical Society, for the purpose of receiving the \$2,000 prize awarded him for the best philosophical monograph of the year. The work was a study of the basis for the conduct of foreign affairs by the United States government, and was printed in the society's journal.

The University of Minnesota was well represented at the annual meeting of the American Association of Anatomists, held in Philadelphia, March 24-26, by Professor C. M. Jackson, director of the department of Anatomy, R. E. Scammon, professor of anatomy, L. A. Calkins, teaching

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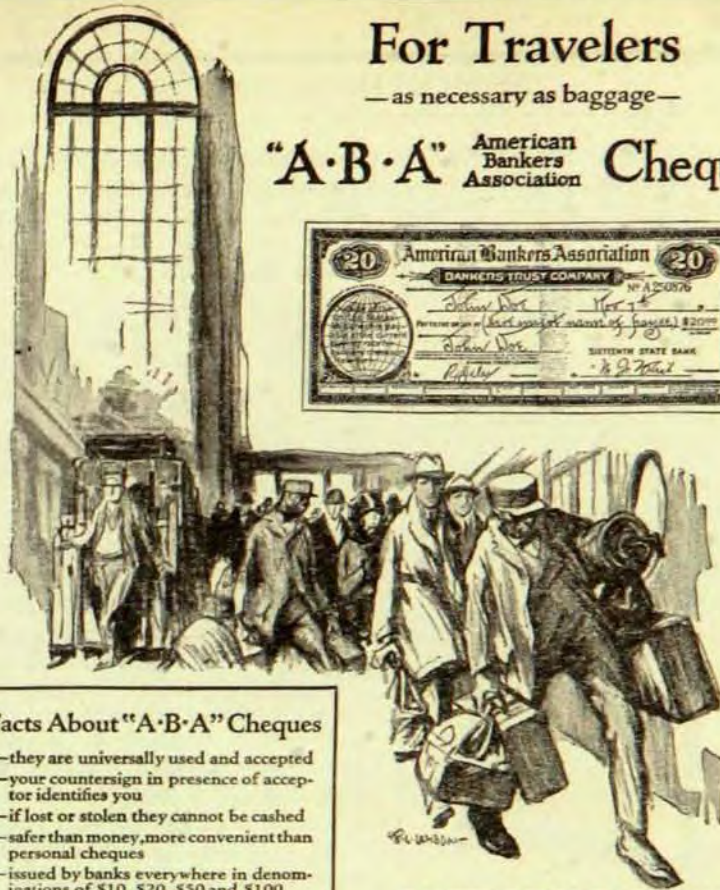
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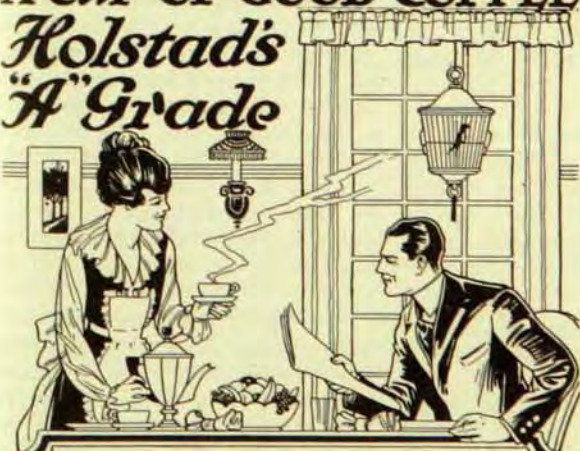


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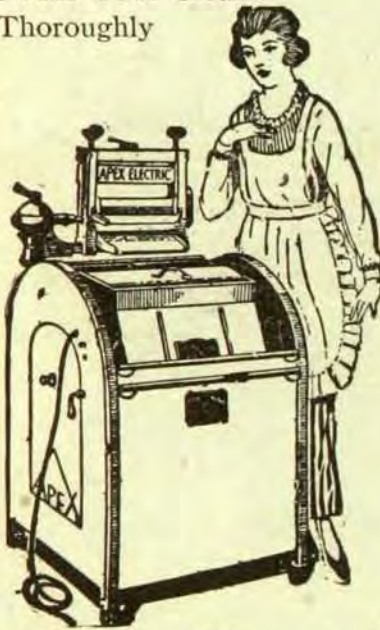
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You know the formula: "For mother's memory, flowers white; for mother, living, flowers bright." At this season of the year the chief demand is for other than cut flowers such as are suitable to the Day, and so the florist must be pardoned if he raises only sufficient to supply a sure demand.

We should be pleased to furnish readers of the Alumni Weekly both inside and outside of Minneapolis with as choice a selection of cut flowers and potted plants as can be found in the Northwest.

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fellow, department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, H. L. Dunn, G. J. Noback, instructor of Anatomy, and Miss Emily Payne, Gr. '18, assistant in Animal Biology.

Dr. W. A. Fansler, of Minneapolis, instructor on the medical staff of the University, appears on the program of the American Proctologic Society for its annual meeting in June. He will speak on "The Use of Quinine Urea Hydrochloride in the Treatment of Partial Rectal Prolapse."

Professor Frank M. Rarig, of the public speaking department of the University of Minnesota, spoke last week before the Minnesota Democratic club, at a luncheon meeting. His subject was "A Local Coöperative Enterprise," and dealt with the coöperative movement in England and elsewhere. At the same meeting Professor C. W. Alvord of the history department gave a talk on Thomas Jefferson. Proposed changes in the city charter were discussed, Mrs. C. H. Chalmers, '95, leading the discussion.

Professor William C. Cook, University Farm, assistant to A. G. Ruggles, state entomologist, has accepted a position with the Montana state college of agriculture, where he will receive a salary in advance of his present. His wife, who has been acting as substitute teacher in the division of home economics, will accompany him to Bozeman, Montana, about May 1.

M. G. Neale is the selection of the Board of Regents to the post of professor in the department of Educational Administration and Supervision, College of Education. He comes to us from the University of Missouri, where for the past year he has been professor of School Administration. Professor Neale received his B.A. from the University of Missouri in 1911, his M.A. and Ph.D. from Teachers College, Columbia University. He was superintendent of schools in Missouri for four years, and subsequently director of Education, Maryville State Teachers College, Maryville, Mo. After two years as high school inspector, Missouri State department of Education, he accepted the appointment of associate professor in Educational Administration at Teachers College, Columbia. Professor Neale takes up his work at Minnesota on September 28, 1921.

Before a meeting of Duluth teachers, held April 25, Dr. A. F. Payne, of the department of Trade and Industrial Education, said:

"The ancient idea that children leave school because of lack of interest or because of economic pressure is largely rot. Children leave school almost entirely because they are failing, and they are failing because they lack the necessary intelligence. But modern educational methods have developed a system for measuring the amount of intelligence needed either on a job or in school."

Dr. Payne stressed the necessity of using scientific methods in bringing together the right man and the right job. Determination of the intelligence level of the applicant, he declared, is fully as important as the determination of his physical and educational qualifications.

"Misfits resulting from improper determinations of intelligence levels are responsible for much of the unrest among labor today," Dr. Payne declared. "If you make a laborer do a job for which he has too much intelligence, he becomes unhappy, and then rabid and radical. The same is true when a man has too little intelligence for his job. It means inefficiency, resentment, and endless dissatisfaction.

"Intelligence increases until the age of 14 and practically ceases to grow at 16. It can broaden out after this but it can't increase in height. Intelligence tests save money, but more than that they save tragedies in the lives of many. Failure after an attempt often means loss of courage to attack something new. Our methods of determining intelligence are at least 87 per cent correct."

The following University of Minnesota men appear on the program of the Minneapolis Clinic week, which is being held April 25 to 28 inclusive: Professor Emeritus Dr. A. W. Abbott, was chairman of the Monday program when Dr. A. F. Bratrud, Med. '12, Acad. '14, spoke on "The Local Anesthesia Problem," and Dr. S. R. Maxeiner, Med. '09, on "The Technic of Administering Local Anesthesia." On Tuesday, April 26, Dr. H.E. Roberson, Dr. A.S. Hamilton, and Dr. Angus Morrison, all of the medical faculty, spoke on various phases of Encephalitis Lethargica. On Wednesday, April 27, Dr. George Douglas Head, '92, Med. '95,

officiated as chairman; Dr. J. P. Schneider, Med. '06, and Dr. Arthur Strachaur, Med. '08, both of the medical faculty, analyzed the medical and surgical treatments, respectively, of duodenal ulcer, while Dr. C. B. Wright talked on medical treatment in ambulant cases, and Dr. A. E. Wilcox, of the medical faculty, on "Surgical and When," relative to the same subject.

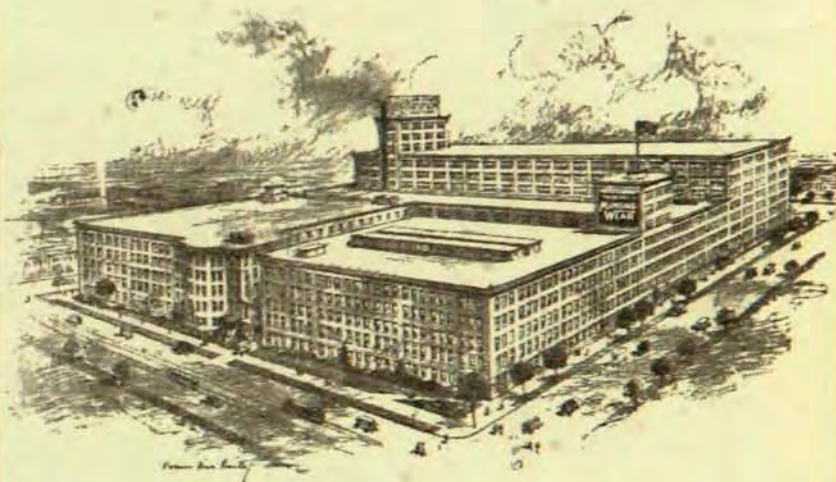
Dr. H. E. Robertson officiates as chairman of the Thursday program when Dr. G. M. Olson, Med. '04, member of the medical faculty speaks on "The Value of a Good Wassermann Test," Dr. F. H. K. Schaaf, also of the medical faculty, on "The Practical Help to be derived from Blood-sugar, Urea, Creatinin, and Uric-Acid Determinations," Dr. E. L. Gardner, '10, Med. '12, of the medical staff, on "The Practical Value of Basal Metabolic Rate Determinations," and Dr. Olga Hansen, '13, Med. '15, staff member, on "When and Why is an Electrocardiogram in a Given Case of Value?" Minneapolis Clinic Week is the fourth of a series arranged by Minneapolis physicians. The clinics are given at the different hospitals in the city, and two-hour meetings held each afternoon in the Gold Room of the Radisson hotel. In addition to talks and papers by local men, several prominent medical men from Chicago and New York appear on the programs. The X-Ray specialists of the city are giving a large exhibit of plates, with an radiologist on hand to explain the different pathological conditions shown.

Deaths

Authentic account of the death of E. H. Krelwitz, Law '98, Gr. '99, has only recently reached the alumni office, although Mr. Krelwitz died June 14, 1920. He succumbed to malignant ulcer of the stomach, after nearly a year's illness. An attempt was made to operate at Rochester, but it was found that it was then too late to remove the growth. Mr. Krelwitz was a resident of Aitkin, Minn., and an attorney. He left his widow and two children.

Dr. Clarence M. Basford, graduate of the college of Dentistry in 1909, died three weeks ago at Red Lodge, Montana, at the age of thirty-five. Dr. Basford had been practicing at Red Lodge since 1913.

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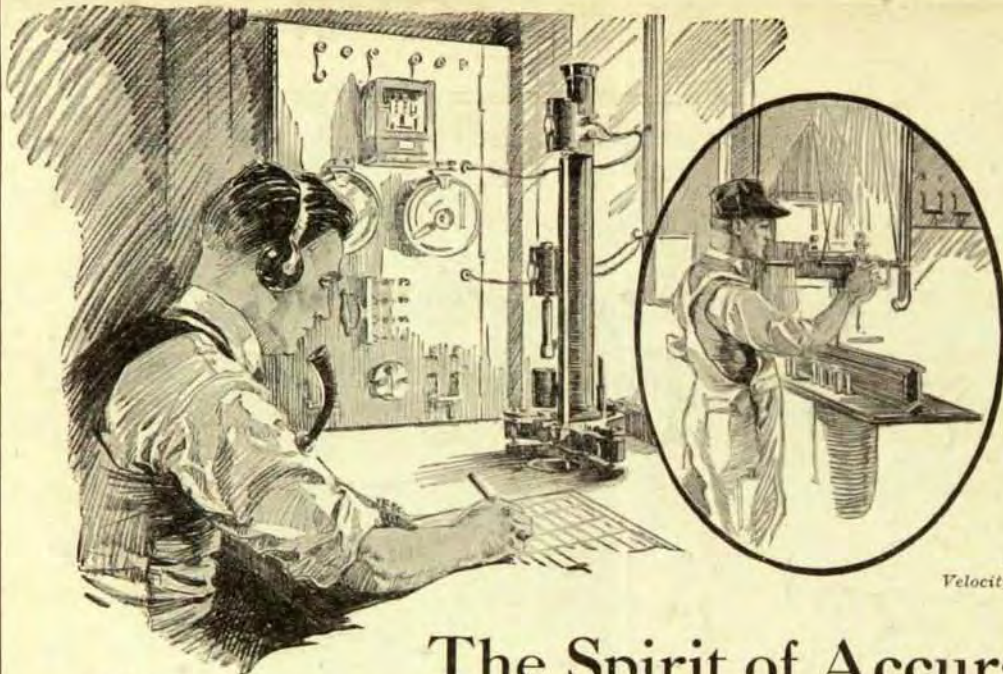
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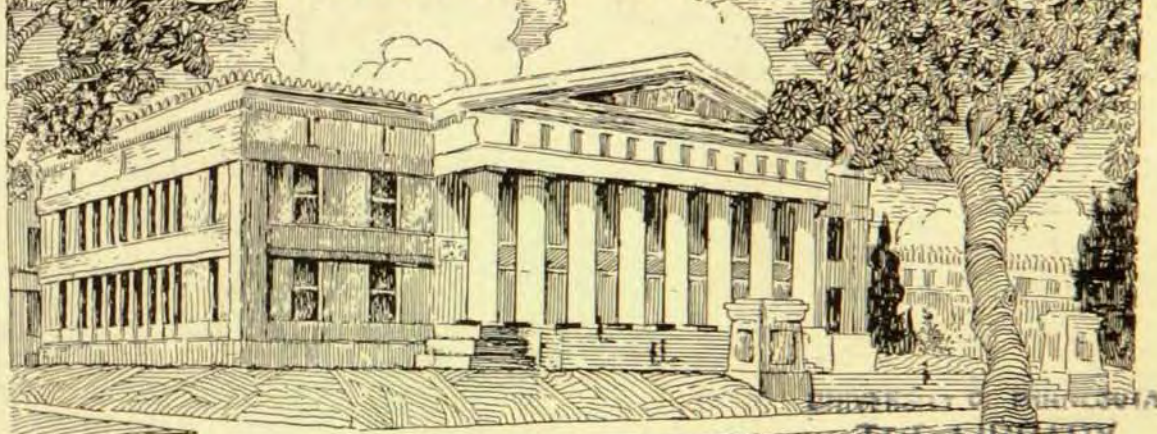
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Volume XX, Number 30

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will do"



The Minnesota Alumni Weekly

THE Regents of the University of Minnesota most cordially invite all of the alumni to attend the reception Thursday evening, May 12, on the occasion of the inauguration of Lotus Delta Coffman as president of the University.

The reception will be held in the University armory from 8:30 to 11:00 o'clock.

LUNCHEON, DINNER, AND DR. VINCENT

All alumni are invited to attend the luncheon Friday noon, at the Minnesota Union and the dinner at the Farm Auditorium Friday evening, at 6:30. Plates for the luncheon will be 75c; for the dinner, \$1.50.

All reservations should be made through the Alumni Office, 202 Library Building, and should be accompanied by checks for the amount involved.

The tickets for the dinner at the Farm will carry with them seat reservations for the address by Dr. George E. Vincent at the Farm Auditorium at 8:15. However, attendance at the dinner is not necessary to insure a seat in the auditorium later.

THAT STAG PARTY, SATURDAY, MAY 14

The St. Paul and Minneapolis University of Minnesota clubs will entertain delegates from the various alumni units at a dinner in the Minnesota Union at 6:30, Saturday evening, May 14.

This does not mean, however, that the meeting is confined to members of alumni units. Every mother's son of Minnesota is invited to be present. The price of the dinner is \$1.50.

Reservations should be mailed or telephoned to the Alumni Office, 202 Library Building, as early as possible, and not later than Thursday, May 12.

For a long time Minnesota alumni have been talking about doing things and the time has now come to act. A committee of the Board of Directors of the General Alumni Association that night will propose a definite plan of action. President Coffman will talk to that subject and before the meeting is over, the men of Minnesota will have placed themselves on record. No funds will be solicited.

The meeting comes at the conclusion of the inaugural exercises and ought to be a fitting climax to the spirit of the occasion.

Use the attached blank in sending in your reservation, and do it now before you forget. Only four hundred can be accommodated.

Very cordially yours,

E. B. PIERCE.

General Alumni Assn.,
202 Library, U. of Minn.

Reserve for me..... plate....
for the stag dinner, Saturday,
May 14, for which I enclose
check for \$.....

Signed

Class

Now, Don't Say You're Not Invited!

A History of the Medical School

By Richard Olding Beard, M. D.

In Three Installments. Number I

FOREWORD

This address upon the history of the Medical School of the University of Minnesota was given by invitation of the Medical Six o'Clock Club at its mid-year banquet on February 16, 1921. This organization includes all members of the medical faculty and students of the School.

The address has been supplemented by a few paragraphs, prepared by Drs. Beard and Robertson, which bring the history up to the present date. It is published by request of the Club.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Medical Six o'Clock Club.

I trust that the acceptance of an invitation to tell you of the ancient history of The Medical School does not confess myself an ancient of days, although I shall have to plead to the fact that, with the passing of my devoted old colleague, Dr. James E. Moore, I am the oldest active member of the faculty, in years and in service, and, indeed, the only remaining active member of the original faculty of the Medical School. So it is fitting, perhaps, that I should try to tell you the story of the elder days.

It is a difficult thing to put life into dead facts, as it is into dead folks. They live again in the minds of those who have lived with them, but it is hard to energize them for you who are living so newly and so intensely in the present. Nevertheless, I am glad that you want to know about them.

One cannot write the birth certificate of the Medical School, originally known as the College of Medicine and Surgery, without giving some account of its parentage. I wish I might go back to the grandfather days,—to the period of medical preceptorship in Minnesota, when men studied medicine without a college and took their license to practice from the little pharmacy in the rear of the old doctor's office. I do not remember those days, but the tale of them is often heroic reading. The old men sacrificed much to serve as the parents of a fitting professional offspring. The young men suffered many things in the endeavor to follow in the foot-

steps of their rugged but great-hearted teachers. Many a lonely Elijah of the pioneer days in the Northwest dropped his well-worn mantle upon the shoulders of an aspiring pupil destined, with the passing of the years, to be greater than he.

I wish I might tell you of the infancy of organized medical education in Minnesota—of the first-born St. Paul Preparatory School, where in the second story (a single room) of the old stone dead-house in the rear of St. Joseph's Hospital, with an old pine table and a few kitchen chairs, a few books and a skeleton, Drs. Daniel W. Hand, Alexander J. Stone, and the elder Stewart taught medicine to a handful of medical students, who dissected an occasional amputated limb handed out to them from the old hospital. And then, too, of the near-twin Preparatory School at Winona, fathered by Dr. Franklin Staples, and how the twins soon contributed to the infant mortality of prematurely born colleges.

I should like to tell you something of the history of the St. Paul Medical College, organized years later by my old friend, Dr. Alexander J. Stone, who was determined that medical education should live in Minnesota and who lived to see it thrive under the control of the University. And then, also, to tell you of its neighbor school, the Minnesota Hospital College, organized in Minneapolis by Dr. Frederick A. Dunsmoor, united with the St. Paul School subsequently, and again divorced from it still later. I should like to paint for you the picture of the old Winslow House, on Main Street hill, upon the site of which the exposition building, recently the barracks of the late lamented Students' Army Training Corps, stands; where the Minneapolis College had a lecture-room or so and some twenty hospital beds, and wherein the present speaker began the teaching of physiology with nobody and nothing to help him but what he had in his head and could get to the tip of a somewhat awkward tongue. I could tell you many enlivening stories of those early days, and among them, of the midnight ride of Paul

Shillock, now Colonel in the U. S. Army, and a group of his student associates; conveyance,—a hired horse and wagon; arms,—a few shovels; destination,—Lakewood Cemetery; objective,—a newly-made grave; capture,—a rare prize in those days,—a "stiff"; surprise,—by unexpected enemy, a sheriff's posse; get-away by the boys, barring Colonel Shillock, who, missing the tail-board of the rapidly disappearing wagon, fell a prisoner into the arms of the sheriff and was bailed out next morning by a deeply-shocked and duly-astonished faculty. And the interesting sequel to that story is that "the stiff," not having any friends, was dissected before all that was left of him was returned to his empty grave!

First-fruits of that early teaching, the speaker counts it among the honors of his service as a medical educator that Dr. Arthur J. Gillette, of St. Paul, and Dr. George G. Eitel, of Minneapolis, were students in the first classes he taught and that he retains to this day the affection of both his early pupils.

But the time you have been able to allot to the past of the Medical School is brief, and I must hasten on to the record of its actual birth.

In 1883 a plan prepared by President Folwell, the late Dr. Charles N. Hewitt, then State Health Officer, and the late Dr. William H. Leonard, a homeopathic physician of this city, was presented to and adopted by the Board of University Regents. It created the College of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Minnesota, as an examining, but not as a teaching body. The legislature passed the first state law regulating the practice of medicine and requiring all physicians to register with the faculty of this college.

Dr. Perry H. Millard, I have reason to believe, was the inspiring mind back of this movement. He acted as secretary and executive officer of the faculty of nine men. For four years the college served the purpose of a state medical examining board. The only record I have been able to find of the qualifications to practice Medicine this Board imposed, is a scrap

of paper in the almost undecipherable handwriting of Dr. Millard. Master of many things, he could not write, and I am confident that one less familiar than I with his attempts, could not read those lines. They tell us that the physicians of that day had to present evidence, by diploma, certificate, or examination, of—(1) attendance upon one full course of lectures (2) a familiarity with the literature of the subject (3) clinical and laboratory experience (4) skill in the actual use of physical and chemical tests in diagnosis (5) dissections of the muscular, nervous and circulatory systems.

Could anything be more elastic? The course of lectures might be taken by day or by night, and in one year, two years, or three. The accepted literature was little more than Gray's Anatomy.

Until 1884 there was no free clinic in the state, and then it was solely in eye, ear, nose and throat. The dissecting room was the only laboratory in any school.

Unfortunately, my records of this early period were practically destroyed in a fire ten or twelve years ago. Among them was a certificate, entitling its holder to practice medicine in Minnesota, signed by all of the nine members of this first faculty, all of whom have passed away.

In 1887 the Legislature again took a hand in medical affairs in the creation of an independent Board of Medical Examiners under the first law of its type, known as the examination law, enacted in the United States. It discarded the diploma as an evidence of medical education. It required an examination of every applicant for license to practice medicine in Minnesota. The speaker was a member of the legislative committee that drafted this law. He mentions this fact so that you may take the occasion when you undergo the State Board examinations to bless his name.

The law put the first College of Medicine and Surgery out of business and its faculty was dissolved. I think that was the intention. Its secretary, Dr. Millard, who actively promoted this new legislation, had had the foresight and shrewdness to resign before the funeral obsequies occurred. Indeed, other schemes soon to hatch were already incubating in his head.

On February 28, 1888, at his instance, representatives of the facul-

ties of the Minnesota Hospital College and the St. Paul Medical College appeared before the Board of University Regents with a petition that the Board organize a teaching School of Medicine, with the offer to surrender their own charters to that end, and with the tender of their properties, consisting of a college building in each city, for the temporary use of the State. The petition was granted, the offer was accepted and the tender was approved. I do not think any of us knew how consequential a step we had taken. Minnesota had joined the slender group of pioneer institutions which already held the promise of the University education of the physician. Joining this movement a few weeks later, the Minneapolis College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery came in. The Minneapolis College of Physicians and Surgeons, later the medical department of Hamline University, remained the only private medical college in the state. The Colleges of Medicine and Surgery, Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery, Dentistry, and Pharmacy were established in the University.

I have here a photograph, which usually adorns my office walls, of the first class which graduated from the Medical School under the auspices of the University. The students stand upon the steps of the little old college building at the corner of Sixth Street and Ninth Avenue South. They number 65, and among them, as an ungallant journal of the day announced, were "two females." The head-dresses of the men, including three stove-pipe hats of ancient build and ten varieties of whiskers, are interesting. I can recognize in the group well-known practitioners who are still in active service; but unfortunately, no embryo member of the present faculty.

The original—one might call them the charter members of the first faculty of the teaching college—numbered 29, with Dean Perry H. Millard at their head.

Students were then admitted on a high school diploma, or, lacking that, upon a very simple entrance examination. The course covered three years of six months each. The fees were \$35 per annum. Dissecting material was an extra and was scarce. There were few microscopes available for any purpose, and for a while there was little purpose for any. The in-

dividual courses were short, but instruction was in concentrated solution. It had to be. Gross Anatomy and *Materia Medica* each enjoyed 128 hours. Why *Materia Medica* should have been so distinguished only a higher wisdom knows! Physiology had 96 hours; pathology, 32 hours; therapeutics, 15 hours. Bacteriology, embryology, and histology were not taught at all until they came in with Professor Thomas G. Lee some two or three years later. To accommodate them with 86 hours, divided among the three subjects, the session was extended to eight months. Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics were pretty nearly the whole thing. Eye, ear, nose, and throat was an infant in arms. Pediatrics was unborn.

Until 1893 we kept school in the little building across the river, under the wing of St. Barnabas' Hospital. Then the Legislature authorized our removal to the Campus, and Dean Millard advanced the money to build the first Millard Hall, now occupied by the College of Pharmacy. A little later came the little "bowling-alley," now housing the general storehouse, but then accommodating crowded classes in chemistry, histology, pathology, bacteriology, and pharmacy.

It was the occasion of great concern when the Medical College was removed. The Academics were practically the entire University of that day, and the invasion of the Campus by the Medics was like the alarm of the barbarians at the gates of Rome. They were literally afraid of us and, perhaps, not altogether without occasion, for the Medics of the period,—hard-working, ambitious, critical as ever,—were a rough lot. To "pass up" a student over the amphitheater benches was a common pastime, and, if discovered by the entry of a professor, they were not in the least abashed; to conceal animals, large or small, dead or alive, in the reading-desk or under the seats; to mix the chemical solutions so that the reactions would not work; to introduce a "stiff" into a faculty meeting—these were quite ordinary pranks. If a lecture was liked, it was always applauded. Silence greeted the unappreciated, and those who were in disfavor might meet empty benches or be treated to a small riot. But, nevertheless, those were the times in which the pet names of some of your professors were coined, and when personal

contact between student and teacher was more common than it is today. And then, after all, the medical student body soon achieved an amelioration of class manners—an improvement to be traced, I believe, not so much to Campus associations as to the admission of women to the School. It is true that an outbreak of the primitive still occurred once in a while for several years.

The University influence, however, soon showed itself in the matter of scholarship requirements. The course was extended, in 1894, to four years.

The newly acquired buildings were shared with the associated Colleges of

Homeopathy, Dentistry, and Pharmacy; and the consequent crowding of them led, in 1895, to the addition of the Medical Science building, now occupied by the College of Dentistry. To this the Departments of Histology, Pathology, Bacteriology, and Physiology were transferred, together with the College of Pharmacy, leaving the little "bowling-alley" to dear old Charlie Bell, "odd as Dick's hat-band," and his beloved chemistry.

The teaching of the fundamental sciences for all the associated colleges was centered in the Medical School, an arrangement which has always seemed to work well.

and dramatic recital, of dramatic teaching and of writing. She has already two books on the speaking voice to her credit, and is well along on a third—"Imagination and Speech." The title is significant of the singleness of her message. The voice, contends Miss Everts, is the interpreter of life; as such, it is the medium and liberator of the emotions, and, coincidentally, of the imagination.

"The marriage of thought and emotion" is a phrase popular with Miss Everts—and it's a phrase packed with far more substance than appears on its somewhat florid surface. "Americans are nine-tenths either afraid of their emotions or indulge them—and one extreme is as bad as the other," says Miss Everts. "What they need is to learn how to use them. Exercise the emotions,—they have as much right to exercise as any other human faculty." And as she says it, you realize how thoroughly she practices what she preaches. Undeniably, she is not afraid of her emotions. She neither inhibits nor indulges them—and the result is a giving out of an inexhaustible, controlled current of mental vitality that has not a hint of tensility or temperament—that, far from tiring, rather soothes. Range your thought over the hosts of your friends and acquaintances. How many are there who do not either set up about their emotions a wall of impassivity, imperviousness, or who do not, in letting them run riot, misuse them?

Miss Everts is a member of the American Speech committee and has toured the west in lecture and recital as its representative. She has appeared before many of the leading clubs and colleges of the country. For three years previous to the war she was special lecturer on voice and speech in the English and Public Speaking department of the University of California. During the last year of the war she volunteered her services as a speaker and was accepted as the personal representative of the Food administration. Because of her peculiarly persuasive way with children it was felt that she was exceptionally well fitted to reach the parents through the children. With the close of the war Miss Everts resumed her professional life and is offering a series of recitals from modern poetry and drama and a series of lecture-recitals on Imagination and

Another Interesting Alumna

Katherine Jewell Everts, '94

IT would be easy—too easy—to drift into superlatives in telling of Katherine Jewell Everts as a Minnesota alumna who is "doing things." She is one of those rare few who react on the subconsciousness—or consciousness—imaginatively. She teases it to unwonted efforts of comparison or analogy—which usually just escape formulation. She "reminds" you incessantly of something—someone—what is it? At any rate, it defies capture, unless she herself should supply the clue, quite innocently. In its essence it is nothing but a surrender to the harmonious blend of person and personality, compounded of voice, appearance and magnetism.

"The leading American exponent of the art of literary and dramatic interpretation through the medium of the speaking voice" say the critics. Certainly to listen to Miss Everts is to appreciate poignantly the power of speechcraft and to realize in the same breath how incomplete an art it is here in America among Americans. The potency of the speaking voice is forgotten until we are reminded of its possibilities by such a disciple as Miss Everts. Not a lost art, it is rather an art that has never fully come into its own.

MISS EVERTS confesses frankly that the art of the spoken voice has been her hobby since her early college days at Minnesota. Indeed, her dramatic instinct would have pulled her stageward in her sophomore year had it not been for the persuasion of wiser counsel. But im-



MISS EVERTS

mediately after graduating, she was almost lost in the dust kicked up by her ambitious activities Eastward. However, it took only a week in an Eastern school of expression to convince her that she was wasting time and energy. Miss Everts was even then possessed of that serene surety of intuition which has led her with such enviable directness along the road to success. After a course of private teachers (Leland T. Powers one of them) Miss Everts had a year on the stage in company with Otis Skinner and Ada Rehan—surely ten years of dramatic training rolled into one!

It took her year on the stage to lead her by the process of elimination into her chosen field of lecture

Speech (a course including six allied topics)—with the avowed purpose of injecting into American educational life fuller appreciation of speech and tone. She spoke, not long ago, in behalf of European relief work (by the way, she is a personal friend of Mr. and Mrs. Hoover) and tells of an amusing little anecdote which Dr. George Edgar Vincent related at a dinner recently given in connection with this work at Greenwich, Conn. Speaking, presumably, of the great American voice, Dr. Vincent vouched for the authenticity of a sign which hangs over one of the taverns in Europe: "English spoken here; American understood."

MISS EVERTS is, a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma and was in Minneapolis last week under the auspices of her sorority. Monday night she spoke on the theme of which her pending book is an enlargement. Tuesday night she gave a private reading; and on Wednesday evening read the *Crusade of the Children* by Elisabeth Woodbridge (Mrs. Elisabeth Woodbridge Morris) with whom Miss Everts lives in New Haven. This is the first time the work has been given in public. It is still in manuscript form and although soon to be published, Miss Everts has at present exclusive right to it. It is the historical incident of the crusades, already become familiar through oratorio rendition.

In addition to her lecture-recital work, which in all conscience should absorb the time and energy of any mortal woman, Miss Everts conducts a studio in the East and a summer camp in the mountains of Vermont for young folks between twelve and eighteen years. The School of Shakespeare, she calls it. It seeks to develop bodily grace through selected sports, appreciation of drama through familiarity with the plays of the master of drama, and individual imagination through the combination of both. Miss Everts speaks affectionately of her students—many of them on the stage now—as her "children;" it is easy to imagine that they speak of her as affectionately as "Aunt Jewell"—Jewell being Miss Everts middle name, as it should have been her first. Which is merely by way of proving how well trained are these young people in the combination Miss Everts upholds: imagination and speech!

FAMILY MAIL

A Defense of the Student Meeting

To the Editor:

Occasionally, when one sees in the newspapers some particularly astonishing sample of editorial *gaucherie*, one not unnaturally wonders of what peculiar color and consistency is that fluid, which circulates in the master-brain of the perpetrator.

The newspaper man's retort is inevitably "The public is entitled to its news. We are here to hand it out, not to act as censors." That might be unanswerable if two factors could be weeded out of the objectionable stuff: if it were in the first place three-fourths or even one-half based on truth, and if twice as much harm as good were not effected in its publication. After all, is there any tacit law preventing an editor or publisher from exercising the ordinary horse sense of a public-spirited citizen?

The following appeared in the Fairmont Sentinel—a Minnesota publication:

The students at the University having practically told the president of that institution to go to hades, the people—those who pay the bills incurred at the state's higher institution of learning—would like to know what is going to be done about it? Are the students going to be permitted to rule the University or is the president thereof to be the recognized authority? That is something the legislature should inquire into. The insult heaped upon President L. D. Coffman should not be allowed to pass unnoticed.—Mankato Free Press.

The Sentinel is glad to see the press of the state taking up this matter. The Sentinel denounced it from the first, demanding that the hoodlums either be expelled or that the president resign. It is astounding that a large body of the brightest young men in the state, who are beneficiaries of the people's bounty, should hold a meeting in bold defiance of their chief's orders, the sole object of which was to intimidate members of the legislature into giving them more money. It is strange that the immodesty, the impropriety of such a proceeding didn't suggest itself to them. The sole aim and purpose was to frighten members of the legislature into doing that which their calm judgment said should not be done. On top of this the insult offered the president of the University in treating his orders like a "scrap of paper" cannot be overlooked and if allowed to go unpunished will lose the institution the respect and confidence of the public without which it will steadily decline in influence.

Is it too strong to suggest that she authors of these bits of rhetorical debauch ought to be muzzled, or at least not allowed to break into print without a license? For sheer tactlessness, lack of vision, ignorance of fact, and crass indifference to civic loyalty, it sets a new record in newspaperdom. It so happened that the writer was on the ground during the episode referred to, attended its inception and its finish—and carried away an impression so alien to the above quoted that it seems incredible the occasion could be one and the same.

It is true that the students called a mass-meeting in protest against the legislative cut in appropriations—also true that it was held contrary to President Coffman's expressed and published wishes. Nevertheless it was held in no spirit of defiance to them; rather in a spirit of loyalty to the interests of the president and the University. The students recognized that his protest was inevitable; whether they realized its sincerity is a matter for conjecture. But they were *glad* he made it in order that they could disregard it. These statements may sound paradoxical—but in their essence they are consistent. Whether the agitators were mistaken in the zeal of their agitation is again a matter for individual judgment. For us and for President Coffman—and, yes, for the legislators, themselves, it should be enough that the public-spirited devotion of their motives cannot be questioned. If it was true—as it is of all mass meetings—that the gathering was a bit uncertain at first of how it was expected to stage its protest, it was equally true that once it got its clue, it used its wits rather than its impulses. When President Coffman had opportunity to voice his plea for disbandment and his argument against the character of the meeting, he was listened to with the greatest respect, and no student doubted for an instant his sincerity nor failed to recognize the soundness of many of his points. It would perhaps have been the greater immediate tribute to President Coffman to have disbanded silently at the end of his talk and return to classes. Possibly, had the gathering been undirected, it would have done so; but it had no opportunity to exercise choice. In a trice the student leaders were on their feet in defense of their stand—and in the end, one was glad that the

finis was written as it was. The student plea was unanswerable. They were citizens first, individuals second, students third. As citizens, they had inalienable right to voice their disapproval of a legislative action that seemed to discriminate against them; as individuals their privilege of protest was indisputable; as students they were primarily the ones to be affected by the cut in appropriations. A fight made in good faith is a good fight—and the time had come to fight.

The effective head of a big educational institution recognizes the primary importance of "getting next" to the student body; he knows that no matter with what executive skill he lays the foundations, no matter how ably he administers, no matter how close to his heart the welfare of his school, his efforts will ultimately go for little unless he obeys the basic principles of equality—his equality with the students as a citizen, his equality with them as a fellow-being, his equality with them as a teacher—because he has something to give and they have something to accept.

The other day I heard a prominent Minneapolis man refer to President Coffman in terms of enthusiasm as a "good fellow." This is the quality in the president that he has not so far uncovered to the students. They do not yet know him as the "good fellow" he is,—but they will. They must.

Minneapolis 11.

Mr. Pardee Explains

To the Editor:

"In "Swaddling Days," Number IV, I write of Dr. Simon Peter Starritt; of his hard work and untimely death. In the issue of April 21 Professor J. C. Hutchinson corrects my statement, and I thank him.

This was a case of being told, when it would have been better to know directly. If I remember well, the story told me was that Dr. Starritt, with his usual energy and determination to do, broke suddenly from his sedentary work and entered the August harvest field; did, without preparation and through harvest, the work of a strong farmer, at a period when grain binding was a terrible job. This impressed me, for I had done the same more than once, and now thought myself lucky not to have been hurt. The argument was that for a sedentary man, sudden and hard and long kept up work in the field and hot sunshine, impaired

the vitality so that disease could take fatal hold. I wish here that Dr. Hutchinson's correction may take the place of what I have said.

In these notes I hope to be reasonably near accuracy; but all I write of happened more or less of fifty years go and memory grows dim. I ask most heartily for leniency in case of error, and I will think it a favor to be corrected when wrong.

I wish too that I could write of each and everyone of the dear student

companions of the early Minnesota "U"; sturdy and steady in youth; strong and steadfast through life; but this cannot be done in a brief survey, nor can strict accuracy be assured.

P. S. In "Swaddling Days" Number IV, I intended that "Simon Starritt was first student," should be "Simon Starritt was a first student."

WALTER STONE PARDEE

Bret Harte Inn,
Grass Valley, Cal.

Odd Bits of Campus News

The triangular tract of ground east of Northrop field, extending three blocks along University Avenue from Harvard to Oak Street and bounded by the Northern Pacific right of way, will probably be acquired by the University for athletic purposes. Options have been secured by the Athletic association and the question is now before the buildings and grounds committee of the Board of Regents.

And still some People like it natural

Feature-writers of the Twin City Sunday supplements may be interested in knowing that Clifton Ackerson, a graduate student at University Farm, has evolved a contrivance for evaporating milk to a beautiful yellow-white powder. Mr. Ackerson is silent as to whether his experiments have any bearing on Henry Ford or his chemical cow.

New Appointments to the Student Publications

Several new appointments to the student publications followed closely on the recent elections. As business manager of the Gopher, J. C. Buck of Wayzata is the selection, and Harold Briggs of Humboldt, Iowa, will manage the publicity—never an unimportant feature of the Junior book. The Daily, under its new management, will have Harold Schoelkopf of St. Paul as editor-in-chief and Le Roy Grettum, Duluth, in charge of the news-gathering staff.

The University at the Americanization Conference

The University of Minnesota will be well represented at the third Minnesota State Americanization confer-

ence to be held at Duluth May 19, 20 and 21. A. E. Koenig, Gr. '10, is secretary of the local Council of Americanization, which is promoting the meeting. Ruby Baughman, professorial lecturer of anthropology, will talk on courses of study. Dr. A. E. Jenks, head of the Americanization training course, will preside and speak on the contribution of civic organizations and racial groups to the process of Americanization. Gratia A. Countryman, '89, librarian of the Minneapolis Public library, is to talk on the place of the library in Americanization. What America means to the foreign born will be told by men who have gone through the Americanization mill.

Cattle Feeders find that Barley equals Corn for Cattle

Cattle Feeders Day, observed at the University for the first time on Friday, April 22, has apparently come to stay. Nearly 100 thoroughly interested cattle men inspected the livestock under tests and attended the exercises at University Farm.

The special feature of steer-feeding experiments which had been carried on at the farm for 112 days was a comparison of ground barley to shelled corn as a grain for fattening cattle. That barley is equal to corn, pound for pound, in producing gains of weight, was a positive conclusion announced by Professor W. H. Peters, Professor N. K. Carnes, and others of the animal husbandry division who had charge of the experiments. It was shown that cheaper gains were made by corn-fed steers rather than by barley-fed steers, but

the fact remains that the feeding trials go to show that northern Minnesota with its abundant crops of barley, its clover and alfalfa and corn for silage, can expect to become a cattle feeding district, more closely approaching results obtained by farmers in the famous corn belt than has ever been thought possible.

A Word on the athletic Calendar

In sports, events of writable im-

portance have not been occurring frequently of late, but the work has gone on faithfully and with plenty of gusto. Tennis is finding itself, though competitions are still to be arranged. Spring practice in football and basketball holds these devotees early and late. University boxers took part in a society match at the Minneapolis armory Wednesday night, and the track men are looking forward to meeting Iowa on the home grounds Saturday.

"Watch our Dust" says Waseca County

A little maroon and gold program folder sets the stamp of the Waseca meeting of April 26. It is a program with vigor and originality, from the innocent dedications to Minnesota notables of chicken broth, olives, Parker House rolls, and demi tasse (can there be any connection between cranberry sauce and President Burton?) to the expressive limitations, "Waseca's five minutes, Janesville's five minutes, County's five minutes" under which the speakers were introduced.

Both speakers and audience lived up to the program—not forgetting the musicians, Dorothy De Bar, Dr. I. J. Thornby, '18 D., Paul Stucky, '17 Ph., F. G. Ellsworth, '22, and Dr. F. W. Prail, '98 D. W. C. Herman, '10 Ed., was temporary chairman. V. G. Pickett was toastmaster, and the other members of the speakers bureau were Dr. Prail, Mrs. E. T. Dieudonne, Louis Zimmerman, Dr. W. F. Braasch of Rochester, and E. B. Pierce. The officers elected were Victor G. Pickett, '96, president; Louis Scott, '10 D., Mrs. Alice Pomeroy Tyrholm, '06, and Louis Zimmerman, '08 E., vice presidents from Janesville, New Richland, and Waseca, respectively; and finally Burton E. Foster, '20 Bus., secretary-treasurer—a young fellow who hasn't been in the neighborhood long, but who (everyone agrees) has certainly put in his time to good advantage since he came.

Hawley ran for Home in '92; Now he runs for Alderman

With Edward W. Hawley, Law '93, Grad. '94, in the race for alderman of the second ward, the University ward, old baseball fans are recalling the candidate's stellar playing in the Minnesota-Wisconsin game, May 17, 1892, when the triumphant Badgers, for the first time that season, were sent down to defeat by a score of 2 to 0. Hawley not only had the Madison nine under his thumb with his sensational pitching but scored the first of the two runs. It may be noted that the other star was William Leary, '92, Law '94, judge of the district court of Minneapolis.

Mr. Hawley deserves the support of University folk qualified to vote for him. He has served eight years on the council with a record of honest thoroughness in all that he under-

The Alumni University

When the 'Leveners reunite at commencement time, they look forward to making disposition of more than \$500 left by their class on graduation. Dean Nicholson has carefully nurtured the fund for, lo, these many years, with the result that the class faces the prospect of effecting something tangible with its money on its ten-year birthday.

The next Pin to locate on the Alumni Office Map

We gather from the Lyons county papers: "A committee is working on a get-together of Minnesota University alumni and 'near alumni' some time in May, and the committee is trying to get the names of all Lyon county residents who have ever attended the University. The gathering will probably take the form of a banquet at Marshall." The Lyons county pioneers are sawing wood.

The St. Paul Alumnae Club

The St. Paul alumnae formed their unit April 22 with a big get-together dinner in the Angus hotel. With a broad mindedness that might serve as an inspiration to the male constituency, the speakers who were invited to take part were mostly of the contrary gender. Linda James, '14, who presided, introduced Rev. Howard Y. Williams, '10, president of the men's organization of the city. He described his experience in organizing and emphasized the opportunity for close coöperation between the groups. President Coffman spoke on the various legislative items affecting the University—He touched on the recent acquisition of the river flats from the Minneapolis Park board, the newly created general hos-

pital, and the prospect of the railroad track removal. Next came Secretary Pierce. He had not spoken long before the meeting was ready to organize. Under the constitution adopted, charter members of the club will be accepted up to the time of commencement. Miss James was made president; Mrs. Ruth Cole Chase, ex. '04, vice president; Marie Nielsen, '09, secretary; Grace Bell, '09, '11 Gr., treasurer.

Current Events in Cleveland

The men of the Cleveland unit held their April luncheon last Thursday noon at the Hotel Cleveland. "Dick" Cook, '16, of Toledo, who was in town on business, was their guest. The alumnae met May 4 at the home of Mrs. Lester M. Sears for an afternoon party.

Many Alumni among Inauguration Delegates

No small number of alumni have been designated delegates to President Coffman's inauguration next week by other institutions. Here are a few: **University of Chicago**, Theodore G. Soares, '91, '92, professor of practical theology. **Dartmouth College**, R. H. Jordan, Ph.D. '19, chairman, department of education. **Colorado College**, Carl A. Hedblom, Ph.D. '19, professor of surgery, Mayo Clinic. **University of Illinois**, Kendrick C. Babcock, '89, provost. **Princeton University**, James D. Denegre, L.L.B. '91, L.L.M. '92, regional trustee. **South Dakota State College**, Willis E. Johnson, Ph.D. '19, president. **Union College**, Wm. L. Cavert, '14 Gr., division of agricultural extension, U. of M. **Yale University**, John Zeleny, '92, '06 Gr., professor of physics.

took. He secured the paving for Pleasant Street and did much toward making the inter-campus carline possible.

Crow Wing County Enters the Ranks

Minnesota alumni and former students met at Brainerd, Friday night, April 29, to effect the alumni unit of Crow Wing county. About fifty attended, among them half a dozen guests who represented the Universities of Michigan and Wisconsin. Clifton C. Allbright, '98 Law, presided over the meeting and acted as toastmaster during the dinner. He called first upon Dr. John A. Thabes, '96 Med. who in reminiscent vein talked most entertainingly of the episodes of Minnesota during his "day." Walter Wieland, '10 Law, followed with a very interesting historical sketch of the University's growth and development from the date of its origin, and outlined the possibilities of alumni organization. Secretary E. B. Pierce then spoke at length in response to the usual interested query: What can the alumni do? His suggestions met with a most wholehearted response. The gathering voted unanimously to establish an organization, adopted a constitution, and elected the following officers: Dr. John Thabes, president, Mary Tornstrom, '11, vice president, Dr. G. H. Ribbel, '17 Dent., secretary, and F. J. Lowey, '13 Engr., treasurer.

Ingolf Dillan, '21, proved to be the necessary live wire without which no alumni organization can organize, although credit for the inception and pushing of the unit's formation should go to Margaret Drew, Ag. '17, and Mary Tornstrom, '11. Without the activity of these two young women the Crow Wing Minnesota alumni association would still be in the incubator stage.

After the election of officers, an informal discussion was held on the subject of Varsity yells. Mr. Pierce illustrated by some amusing incidents how much confusion now exists between the bewildering choice of the "locomotive," the "new" yell and the "old" yell. The meeting agreed to go on record as favoring the adoption of a single yell which should be recognized, from Brainerd to Timbuctoo, as the Varsity yell, so that hereafter every alumnus from '73 to '21 will know what is wanted when the Varsity yell is asked for.

PERSONALIA

ITEMS FOR THESE COLUMNS ARE ALWAYS APPRECIATED. ADDRESS THE ALUMNI OFFICE DIRECTLY, OR IF THIS IS INCONVENIENT, TELEPHONE THE SECRETARY OF YOUR LOCAL CLUB.

'92 Med.—Dr. E. O. Giere, formerly practicing at Watertown, S.D., has moved to St. Paul and has opened an office in the New Hamm building. The May 1 issue of the Journal-Lancet contains a paper delivered by him last December before the Watertown District Medical Association in which he vigorously exposed and denounced fee-splitting or "dichotomy" which he referred to as the most reprehensible practice to which the medical profession of today is subject. He called for denunciation, both from the profession and from the public, of those practitioners who stoop to bargain their patients' welfare to the highest bidder.

'93 Med.—The State Board of Control will continue to have the services of Dr. P. A. Hilbert, of Melrose, due to the recent action of the legislature, increasing the number of members. The short term which he was serving had expired and his new appointment is for a longer period.

'94, '99 Med.—Dr. J. C. Litzenberg gave a public lecture on the campus, May 4, on "Milestones in Obstetrics and Gynecology."

'96—Dr. Benjamin C. Gruenberg, who is assistant director of Educational Work of the U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., has been giving an extensive series of lectures in the west, at various conferences on Social Hygiene in Education. At the Oakland (California) Conference of Secondary and Normal schools on April 2, Dr. Gruenberg spoke on "When, Where, and How Should Education Bearing on Sex be Given in the High School?" At Los Angeles and San Diego he opened the discussion following a round table on "the Opportunities of the High School for Education in Social Hygiene" and also gave the Oakland lecture. At El Paso, Texas, on April 18, he lectured on the "Definition and Aims of Sex Education," and also lectured at the San Antonio Conference April 20

on similar topics. At Houston he spoke on "Other Opportunities in the High School" and at Waco, Dallas, Fort Worth, and Denton, Texas, and at Oklahoma City gave talks on "Sex Education a Part of Courses in Physical Education, Hygiene, Biology, and General Science."

Mrs. D. Draper Dayton is one of the members of the Children's committee of the Woman's Community council, working for the success of the entertainment "All in a Garden Fair," to be presented at the Auditorium by 200 Minneapolis children Saturday afternoon, May 7. Mrs. Dayton, as Louise Winchell, was a student at the University in 1901, but did not complete her course.

'01, '07 Gr.—Amy Robbins Ware has just completed her book "Echoes of France," in which she vividly recounts her personal experiences overseas.

'04—Ruth Rosholt spoke on "The Public Library" at a meeting of the Heatherdale Civic club of the Thirteenth ward league Thursday evening, May 5.

'06 E. Benjamin W. Loye, having built him a new vine and fig tree, is living at 103 Westlawn Boulevard, Northwestern Station, Detroit, Michigan.

'09 Law—Frank E. Randall, of the firm of Whipple and Randall, Duluth, became general counsel for the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company on May 1. He will be in complete charge of all legal matters affecting the company in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, and Nebraska. E. A. Prendergast, '98 Law, who has been in personal charge of the company's work in Minnesota and North Dakota, will continue to represent it in that field.

'10 Med.—Dr. Frank T. Cavanor has left Minneapolis for the East, to take post-graduate specialty work at Harvard and Columbia universities.

'13 Law—Mr. and Mrs. Bert Hull (Wilma Reed '14, of Omaha, Nebraska, announce the birth of a baby daughter.

To Mr. and Mrs. Loring J. Ingraham (Mildred Loomis '13) a son, Joseph Sterling, born October 13, 1920.

'13 Ex.—Hazel Laybourne was married on January 15 to Frederick Fogg of St. Paul. Mr. and Mrs. Fogg are living at the St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul, Minnesota.

'14—Barbara Green is working in the Federal Reserve Bank in Portland, Oregon.

'14—Linda James will talk on Public Health Study courses at the meeting of the tenth district of the Federation of Women's Clubs to be held in Bloomington, Minnesota, Saturday, May 7.

'14, 16 Gr.—Fred G. Tryon is still holding his commission in the Army. His address is 3409 34th Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

'16 Gr.—Gopal M. Chiplunker is superintendent of Hindu Women's college at Poona City, India.

'15 Gr.—Sakyo Kanda is working in the Marine Biological Laboratory, at the Imperial University, Sukusha, Japan.

'15—Emil Lindstrom is working for his M.A. degree at Columbia University.

'15, '17 Med.—Dr. Clara A. Nutting is a member of the Fenchow (China) station of the North China mission of the American Board and is on the staff of the Woman's hospital at Fenchow. In the February number of a monthly paper called "Fenchow" Miss Nutting has an interesting little article on "Local Famine Relief," describing the work of a local relief committee, whose members are both Chinese and foreigners.

'16, '18 Med.—Dr. J. W. Gamble is leaving Rochester, where he has been for two years, to take up the duties of district supervisor of the U. S. Public Health service in Minneapolis.

'16 Dent.—Thomas A. Glade is practicing in Kristiansund, Norway.

'16 Law—To Mr. and Mrs. George F. Klein (Lydia Cox Ex. '13), a daughter, Lydia Margaret, born November 21, 1920.

'16—Mrs. Robert Thompson (Jean Brawley) will arrive some time this month to spend the summer with her parents in St. Paul. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson make their home in Thurber, Texas, where Mr. Thompson

('15 Gr. '16) is engaged in the oil business.

'17 Ag.—K. K. Poehler is a Smith-Hughes Agricultural Director in the public schools of Renville, Minnesota.

'17 Med. '20—James Bain Carey and Margaret Gillespie (Ex. '19) were married Tuesday evening, April 26, at Miss Gillespie's home in Anoka, Minnesota. Dr. and Mrs. Carey will live at 1717 LaSalle Ave., Minneapolis.

'17 H. E.—Hazel Rockwood, head of the economics division at the West Central School of Agriculture at Morris, has become a member of the home

economics faculty during the third quarter.

'17 E., M. E. '18—Cirilo Romero is now chief engineer of the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation. His address is 98 Luz St., Havana, Cuba.

'17, '20 Gr.—T. E. Odland is now in charge of the Farm Crops Division of the Agricultural College at the West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia.

'18, '20 Med.—Mrs. Lincoln Holman (Nellie Pederson) is teaching in the American Lutheran Hospital, Kioshan, Honan, China.



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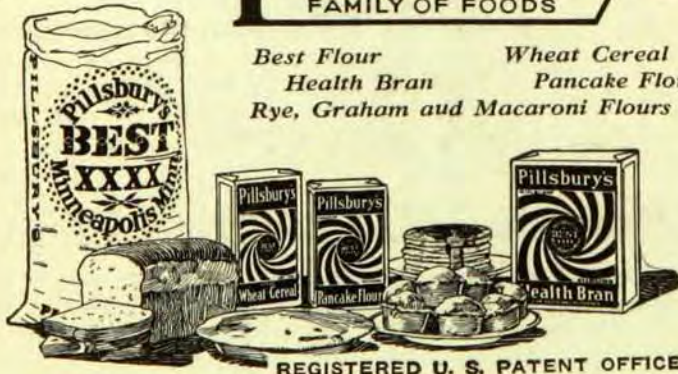
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'18 E.—Mr. and Mrs. Sigurd Eliassen are stationed in Tientsin, China. Mr. Eliassen is in charge of the department of Flood Control in the Chi Li Province. Before her marriage in Japan, Mrs. Eliassen was Gudrun Gabrielsen, '18.

'18, '19 Gr.—Wilma E. Eustis is teaching in the Isabel Thoburn college, Lucknow, India.

'18, '20 Med.—Dr. L. J. Tiber was married last month to Miss Etta Goldberg. They will live in St. Paul.

'19—Evelyn K. Graber is doing Americanization work in Toledo, Ohio.

'19 Gr.—Jean MacInnes is instructing in the department of Biology at M. I. T., Cambridge, Mass.

Rev. and Mrs. Meland of St. Paul, formerly of Red Wing, announces the engagement of their daughter Jeanette (Ex. '20) to Alonzo Grace '17.

'20 Gr.—Hilding Edward Anderson, a graduate student in the University of Minnesota, has been awarded a fellowship in economics at Columbia University, New York City, for 1921—1922. In addition to his graduate study at Columbia, Mr. Anderson will act as instructor in agricultural economics.

'20 Law—Joseph Donnelly was married in Minneapolis on April 14 to Carolyn Lewis (Ex. '21). Mr. and Mrs. Donnelly are at home at 306 Oak Grove St.

'20 Ex.—Ruth Fitzpatrick of Minneapolis has announced her engagement to Carl Linzmayer (Ex. '19).

'20 Dent.—Aurelius H. Maze and Mary Nalezna were married on January 18, 1921, at Minneapolis. Dr. Maze is practising in Winona, Minnesota.

'20 Med.—Dr. J. A. Myers of Minneapolis, who was recently appointed to the research fellowship of the Hennepin County Tuberculosis association, will make a special study at the University on how tuberculosis can early be detected and what kind of work can be done by an ex-patient after the disease has been arrested. The fellowship provides funds for the carrying on of special study by a competent tuberculosis specialist in the means of prevention and cure of tuberculosis. Dr. Myers is an instructor in the School of Medicine and associate phy-

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Assistant Manager

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sician in tuberculosis at the Minneapolis General hospital. He holds advanced degrees from two universities in addition to his medical training at Minnesota and has published several articles on medical topics.

'20 Dent.—The Misses Helga Myklebust and Bergliot Aass are now in Kristiania, Norway, where we understand that they are practicing their profession.

'20 Gr.—David W. Robertson is assistant professor at the Colorado Agricultural college, Fort Collins, Colo. He took his graduate work at Minnesota in agriculture.

Students of the division of forestry seem to have little difficulty in making their way. Three of the graduates have within the past year taken positions in the federal government's forest products laboratory in Madison, Wis. The last one to engage his services to the Madison institution is Leydon Erickson of Minneapolis, who completed a four-year course at the end of the winter quarter and will receive his degree at the approaching commencement. His appointment at Madison is that of assistant engineer in the government's laboratory.

Shirley Brayton, '20 For., of Manchester, Iowa, went to Madison last July to become a specialist in pulp and paper in the federal laboratory. Word has now been received at University Farm that he has been called to the laboratory staff of one of the big paper making companies of the country.

Rudolph Grabow of Minneapolis, For. '20, joined the division of pulp and paper at Madison about a year ago.

'21 Ex.—Corinne Coffee of Minneapolis and Edwin Donald White of Philadelphia will be married Wednesday evening, May 11, in Plymouth Congregational church, Minneapolis.

'21 E.—John F. Noble, who completed his work at the end of the second quarter, has entered the real estate and building business in Southeast Minneapolis as his father's partner.

'21 M.—Kenneth Johnston, a senior in the school of mines, was married on Saturday, April 23, to Miss Arlyn Wixson of Minneapolis.

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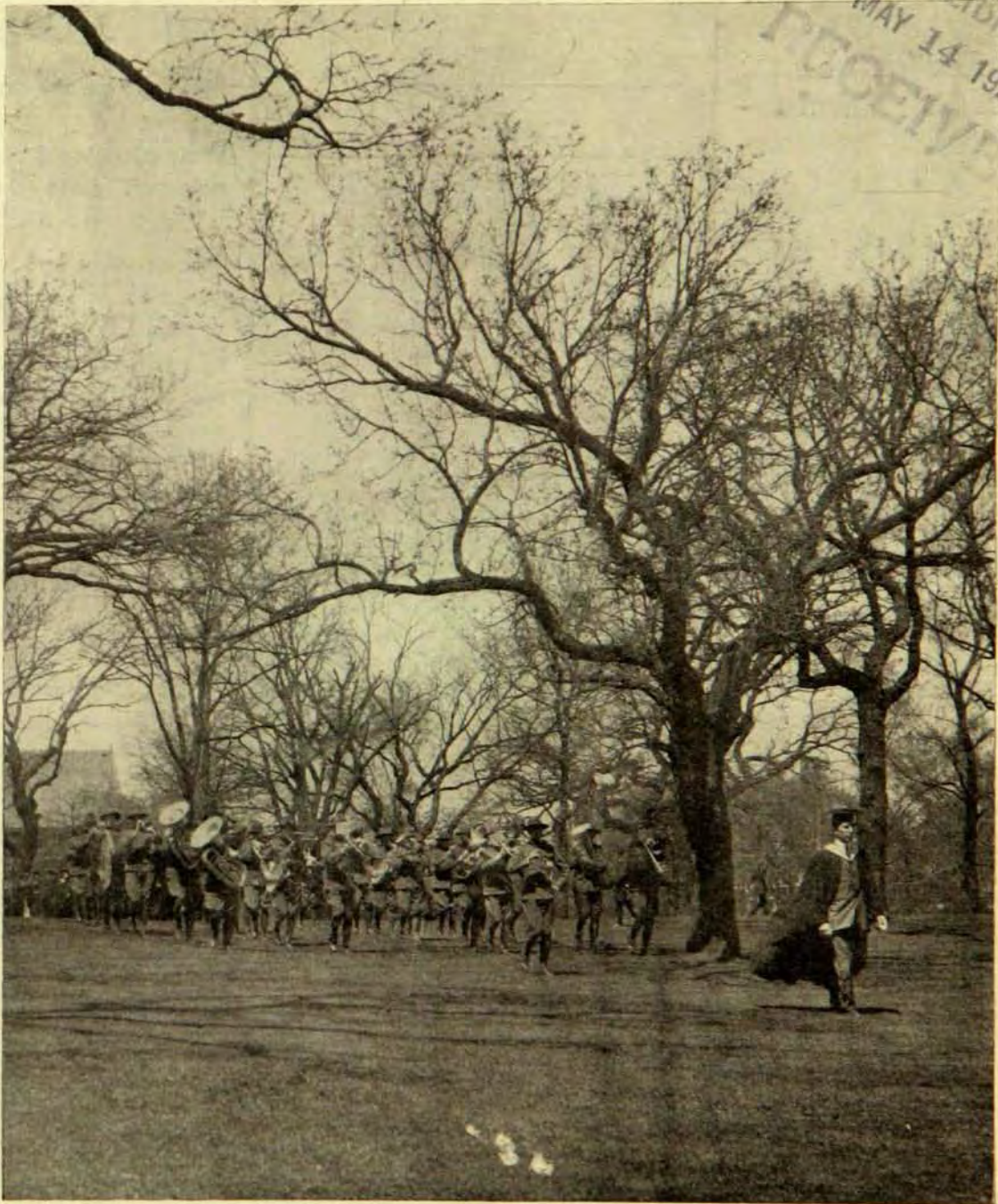
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Minnesota Alumni Weekly

Vol. XX. No. 31 May 12, 1921

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The Minnesota Alun Weekly



A GREETING TO THE NEW PRESIDENT

MISTER PRESIDENT, we have misjudged you. In planning this number to include your address, we tentatively allowed for a manuscript of fifteen pages. We underestimated you by almost ten pages. Pardon us then if we condense our welcome to a few trite principles to which we can pledge our support.

There is among us a rather widespread feeling that the University recently has not advanced as rapidly as it should. We have devoted some time to the discussion of remedies, and would like to lay before you the prescription, made by Dr. E. L. Tuohy, of an "era of good feeling." We offer this phrase, not as the ultimate motto of your administration—there may be times when good feeling must be sacrificed—but rather as a workable guide for the constructive efforts of the next few years.

Toward this end certain details are important: In the first place, we do not wish to see cheap doctors, or lawyers, or business men, or politicians come out of Minnesota's university,—no more than we wish to see thousands of young folk wasting their time over a bogus liberal education. It is your right to insist that the training you administer shall be good training. If the state wishes to make such training available to all, the legislature will sooner or later respond to that desire.

We have asked avoidance of the "liberal" education that fails to liberalize. The spirit of humanity is fully as important in the University's administrative contacts. We have reason to be humble, all of us, when we consider how often we have dogmatized. Behind us lies a time of rough-and-ready judgments, in which we branded poets traitors when they annoyed us with their terminology and apologized for financial autocrats because we saw the folly of the communists. But more than this: we have been too sly with one another, and too willing, in the absence of proof, to believe the evil tale. Unhappily, we have confused the University with the legislature or the board of trade.

In Minnesota's athletic problems all of us have a vital interest. Athletics, judiciously controlled, can be made one of the strongest assurances of the friendliness that we desire. We are sorry for the unkindly personal abuse that representatives on the board—especially Professor

Paige — have been forced to suffer. But the situation needs im-

provement. There has been too much smoke to leave us certain that there is no fire.

We are satisfied that no plan of university betterment can succeed which does not raise the standard of student living. Students are making shift with accommodations that would have been called intolerable 20 years ago. Can the state provide the funds for necessary dormitories, or must we look to private enterprise?

Our final word—the subject of student relationship—is fitter to be approached with prayer than with material resolutions. Student sentiment, the simplest yet the most capricious element on the campus, will prove in the end a more delicate barometer of your success than any other. A large body of students recently repudiated the honor system. This disavowal of one of our finest achievements is more, we feel, than a passing result of the war. It is a dangerous symptom of organic weakness that should lead to further inquiry.

Have we been too school-masterly in our welcome? Our intention, at least, is not to criticize. We submit these clumsy suggestions as evidence, first, of our genuine interest in assisting you, and secondly, of our cheerful certainty that Minnesota's troubles are for the most part mental, after all.

Calendar

- THURSDAY—Cap and Gown Day. Regents reception (Evening)
- FRIDAY—Inauguration (Morning). Luncheon at the Union (Noon). Educational conferences, Little Theater (Afternoon). Dinner, University Farm (Evening). Dr. Vincent is ill with influenza and will be unable to take part.
- SATURDAY—Educational conferences (Morning). Sight-seeing trip (Afternoon). Alumni stag dinner at the Union (Evening).

GENERAL NEWS

While the Main campus is disporting itself in academic garb the Agricultural campus will be having a celebration all its own. Horses and kine and sheep and swine are being clipped, combed, braided and manicured for the sixth annual Livestock show, which comes this year on Inauguration Friday.

The show has been uppermost in the minds of agricultural students for almost two weeks. Many of them have had successful experience in entering exhibits at the State Fair and national expositions and are inducing keen rivalry into the preparations.

The events will begin with a parade at 10:30 a. m. In the afternoon will come the stock judging, a sheep-shearing contest, a fancy riding exhibit, and a parade of the winners for the benefit of the assembled inauguration guests.

Member of Peace Commission lectures on the League

"Two, or possibly three schools of critics are opposed to the League of Nations: those who think that the covenant goes too far; those who think that it does not go far enough; and those who like it but don't like the men who wrote it," declared David Hunter Miller, adviser to the American Peace Commission at Versailles, at convocation last Thursday.

Mr. Miller named as great issues of the conference the admission of Germany into the Peace Conference, the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, the attempt of Japan to introduce provisions regarding racial equality, the attempts of the French to provide military force in the League, and the "novel, yet inspiring requests" by women for provisions in regard to social progress.

President Wilson's 14 points furnished the hope for Germany to sign the armistice, he said; but agreements as to the guarantees of rights for small states became the point of greatest dispute after the treaty had been framed.

Mr. Miller described the representatives and the informal procedure of the meetings. Orlando, he said, was "virile, attractive, learned in international law, and possessed of a practical viewpoint." The Japanese talked but little, while a Chinese delegate

made one of the most significant speeches on the rights of small nations. The main propositions the French put forth were in regard to authority by force. This question was finally settled by conceding an advisory military commission for the League.

"One article in regard to religious equality was dropped. The Japanese tried to force the retention, in order that they might use the article as a peg on which to hang racial equality. Such an article, however, would be contrary to the constitutions of several of the countries.

"The Japanese asked for a few words in the preamble in regard to racial equality; the motion was lost. General Smuts declared himself opposed to the motion, which proves that there was more influence in London from Australia than there was from Tokio."

As one of the framers of the covenant, Mr. Miller is naturally hopeful that this country will accept it. He sees American support as essential to success, and he feels that eventually we cannot fail to endorse the league.

Chi Omega installs a Minnesota Chapter

There are now twelve chapters of national sororities flourishing under the University aegis. Chi Omega, on April 30, installed as its Pi Beta chapter the following twenty girls who recently organized for the purpose of securing the charter:

Marion Marshall, Mildred Hogan, Margaret Kenneally, Norita Netz, Edith Miller, Florence Wilharm, Marian Day, Hazel Moren, Helen Kenneally, Jean Archibald, Betty Gile, Catherine Riggs, Esther Stoley, Helen McGrath, Martha Taylor, Marion Allen and Mary Gillen. Geraldine Stowell, a Chi Omega from the University of Colorado, and now at the University of Minnesota, makes the twentieth member.

Dean Ladd has given encouragement to the idea of establishing new sororities, since under present housing conditions these groups are found to offer much greater advantages than the average boarding house.

Boat Trips are popular this Spring

In place of the old-time sophomore vaudeville or musical shows, Dean

Nicholson has approved a barge party on the Mississippi as a fitting amusement this spring for the second-yearlings. The project was ratified at an all-Sophomore banquet held in the Union last Wednesday.

Two other boat trips are being projected by student groups. The Dents, it appears, have no idea of giving up their traditional moonlight party, and the Aggies, May 26, will continue a precedent of several years standing.

New Officers and Trophy Cases for the Minnesota Union

The Board of Governors of the Minnesota Union on Wednesday of last week elected Secretary E. B. Pierce as president. Leighton Smith, '22, was made vice president; James MacRae, an unclassified academic student, secretary; and Professor J. C. Sanderson of the school of Mines, treasurer.

The Union's effort to preserve relics of Minnesota's participation in the war has led to the building of a large trophy case for the landing on the main stairway. This will be large enough to hold the University service flag and other bulky souvenirs. A strong effort is still being made to secure personal trophies for the Union, and it is expected that the War Department will donate to the University certain pieces of artillery equipment and possibly a tank, as well.

Recent Literature by and about "U" People

How the University goes out to the people of the state through its boys and girls club work is the subject of an article in last week's Dearborn Independent. It features T. A. Erickson, state leader of club activities. "It is amazing," says Mr. Erickson, according to the story, "to find the influence these boys and girls have in getting their parents to improve their methods. You can reach the boys and girls when you can't reach the parents..... A boy will study the government bulletins when the father will not. Take the case of the potato diseases. The ordinary farmer doesn't know anything about them. But the boy in the potato club knows all about them, believe me, and he knows how to prevent them." The title of the article is "Improving Farms through the Youngsters."

The following papers from the Department of Physics were read at the Washington meeting of the American Physical Society, April 23: "Note on the Earth's Magnetic Field" by Professor W. F. G. Swann, and "The Decrease of the Mobility of the Positive Ion in Air with Age," by Professor Henry A. Erikson.

Four new Fraternal Groups within the Year

Healthy activity of the "instinct" for organization has resulted during the present year in the formation of no fewer than four honorary, semi-honorary, or professional fraternities within the University community. Beta Gamma Sigma, intended to be the equivalent of Phi Beta Kappa, Tau Beta Pi, or Sigma Xi in schools of business, has granted a local charter to our campus' newest college. Last Saturday a national dramatic fraternity, Pi Epsilon Delta, installed a group of Minnesota men and women prominent in stagecraft as a local branch of that society. A few weeks ago Pi Alpha, an organization of student artists, came into being. It succeeds the luckless Hy-lite club—a coeducational organization which died as soon as the members saw that the artistic life was one of labor rather than bohemian gaiety. The new club will be a close-knit organization, males only, and will undertake in its corporate capacity to direct the art work of worthy campus enterprises. The entrance of this new artists' union into the arena promises to add another factor to the complexity of existence for the student publications. Phi Chi, a medical fraternity, is the other new organization on this year's roster.

Engineers banquet and select new Officers

"A regular Engineers' banquet in regular Engineers' style" was the way the committee described the annual gathering of the Association of Engineering Students held at the Minnesota Union last Thursday night. It undoubtedly was. At any rate, the program indicates an orchestra, a quartet, a toastmaster and a time-keeper who effectively held the stopwatch on a bevy of candidates, a couple of debaters (discussing the question of whether an academic education should be a prerequisite to the engineering course) two deans

and a professor, the editor-in-chief of the *Technolog*, the manager of the bookstore, and Paul Doty, of St. Paul, the speaker of the evening, who talked on "War Emergency Construction."

Speaker sees End of fluctuating Prices

"It would not surprise me if the time should come when the prices of all necessary commodities will be stabilized by agreement of the producer and the consumer—the government acting as arbitrator." This was the gist of an address delivered last week before the Livestock club by J. M. Anderson, president of the St. Paul Equity exchange. "Fixed prices are a necessity if we are ever to eliminate the evils of speculative marketing, and much has already been accomplished to the desired end. Many products, such as steel, oil, and manufactured goods very generally are already being sold on a fixed price basis." It is not the purpose of the farmers, he said, to form a trust, but to try to regulate the flow of products to the market in such a way as to eliminate the present short-time fluctuations. Mr. Anderson is a member of the famous "committee of 17" which drew up the American Farm Bureau plan of marketing grain. During the war he was sales manager of the U. S. Grain Corporation.

Minnesota fifth at Northern Oratorical

Minnesota placed fifth out of six competing institutions at the Northern Oratorical contest held last Thursday at Iowa City. In spite of the unimpressive showing made by Minnesota's representative, Professor Frank Rarig, coach, returned to the University in good spirits. "It was an exceptionally interesting contest," he declared. Wisconsin placed first; Illinois, second; Northwestern, third; Michigan, fourth; Iowa, sixth.

Michigan gets \$4,800,000 for new Buildings

The entire \$4,800,000 asked by President Burton of the Michigan legislature for new buildings at the state university has been granted, according to advices from Ann Arbor. The House originally opposed this grant, but finally yielded to the insistence of the Governor and the Senate. The total amount will be available within the coming biennium.

INAUGURATION

President Folwell's Address

IT was my fortune not long ago to sail away by moonlight in an airship, and "in the time that the morning did strow roses and violets in the heavenly floors against the coming of the Sun," to alight in a strange land called Arcadia,—a land of peace and plenty where richer and poorer, without envy and without scorn, lead together the simple life—the Arcadian life of the poets. Only a poet could describe the scene before me. I do not attempt it. The agriculture and industries of the happy people, their means of transportation and exchange, their social customs and government, their religion, all at once challenged my curiosity, but being a pedagogue, I was most concerned to learn about their ideas and plans for the training of their children and youth. I resolved therefore to make them my first study. If I may have your leave, Mr. President, and your indulgence, Respected Audience, instead of an address I will merely read some notes of my observations.

My first observation was that they had no spelling books. Young children could read so soon as they had been shown the letters of the phonetic alphabet (without useless capitals) and the sounds they severally stood for—as could the Sioux Indians when the Pond brothers kept school in 1835 at the Lake Harriet Mission. Billions of hours of spelling lessons were thus saved for other learning. I noticed a close intimacy and coöperation between parents and primary teachers, and frequent consultations in regard to the reading, the recreations, the health, and especially the behavior of the children. There was a compendious formula of manners and morals, which at bottom are the same thing, elaborated out of the golden rule. All children were required to memorize and frequently to recite it.

THE Arcadian secondary education seemed to me more fully developed than in my own country. Receiving pupils from the primary schools they retained them during the whole period of instruction which ought to be carried on under a school regime—"under tutors and governors." This period lasted about two years longer than the high school courses at home. The youth were thus kept in their own homes, and the continued coöperation of parents and teachers maintained a wholesome discipline during the critical period of adolescence. Long experience had determined what subjects were the proper ones to be taught in the secondary period, and while there was some liberty allowed in the choice of general lines there was no great range of casual election of studies by inexperienced youth.

There were three main purposes of the secondary education of Arcadia. First came the preparation for citizenship with emphasis on the duties of obedience to law, voting, tax-paying and the sacrifice of property, time, and even life itself for the common good. The second object was

the preparation for higher cultural or professional studies. The third, and most highly regarded, was the inculcation of character and right behavior in all relations of life. There was a science of conduct drawn from the law of the land, the experience of civilized men and the higher law written in the human conscience. Throughout the whole period the youth were trained to look forward to lives of usefulness, not of pleasure, and to think more of doing than of getting. There was therefore a pervading atmosphere of soberness, making the school a consecrated place illuminated by the joys of righteous endeavor. While there were differences of creed and ritual among the Arcadians there was a common appreciation of the beauty of holiness and a universal demand that the school should train for righteousness, by precept as well as example. The People's Arcadians from beast-like labor. No College completed general education of the Arcadian youth, and normally all of them passed through it.

I TURNED from the secondary schools in which the instruction was uniform to the institutions of the superior education. Here was the utmost diversity in aims and methods. Every art and trade and employment had its schools. Science and invention had long ago emancipated the long apprenticeship was necessary for any craft. The school had taken its place. Professional and technical schools I found in great numbers and variety—of agriculture and its specialities of horticulture, fruit culture, dairying and others, of engineering in many branches, architecture, mining and forestry, and what was most novel, schools of air navigation. Certain schools, which in some ancient time were of first importance, survived but in diminished or much altered guise. In a land where crime was unknown and universal conciliation of disputes was practised, there was little left for the schools of law but to teach property law in general, and in particular conveyancing, the probate code and the statute of frauds.

The quiet, industrious lives of the Arcadians, their freedom from vice, luxury, and dissipation, and the universal use of prophylactics had abolished epidemic diseases and so mitigated others that medical schools had been converted into schools of public health, like that proposed for our university many years ago.

The instruction in all these institutions, properly called schools and not colleges, was highly specialized, so that small room could be spared for the continuance of general culture or for elective studies. The need of efficiency in these schools to provide a supply of finely trained and expert practitioners of the several arts was a sufficient reason for granting them public support and subjecting them to public supervision. The idea of using them for the creation of professional monopolies was not forbidden because believed impossible. All testimonials of proficiency were awarded only after public tests and examinations.

The internal administration of the schools was generally left to a governing board of teachers acting under general

law and regulations established by the state or municipal Board of Education, to which their reports were made and which took care of their budgets.

I OBSERVED at length that the Arcadians had a still higher grade or plane of education surmounting their superior education,—supreme education in a single institution rightly named The University of Arcadia. It was not a coordinate institute along with professional and technical schools, but overtopped them as the basilica of St. Peter towers over the parish churches of Rome. There was no unnatural mechanical alliance with bread and butter schools, giving their executives or committeemen opportunity to tinker with persons and things which did not concern them.

This university was a place of disinterested study and research without thought or expectation of material results or of personal emolument; its objects being the enlargement of general culture and the extension of the boundaries of knowledge, by observation, experiment, record, and publication, in all branches of science, history, and philosophy. The supreme interest was ever in the study of humanity in its economic, social and spiritual relations. I found that the Arcadians were not content, as some of our educators seem to be, to restrict the activity of their university to the bare acquisition and imparting of knowledge, for the mere sake of knowledge. They had no use for mere consumers of knowledge, but expected from their university men and women some who could transform learning into wisdom and insight into vision, to counsel and guide in great affairs of state, nation, and the world.

The Arcadian university was no school with roll calls, marking systems and classes. Each student had his chosen field of study, but there were temporary groups of students who desired to cooperate in some line of research or listen to the same lectures. As to graduations, there seemed to be no level routine. From time to time decorations were bestowed on students and investigators for notable attainments and discoveries, but there was no annual delivery in bulk of doctorates as testimonials of industrious mediocrity.

The faculty was composed of experts each in his field but not narrow specialists content to dig in the dark like underground moles—rather of such as had "sowed the seed of general culture in the furrow of a strong specialty," to borrow a phrase from Michelet. Emancipated from all mere school-keeping, they devoted themselves without distraction to instruction and research. Assured of a sufficient support during working years and a decent stipend thereafter, they were never harassed by the "cares of the world or the deceitfulness of riches." An offer of higher pay to one of them to enter other employment was considered an insult. There was no government requiring any sanction by penalties, but merely rules of order proclaimed by a council of senior professors presided over for short periods in turn by one of their number, who had a small al-

lowance for clerical help. It was not considered reputable to decline or avoid this irksome duty which consumed precious time.

There was some kind of a public function in progress, but I observed that the faculty attended in their ordinary dress—that of the Arcadian citizen. If ever they had made use of the thirteenth century garb, the scholastic gown, the tasselled hat and flamboyant hood, they had ages ago discarded them, because inconsistent with their democracy. It is a strange thing—and an instance of the inscrutable tyranny of fashion,—that after some three centuries these symbols of aristocracy have within three decades invaded our American, amphibious school-college-universities—the very breeding places of pure democracy. But who wants to squabble about millinery?

The ultimate governing power of the University was reposed in a syndicate chosen from the body of university alumni, holding office during pleasure. Its supreme duty was that of confirming the selection of new members of the teaching staff as vacancies occurred, occasioned by death or retirement. It did not enter into details of administration.

The financing of the Arcadian university was the most surprising of all the facts observed by me. I should say here that these Arcadians were no utopians, no crack-brained communists feeding from a common trough. They held rock-fast to the institution of private property; but as I was informed, they did not invest any chartered cliques, such as we call corporations, with the unalienable rights belonging to human beings antecedent to government and law. In a land where the simple life was universal, personal extravagance unknown, and all adult persons engaged productively, wealth—ever socially disadvantageous—often became a burden to its custodians, and they were constantly on the lookout for ways to get honestly rid of the surplus. Graduates of the university who became embarrassed with riches found it the dearest object of bestowal. Their gifts and endowments at times became so immense that they had to be temporarily refused, and there was a waiting list of competitors for the privilege.

The Arcadians had the fine taste to establish their university in a sequestered spot far from the grime and racket of cities, "far from the madding crowd," by a lake-side with an issuing river, and a great surrounding forest. On its domain a little town had grown up of university people and some necessary merchants and artisans. The ample lawns and decorative shrubs about the modest dwellings formed a charming parklet. The buildings of the university, more attractive for proportion than decoration and, hidden by foliage, made so little show that their presence was no disfigurement of the landscape. There was but one exception to their simplicity—a concession to an art impulse long suppressed but irresistible.—The exception was the central library building, as delicately beautiful as the Taj Mahal of India, but statelier, far statelier. It was covered with a chemical coating which

preserved the eternal whiteness of its marble, and, varying with the declination of the sun, reflected the hues of the solar spectrum.

BEFORE I was aware, the day had passed. The shades of evening were falling. The gold of the great library tower, borrowed from the setting sun, had changed to violet, and from a peal of sweet bells floated out an enchanting curfew melody. It ceased:—What I heard was that Japanese gong at the foot of the staircase chiming the household reveillé.

President Northrop's Address

THE great question which interests us to-day is what is to be the future of the University. The increased cost of running the institution, in consequence of the tremendous increase in the number of students and the high prices for both labor and equipment, has led to a real crisis in the University life—a crisis that has indeed been passed—probably safely passed, but yet the danger has not entirely disappeared. Other institutions are looking for capable professors and are insidiously offering positions to the men whom the University can least afford to lose.

Under these circumstances the character of the man who is to preside over the University, for many years in the future—as we hope, is of vital importance. Perhaps never in the history of the University has it been more important that the new president should be exactly the right man. And I am sure that the new president is the right man. The service he has already rendered clearly demonstrates his wisdom and ability. He has already won the confidence of his entire constituency. Regents, faculty, students, legislature, and people of Minnesota. He has successfully carried on the negotiations with the legislature and won such appreciation as could reasonably be expected. He has not lost courage when the skies looked dark, and to-day I am sure he faces the future with an optimistic spirit that is itself an omen of final victory. I congratulate the University on having secured him for its president. I congratulate him on having the splendid opportunity of doing here a life work that shall be invaluable to the state of Minnesota and that shall secure for himself a lasting reputation as a great administrator and a great educator. The work he has to do is a great work. The University of Minnesota is a great institution. Dr. Coffman I am sure appreciates the dignity of the position he is called upon to fill and the importance of the work he is called upon to do and he will devote himself to that work with a conscientious fidelity and an ever increasing enthusiasm that will of themselves prove guaranties of success. As one of his predecessors I welcome him most heartily, happy that the responsibilities which in part once rested upon me are now transferred to another so eminently capable of bearing them successfully and of carrying forward the work of the University to heights of attainment never realized in the past.

President Coffman's Address

THE history of public education in America is a story of achievement. To the student of education, it reads like romance. No adequate account of it has ever been written. Some day some one who knows how to wield a master's pen will attempt it, and the greatest epic of civilization will be produced. To recount the struggles of a free people, to establish a system of popular education, which in its infancy bore the stigma of poverty and charity, but in latter days is the expression of the hopes and ambitions, of the faiths and aspirations of the proud descendants of that people is a task worthy of the noblest and most gifted mind. To recount the struggles of a people, to preserve and to perpetuate the principles of freedom of worship, the right of assembly, a trial by one's peers, and the opportunity for fair discussion is to retell the story of American education, for through it and only through it, can we insure an intelligent and wise application of these inalienable principles. Both the sanctity and the meaning of our political institutions rest in the final analysis upon the kinds of schools we maintain.

This school system of ours did not spring into existence full grown. It is the product of evolution. Its roots lie far back in the past. From the beginning it has been regarded as society's most sensitive agent for saving time and labor and also as a highly specialized instrument consciously organized to provide training in citizenship. Thomas Jefferson clearly recognized the importance of this latter consideration. When he declared that a free government cannot endure without public education, he gave a mighty impetus to its cause. Successful public schools everywhere became radiant points of imitation. The right of sovereignty changed from groups that voluntarily taxed themselves to groups that compulsorily taxed themselves.

From then until now, decade after decade, the common schools have advanced with uncertain and halting steps. Could we have looked into the future then as we can examine history now, we should have known that the future of the schools was secure, as their foundations were rooted in the idealism of a people who cherished not merely the right to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, but also the privilege of educating their children in accordance with the principles of freedom and equality of opportunity. These are not principles to be exercised without discretion. They are something to be achieved. The right of free worship and equality of political opportunity have almost, if not quite, been realized in this country. But there are other types of liberty for which many are struggling that have not yet been commonly accepted. They are still in the process of formulation. Even intellectual liberty, that is, the right to discover truth and to tell the whole truth in order that the truth may make us free, is not universally received and not always treated with the cordiality that it deserves, and

yet it is the only stimulus to science and the only true basis of progress.

The fundamental tenets of popular education in America have never contemplated aristocratic forms of education, the cultivation of class interests, or the protection of special privileges. On the contrary, since the middle of the 19th Century, the common schools,—the product of that proud, new tradition that all the property shall be taxed for the education of all the children—have been universally regarded as the servant of every one, not the servant of a few.

ALMOST contemporaneous with the establishment of a system of common schools, our forefathers began to enact compulsory education laws, fixing the upper age limit in some instances as high as fourteen. Apparently these pioneers held that the level of trained intelligence needed by all the people for the solution of the problems of that day and generation should be graduation from the common schools. It was generally recognized that life was comparatively simple, and its problems easy of solution. On the other hand, there rested deep in the hearts of the common people, the firm conviction that a certain amount of general training was necessary to insure mutual understanding and social intercourse. These pioneers understood that a common education is one of the first requirements of neighborliness, that it tends to loosen the bonds of selfishness, and makes it easier for men to live together, to work and to play together.

That enormous progress has been made in general education in America is shown by the fact that in 1840 the total amount of education received by the average citizen during his entire lifetime was 208 days. According to present standards, this nation, educationally speaking, was in 1840, a low second grade nation. By 1870, the total amount of schooling received by the average citizen had been increased to 582 days. We had reached a new level—the level of a high third grade. Today the average citizen receives a little over 1,200 days of schooling. We are now a high sixth, or a low seventh grade nation.

Why this change? Because the problems of each succeeding generation have been more difficult than those of the preceding generation. Furthermore, the problems have grown more political, social and spiritual in character. Our forefathers two generations ago understood that social and political problems are not altogether economic, but that they are also intellectual and spiritual. To them a carpenter was not a carpenter merely, but a citizen as well. The working man has long suspected that the man who knows possesses some secret influence or power that is being denied the worker. Some thought that power was money, and consequently sought high wages. Others thought it was political prestige and consequently sought political preferment. But most of them have learned that the secret lies in education. As a result, the doors of the schools have been opened to the

children of men on every economic level. Every time any class has secured greater political rights, it has demanded more education, and it has always secured it. The constant shifting of education to lower economic levels epitomizes the struggle of the race for human freedom. It is this struggle of the masses to secure an education, combined with their ability to profit by and to use it intelligently that gives us confidence in the ultimate outcome and integrity of democracy. Every one recognizes that such education is expensive, but the expense is insignificant in comparison with the enormous gain society receives from it.

THE period during which the common school system was developed throughout the nation was the period between 1840 to 1870, much of the secondary education was provided in private schools, generally known as seminaries or academies. Gradually since then these private schools have been superseded by the public high school. This change came partly because the whole social organism was increasing in complexity and its problems in intricacy and variety. The population was growing rapidly. Thousands upon thousands of foreigners were passing through the immigration gates. Lines of communication were multiplying. Newspapers and books were more easily available. Acute problems of social and industrial expansion remained unsolved. The dark days of reconstruction dragged on. Although there seemed to be good ground for discouragement, the men of that day did not regard the situation as hopeless. Their idealism did not become distorted, nor did they lose faith in their institutions. They did what every generation of patriots has done—they made way for liberty by providing more education. High school education, available to the children of all men, became their goal. They sacrificed that the next generation might have a better intellectual equipment than they had had. Right in the midst of this period of great economic and spiritual depression the University of Minnesota was founded.

Such is the history of all human progress. Each succeeding generation profits by the sacrifices of the preceding generation. These sacrifices always point in the direction of greater service to mankind. All too frequently do we forget that there is human ethics in human progress, that the comforts we enjoy, the satisfactions we have, the privileges we possess, all came because men who received but a few days of schooling during their lifetime were willing to pay a heavy price for us. There is a moral in this for the present generation which I shall not press.

LONG before the high school became an integral part of the established school system, many of the states created universities, which in the course of time, articulated with the public schools, and became a part of these. There are still a few skeptics who maintain that a state university should be separate and independent of the public schools.

They would locate it on some Mount Olympus or sequester in some secret place far from the sordid marts of trade, or the buzzing confusion of social and political worlds. Scholarship, according to their opinion, should not be contaminated by contact with the activities of every day life. A wall with a wide and deep moat should separate the university from the high school, and only the very elect, the superlatively gifted, should be permitted to cross the bridge and to enter the gate. This is the philosophy of other days. The philosophy of today points to a system of state supported public education, beginning with the lowest primary grade and extending to the senior year of the university, equally open to all who are competent to profit by it. This philosophy is the foundation rock upon which the entire superstructure of our democratic government rests. Destroy it and democracy will fall. Cling to it, and democracy will survive.

THE early state universities were modest in their claims. They were what Dr. Folwell would call "good schools." A varied curriculum was not required. Many of the instructors were great teachers. They enjoyed intimate personal relations with their students. The students were accepted as a part of the community. Student life was conducive to good scholarship. Those were the days when great personalities cast their shadows far into the future. A few distinguished leaders like Dr. Folwell and Dr. Northrop caught a vision of what universities were to become. These empire builders saw the institution over which they presided growing in size and in influence. New courses were introduced, the curricula were revised and expanded; more instructors were secured; the contact between students and staff became less intimate. From an institutional point of view these changes brought both gains and losses. With the influx of students, dormitories began to be substituted for homes, convocations for chapel, a more varied and flexible curriculum for the simpler and inelastic ones, student service buildings for boarding clubs, and a more highly specialized staff has taken the place of the one of varied attainments.

To some extent personality has given way to institutionality. By this I do not mean that personality no longer plays a prominent part in the education of university students. On the contrary, it is just as important as it ever was. There is no substitute for it. But it is obvious that the head of a university like Minnesota can no longer know personally all or nearly all of his students. Something has been lost because these warm, intimate and almost confidential relations which he once enjoyed with his students are no longer possible. But as I have already indicated, every loss has its compensating gain. The president, with his small faculty, has been supplemented by a large faculty; the influence of a few by the influence of many; a few points of contact by many points of contact. Considered from this

angle, the most important university task is that of securing a high-minded, right-minded faculty. What members of the faculty think and believe, what they feel and express, to a greater or less extent, transfers across and finds expression in the life and thought of the student body. Both individually and collectively the faculty should be imbued with an impelling desire to search for and to discover truth. It should be dominated by a reverence for the truth, a high respect for facts, and be saturated with human purposes and common human feelings.

A UNIVERSITY is a community of scholars; it breathes the spirit of the social order; it is constantly engaged in an attempt to understand the meaning of the age; it inculcates the craft spirit of the professions; it molds character. Every member of a university is a locus of influence. The individual professor still has limitless opportunities to make an impression upon his students. He must play his part; he must accept and express in his daily life the sacred obligation of his profession if the university in every respect would serve its true purpose. He must assist by every act in building that subtle, pervasive, and irresistible force which can be best described by the term "the institutionality of the university." Its constituent elements are the attitudes, the standards, the ideals and the traditions of the institution. A university is not an aggregation of individuals merely; it has its social mind, to which every individual contributes. The social mind of a university is not lifeless and inert; it is a powerful dynamic, touching the life of faculty and student at every turn. Every stimulus that beats in upon the consciousness of an individual, influences him for good or ill. Consequently, none but the best influences should prevail in a university. The development of a genuinely wholesome institutionality through the personnel of a high-minded faculty, and the associated life of students and faculty in class rooms, libraries, laboratories, commons, union buildings, auditoriums, stadiums, is the supremely important problem of a modern university. The primary factor of institutionality in a university is studentship; but a university is no longer a school merely. It is a republic of minds, dedicated to the dispassionate consideration of the problems of life and dominated by a wholesome philosophy of helpfulness and mutual good faith. Just as the largest achievement of an individual is himself, so the largest achievement of a university is itself. It makes its own soul,—a soul that resides in the best thoughts, the best feelings, and the best conduct of every one connected with it, and, in the attitude toward it of the community in which it is located.

It is a platitude to declare that the primary purpose of a university is to educate, and yet even this platitude needs to be reiterated now and then. Students come to it to master the arts and sciences, to prepare for the profes-

sions, or to advance knowledge. The college of liberal arts is presumed to provide that type of liberal training which is necessary for the exercise of intelligent citizenship and a noble use of one's leisure. If one graduates from a university with a love of literature, with the proper standards for evaluating social and political life, if he masters more than one language, if he is equipped to explore new territory in the fields of mathematics or the sciences, it is because of the instruction he has received in the college of liberal arts. The college of arts needs no justification; it is the basic college of the university. But it does not exist independent of the other units of the university. Indeed, one of the largest services it renders is the work it does for the other units of the university. Even doctors, dentists and engineers must be taught English and sometimes physics and chemistry or a foreign language. The college provides this training, and in doing so helps to integrate the institution.

Contact with the professional schools has modified the curriculum of the arts college so that much of its work is of a vocational nature. It is true that other forces have tended to produce this same result. The bachelor of arts degree, first given as evidence that one was qualified to teach, later in some American institutions assumed to be the insignia of a liberally educated person, is now granted for all sorts of cultural and special lines of work. Special significance is seldom any longer attached to the degree, but special significance does lie in the fact that the variety of things for which it is given is an indication of the efforts of colleges to liberalize themselves. They have acquired a new meaning and have been touched by a new spirit.

The professional schools have added another element to university life. One studies law to become a lawyer; medicine to become a doctor; engineering to become an engineer. In every case the student has definitely chosen his career. The mere presence of these students in the university means that old apprenticeship forms of training are no longer adequate. The science of the various professions has so far developed and the knowledge has grown so vast that from four to six years is necessary to train one for his profession.

The expansion and differentiation of universities into special schools and the large number of students electing professional training has caused to be raised the question of whether the state can and should continue to pay for this type of training. Should the state force the total cost of training entirely upon the students, it would mean that many of the ablest minds would be denied the privilege of being trained for the various professions. No one would have the temerity to maintain that the best ability is always lodged with those classes that are able to pay the total cost of education. Ability is distributed without reference to the social or economic classes or stations. If life is to be made

safe, happiness to be promoted, wealth to be increased, citizenship made more secure through study for the professions, then every possible means should be taken to attract the ablest minds to the professions, irrespective of the station from which they come.

It is also claimed that the professional schools do not train enough technicians for the profession,—that they are unduly interested in training men for leadership. We may need more mechanics or technicians in the profession, but the day is long since past when we will be satisfied with technicians when exceptionally important questions are being considered. We demand professional engineers, trained lawyers, expert dentists, skilled physicians. None other will satisfy. If state universities fail to provide such training, leadership in the profession will pass entirely to the privately endowed schools. This should not come to pass. If it does, professional practice within the states will suffer and the science of the professions will be seriously retarded.

THE recent growth of state universities has been responsible for another criticism. There are those who fear that too many may be seeking a higher education and that when they have secured it they will not be willing to do their fair share of the work of the world. This is a result which I do not fear. I believe that the educated person will do his share of the work of the world, and that he will do it better because he has an education. The fact that one has an education does not mean that he will not love to farm, to build houses, to work in the mines, the shops, or the factory. We need more educated persons doing these things.

Furthermore, education offers the only real solution for many of the most acute political and social questions with which we are confronted. Much of the peril of the present situation is due to ignorance. If the universities do not provide sound training on such questions, we may be certain that training will be provided elsewhere. It is not less but more thoroughly sound, impersonal, scientific study of such questions that is needed.

He graduate schools, since their establishment, have been devoted to the advancement of learning. This is dependent upon the ability and initiative of the student. Many of the graduate schools in recent years have somewhat lost the tradition that they are places for the advancement of learning, because they have taken on new functions. For a number of years, they have really been schools for the preparation of teachers for college. In becoming such, they fulfilled a real purpose and responded to a real need, but the advancement of learning for its own sake has suffered in consequence. Graduate students once associated as groups of scholars. They indulged in the free discussion of their common problems and current questions, but when graduate schools turned their attention to the training of teachers this common scholarly interest for all graduate students was lost. They ceased to assemble as a body and frequently as

groups. Learning for its own sake no longer stimulated them. The only common bond they had was the fact that they were registered in the same school. Instead of becoming scholars in possession of a widely related body of knowledge, they became specialists upon some narrow phase of it. Such persons are not likely ever to become great scholars. The great contributions to knowledge have always been the product of great scholars. Great scholars are not made by students working in small compartments of knowledge. Kindredness of mind, liberalism of spirit, wholesomeness of philosophy results from contact with large fields of integrated knowledge. A tradition of learning we must have. Without it the graduate schools will cease to be a place where learning is loved. Without it science will not advance, learning will disintegrate, and there will be no steadying force in civilization.

SEVERAL other forces have contributed to the partial breakdown of the tradition of learning. One has been the advent and growth of the indiscriminate elective system, which happily has seen its best days. Another cause that has worked to the same end has been the specialization of function in the professions. In place of the general practitioner of medicine, we have a specialist upon some disease, or upon some part of the human anatomy. Instead of a general course in engineering, we have special courses, in mechanical, civil, chemical, mining, hydraulic, highway, engineering. Business, once a trade, is becoming a profession with its lines of special service. Every large establishment has its expert advertiser, buyer, credit man, sales chief, accountant, and business manager. Every bank has its expert on insurance, income, and profits tax. All of these differentiations are reflected in university administration. Combined with the other forces at work, the university faces the danger of graduating its students with what some have called "split and partial minds, students whose intellectual attitudes are undisciplined and extemporaneous." It is patent to the student of education that the whole field of knowledge has been divided so frequently for the purpose of creating separate subjects to meet assumed needs, that a thoroughly sound education may be denied many students. The splitting of the materials of education into a multiplicity of subjects results in an over-emphasis of the materials occurring within a given field, and necessarily leaves the student with a fragmentary conception of nearly every field. Universities need to make a rigorous study of the materials of education. Nothing would pay larger dividends than for faculties to become students, both of the art of the teaching and of the materials of instruction. University teachers have never seriously attempted to do this. Many teachers in America are more interested in discussing administrative devices, ways of securing recognition in the administration of their institutions, and the rules and politics of educational organizations, than they are in becoming better class room workers.

When credit and hours and wages and recognition are the main themes of a body of teachers, we may be certain that their idealism has been colored and tinctured by the industrialism of the times, rather than by the professionalism of their calling. Just as many teachers are disposed to emphasize questions and problems that lie at the periphery of their realm, so many students think in terms of credits, hours, semesters, and years' work, and the result is that thoroughness of scholarship is in danger of being neglected. If there be any truth or justice in this criticism, it cannot be held to apply with equal force to all units of the university at all times. Wide variation at any given time exists with respect to the completeness with which the various units of the university fulfill their functions. Each unit should periodically inventory its organization and evaluate the results it is securing. It should see if it is making its specific contribution to the education of the students in the most effective manner possible.

BUT even though weakness may exist here and there, the mass results of the university are encouraging. There are certain ideals, there is a certain tone, there is a certain atmosphere characterizing the life of a university that distinguishes it from every other human institution. Whatever those ideals, that tone or atmosphere may be, it is as truly a function of the university to foster, conserve, safeguard, and stimulate it as it is a function of the university to provide instruction of a specific and definite character. Both make their impacts upon the student. Perhaps the most important of these general functions is the catholicity of spirit the university seeks to inculcate on all occasions. A truly educated man will be, to a certain extent, a cosmopolite. He will be a student of the problems of other nations. He will recognize that his own nation cannot maintain permanently an attitude of singular insularity. The loyalty of an educated man to his own country will not blind him to his obligations as a citizen of the world, nor will he be led astray by local and ephemeral interests. The philosophy he cherishes for himself he will wish to extend to the rest of the world.

What is that philosophy? What does the truly educated American believe in? He believes that his institutions are social in origin and in nature, not the product of any individual, nor of any special group of individuals, that they represent the soul-hunger and the spiritual expressions of the common people. He believes that the only natural rights any one has are those that he uses for collective welfare. He believes in equal rights before the law. He believes in equality of opportunity. He believes that potentially the achievement of the individual is measureless. He believes that a generous education for himself and a better one for his children is the only safeguard of democracy. These are the priceless possessions of his creed, the articles of his faith which he desires to have transmitted and made available for mankind everywhere.

It seems strange that it should be necessary to emphasize these truths at this time, when the average man has had his vision widened by the world war. The culture, problems, and interests of other nations are a part of his daily thought. The effect of the individual's reaction to these problems and interests is educational, but the unfortunate truth nevertheless remains that some think patriotism means my country against the world, instead of for and with the world. Traditionally, we may be narrowly nationalistic, but educationally, economically, and politically, this country is a member of the congeries of nations. Our Christian ethics teach us to be our brothers' keepers, and the Golden Rule commands us to do unto others as we would have them do unto us. Any individual who thinks of his job primarily in terms of the money he can earn from it, any one who thinks of a profession in terms of personal gain, any nation that thinks that its problems lie almost entirely within its own boundaries, is on the road to self-destruction. The ancient dividing line between the old world and the new has disappeared. America cannot retain a detached position. The logic of events is demonstrating the utter helplessness and hopelessness of those who cling to such a deluded point of view. Americanism means that we cannot disassociate ourselves from our interests, and our interests require that Europe be lifted out of the mire and restored to life and prosperity.

A university does not engage in propaganda, but its very atmosphere breathes of the spirit of helpfulness and of interest in the problems of men everywhere. Its graduates should live in a republic of minds that knows no limitations of time and no geographical boundaries. If this concept seems ideal it is none the less important for that reason. When a university ceases to be saturated with high-minded cosmopolitanism, a spirit of mutual helpfulness, and a desire to know and to understand the problems of the world, it will cease to be a university. When it gathers under its cloak a spurious cosmopolitanism whose insidious intent is destruction, it becomes a menace to social welfare. This great aim, this fundamental purpose of a true university we must constantly proclaim from the housetop, that we do not lose sight of it.

ANOTHER of the general functions of the university, quite as important as the development of a generous, intelligent and discriminating spirit of cosmopolitanism, is that of service to the community or state in which the university is located. Perhaps one would say that has always been its purpose and that it has been realized only as universities have sent back to the community or the state efficient graduates. And this statement, of course, is correct. The final measure of value of a university is the kind of service its graduates render. Both the university and its graduates underwrite each other. If either declines in merit or worth to the community, the other declines; if either grows stronger and better and serves more nobly, the other improves correspondingly.

THERE is another way in which a university may serve the community, and that is by assisting it in solving its problems. If the state wishes to know how to beneficate certain ones, how to eradicate wheat rust, to determine the economic value of peat, to discover the best methods of extracting syrup from cornstalks, how to build roads, how to harness its water, how to eliminate the white pine blister, it will apply to the university for assistance. I foresee a time when state law schools will collaborate with the judiciary in the codification of the laws and in the preparation of legal materials required for the preparation of opinions or decisions. I predict that sooner or later there will be erected as a part of our engineering schools institutes of research to which all sorts of practical engineering problems will be brought by the state and by corporations and individuals. It is said that a little less than \$100,000,000 a year is now spent on engineering problems in private laboratories. The prodigality of this will be recognized eventually and a cooperative arrangement will be entered into with the universities to do much of this work. When this comes true, men of science will not be taken away from institutions of learning, but will be urged to remain by the very organizations and people that are now taking them away. I believe that schools of commerce and business will find a corresponding service and that their advanced work will be largely financed by the special projects which they receive from the manufacturing and mercantile establishments of the community.

The principles which will govern the contact of the University with the community will not differ in a single respect from the principles that govern that contact now. The university will refuse to become commercialized. It will not sell itself. It will accept only those projects that have an educational value. It will insist upon the right to publish the results of its researches, and business, whether corporate or individual, will gladly consent to that right.

EVERY school and college of the University will find larger opportunities for community serviceableness in the future. The School of Medicine will enjoy the respect of the medical practitioner. It will bear to the practitioner the same relation as consultant that he bears to another physician. The state will locate general hospitals at the university to which patients will be sent from every section of the state for care and treatment. As health education becomes more universal, community and private hospitals will increase in number. Affiliations between them and the general hospital will be arranged to the mutual advantage of both and to the very great advantage of the people of the state.

There is one other service which the University should perform and that is the publication of the results of their investigation and researches, particularly those that have a practical bearing upon the practical problems of the community. Many of these investigations are written

in highly technical language and are filed away for safe keeping in the archives of the university. They will need to be re-written in a language suitable for popular consumption and widely distributed to those who may profit by them. There is enough material of this sort filed away in universities to produce important if not radical changes in many fields.

AS one contemplates the conception of university education as outlined in this paper, he is impressed with its enormous possibilities. He comes to the inevitable conclusion that the great objectives of life will always be reflected in the curri-

cula of the University. Just now these objectives seem to be intelligent citizenship, economic betterment, social and individual justice and health. Furthermore, the university of the future will be the one best place in all the world for intellectual training, for a mastery of the technique of the profession and the instruments of inquiry and research. It will be a place where men will learn to think in terms of larger units and more abiding forms of service. Those who think otherwise are not cognizant of the tremendous currents of social evolution that are fairly seething about them. The state university of the future will never

return to the simpler theories and practices of earlier days, and yet it will exalt scholarship as truly as it was exalted in those days. The university of tomorrow will have a social vision as well as an effective kind of individualism. It will be dedicated to the making of a better world to live in. It will not neglect its duty as a guardian of the treasures of civilization nor as a pioneer on the outskirts of knowledge. But it will acquire a new breadth of interests and sympathies, outlooks, intellectual tastes and appreciations in harmony with the age it lives in and to which it owes its being.

THE ALUMNI UNIVERSITY

The Minnesota Alumnae club acts as the committee in charge of arrangements at the reception given by the regents of the University Thursday evening, May 12. Mrs. Leo Crafts (Amelia Burgess), who is acting president of the club, appointed Vera Cole ('07 Ex.) chairman in charge of arrangements, with Katherine DeVeau, '07, Mrs. D. Draper Dayton (Louise Winchell, a member of the class of 1921) and Mrs. Bert Loye (Agnes Belden, '97, '98) as a committee. Elizabeth Foss, '99, secretary of the Alumnae club, was in charge of the appointment of alumnae who assisted throughout the Armory during the evening.

How Edith Snell captured the Winner Bird

If all the reuniting classes had a member with the initiative of Edith Snell Bennion, 1901, the editors would seldom have to wonder dejectedly as the Weekly goes to press just how what has been done, what ought to be done, and what everybody (consarn 'em) wants to be done, is ever going to get that way. We mean, of course, the quinquennial reunions. Notice how Mrs. Bennion went about the job:

"It is now 20 years," said she, "since I have seen most of the old friends of 1901. Unless somebody gets busy, I may never have the chance again. Rather than let that happen I'll call them together myself—But where? Of course we might make arrangements at the University. Still, everyone will probably be there, and the class of 1901 always was an extra select set; besides we'll want to run over for the alumni doings, anyway. I know! I'll have them right here in my home on the grassy borders of Selby-Lake!" And she sat her down and wrote a little poem which went:

From Selby Avenue, one eight one two,
A message now we send to you;
A welcome warm, a welcome true
To ALL our classmates, not a few.

Come one, come all, with heart's desire,
Our Alma Mater to inspire,
Edith Jane, you know the name,
Still holds her interest just the same.
Class 1-9-0-1 we'll see,
On June fourteenth, we'll meet with glee.
And she had the poem printed on a re-

turn postal which she sent to every winner with a legitimate address, and the moral is that this is only one way of making a sleepy class wake up.

The new Lac Qui Parle County Alumni Unit

Twenty-eight Lac Qui Parle county graduates met at the Dawson hotel last week at the call of N. Robert Ringdahl, '09 Ed., and organized an alumni unit. After the dinner the guests proceeded to enjoy themselves. They listened to singing by the girls' quartet of the Senior high school and Mrs. J. W. Smith, of Madison, and were decidedly touched by the effective reading of "When Prexy Prays" by little Irene Ridgeway—a prospective alumna of 1934. Dr. J. W. Smith, '02D., and Dr. Herbert Hurd, '95D., both proved to be full of amusing recollections of the state of dental education in their time—Dr. Hurd's experience going back,

in fact, to the day good old Dr. Charles S. Bell registered him in the old building across from St. Barnabas hospital. Mrs. Charles E. Peterson (Mae Nisbit) who graduated with her husband from pharmacy in 1900, talked on what has been happening in the apothecary business since her day in school. Secretary Pierce, who was invited down for the occasion, drew on versatile resources for a few minutes' entertainment, and Theodore Christianson, '06, '09 Law—remembered as chairman of the House appropriations committee—proved by his whimsical allusion to his life at the "U" that if anyone was to be blamed for the committee's threatened penury it most certainly was not he. He did indicate, however, some of the difficulties in the way of providing funds commensurate with the University's unusual growth, and related certain of his experiences from previous sessions in gaining the sympathy

Twin City Male Alumni


who take the Weekly have been discriminated against. All others were sent a return postal card last Monday, telling them about the big STAG DINNER we are going to hold Saturday night as the climax of President Coffman's inauguration. The committee left you out—whether through false ideas of the Weekly's advertising value or considerations of economy, we do not know—but we do know that the postal card reservations are already coming in by droves, while scarcely any coupons from the last number of the Weekly have been returned. Last week was undoubtedly too early; there is a possibility that this week may be too late.

This Stag is going to be a real rouser—one such as Minnesota hasn't had for many years.—Red-livered talks by head-liners (including distinguished graduates and others here for inauguration), a live discussion of what's wrong with Minnesota and how we can make it right, then, finally, a brilliant proposal from one of the Alumni Association's committees. Yes, sir. It would be too bad if the 400 limit prevented you from getting in. Don't trust the mails. Telephone. Get the Alumni office.

The number is Dinsmore 2760.


Note the Conditions:

Time: Saturday, May 14, 6:30 p. m.
Place: Minnesota Union Ball Room.
Who: Yourself and 399 others—men.
Cost: \$1.50 the plate. No collection.



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of obstinate anti-educationalists. The older grads were particularly amused by the story of his youthful pilgrimage to the great city, to attend the University. He had been well "posted" in advance as to what it was meet that he should do, to husband his none too copious bank account. He boarded a car at the Union station—his destination, the "College Inn." When the conductor called "University Avenue," he logically got off. But there was nothing in sight that looked either like a campus or a college inn. After a few anxious minutes he gave a shout of joy. Surely this must be his boarding-place; it was a great building with a tower, and it bore the sign, "Three Feeds for One Cent."

But to get back to business, T. S. Slem, '15 Law, of Madison, was elected president; Mrs. C. E. Peterson, also of Madison, vice president; and N. Robert Ringdahl, Dawson, secretary-treasurer. J. D. Kelly, '93 Law, was the eldest grad there. He attended in company with his wife, and claimed that he had a good time.

PERSONALIA

ITEMS FOR THESE COLUMNS ARE ALWAYS APPRECIATED. ADDRESS THE ALUMNI OFFICE DIRECTLY, OR IF THIS IS INCONVENIENT, TELEPHONE THE SECRETARY OF YOUR LOCAL CLUB.

'90 Med.—Dr. Charles Lyman Greene and Miss Dorothy Green of St. Paul have moved to their summer home, "Tranquility," in Eden Prairie.

'00—C. W. Olson, who for the past two years was with the Mercantile Bank of the Americas at Lima, Peru, has returned to the United States and with his wife and two year old child will visit his parents at Minot, N. D. for the next few months. Previous to his work in Peru, Mr. Olson was with the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank.

'02 Med.—Dr. E. A. Meyerding, director of school hygiene in St. Paul, found in the recent investigation that of the 3,709 pupils weighed, 965 of them were in some degree under weight. Twenty-six per cent of the pupils attending seven public schools are more than seven per cent under weight, but this is not a larger proportion than that found in other cities, Dr. Meyerding said. Children seven per cent below normal weight for their height should be classed as mal-nourished, he added.

'03—M. L. Jacobson, Superintendent of Schools in Moorhead, Minnesota, gave an illustrated talk on the facilities of the new Lincoln School building at its formal opening to the public recently. Views of the facilities were thrown on the screen from a stereopticon before the audience was invited to inspect the building.

'03 Ex.—E. A. Purdy, Minneapolis postmaster, has been designated official representative of Beloit college, Beloit, Wis.,

to attend the inauguration ceremonies Friday.

'06—Helen Smith, who has been teaching salesmanship in the high schools of Chicago, has returned and is in the University library.

'09—Lewis S. Diamond was married on Saturday, May 7, to Florence Eleanor Anderson, at the Hotel Plaza, Minneapolis.

The Greenlee County Women's club, of which Mrs. K. H. Donaldson (Lillian Hughes '11) of Clifton, Arizona, is treasurer, has an active organization. In spite of the depression in copper, the members have offered a prize of \$50 to the girl who presents the best essay on a given subject in the county, all high school graduates being eligible. The prize, though small, creates an interest in college, and the competition is quite keen. The papers are sent to the University of Arizona to be judged.

'11 Med., '12—To Dr. and Mrs. T. A. Peppard (Beth Schrader '11) a daughter, Elizabeth, born December 27, 1920.

'11 Ed.—Vera Strickler is taking a course in secretarial work at Columbia University, New York.

'11 Ag., '12 Gr.—Mark J. Thompson, who is in charge of the land-clearing section authorized by the University Board of Regents in connection with the agricultural engineering division at the University Farm, will divide his time equally between Duluth and the Farm. He has had land-clearing and farm development experience in Northern Minnesota.

'12—Frank Bibb of New York will arrive in Minneapolis next Sunday to spend the summer as the guest of his brother and sister-in-law Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Bibb (Kathleen Hart), 2600 Colfax Ave. So.

'14—Viola Beebe is teaching in the J. Sterling Martin High School in Cicero, Illinois (a suburb of Chicago). Her address is 3428 Oak Park Ave., Berwyn, Illinois.

'15—Helen Anderson is with the Wells-Dickey Trust Company of Minneapolis.

'15 M.—W. Victor Butler is again in Africa, after a visit of three months at his home in Minneapolis. His address is Buta, Congo Belge, West Africa, where he has charge of an expedition for the Société Internationale Forestiere and Miniere du Congo, of Brussels, Belgium, and New York, prospecting for diamonds and gold.

'15 Ed.—Superintendent Paul W. Wetzel, who assumed charge of the Le Sueur schools at the beginning of the term, was forced to resign on account of ill health, and David H. Pierce of Minneapolis has been secured as his successor.

'16—Lucile J. Butler and Dr. G. V. Butler (Dent. '16) were married February

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College of Education.—Educational Administration, Educational Statistics, Educational Psychology, Mental Tests and Clinical Work, Theory and Practice of Teaching, History and Philosophy of Education, Educational Sociology, Vocational Education.

Medical School.—Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology, Pathology, Bacteriology.

College of Dentistry.—Courses in technique and practice.

College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics.—Agricul-

tural Biochemistry, Agricultural Education, Agronomy, Farm Management, Animal Husbandry, Bee Culture, Dairy Husbandry, Economics, Entomology, Economic Zoology, Farm Engineering, Home Economics, Horticulture, Plant Pathology, Botany, Poultry Husbandry.

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7, 1920, and are living at Luverne, Min-
nesota.

'16, '17 E.—Chester Sherman Moody will
be married this summer to Marguerite
Holt (Ex. '21).

To Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Damkroeger
(Helen Barker '17) of St. Cloud, a daugh-
ter, born December 21, 1920.

'17—Charles E. Sweatt and his sister,
Bernice Sweatt, a former student at the
University, will spend the summer tour-
ing Europe. They will sail from New
York on the Canada June 18, taking the
Mediterranean trip and landing at Naples.
Their plans include motor trips about the
Continent, and a visit to London before
returning to the United States about
September 1.

'18 Law—D. H. Fullerton, who has been
city attorney of Brainerd for the past
two years, was re-elected on April 5th
for a term of two years.

'18 Ex. Law—C. A. Shannon has recent-
ly been promoted from the rank of first
lieutenant to captain in the United States
regulars. Captain Shannon is with the
17th U. S. Cavalry stationed at Honolulu,
territory of Hawaii. During the war he
was overseas as aid-de-camp to General
Winans and saw service in many of the
most important battles of the war.

'19—Annas Kenkel and Hoxie C. Gris-
wold were quietly married December 29,
1920 at the Pi Beta Phi house. Mr. and
Mrs. Griswold are at home at 2732 Elliot
Ave., Minneapolis.

'19 Ex.—Mildred Fuller teaches in the
high school at Galesburg, Illinois.

'19 Law—Harry J. Bikson has formed
a partnership for the general practice of
law with Emmons L. Abeles, a former
student at the Law School, under the
firm name of Abeles & Bikson with of-
fices at 544-46 Security Bldg., Minneapo-
lis.

The wedding of Charlotte Tanner and
Walter Cleveland will take place Satur-
day evening, May 14, in Minneapolis.
Miss Tanner and Mr. Cleveland are both
former students of the University, mem-
bers of the class of 1919.

'20—Grace Shannon leaves some time
this month for Los Angeles where her
marriage to Franklin Skinner ('17) will
take place.

'21 Ag.—The engagement of Virginia
Cross and Frederick Hauser (Ag. '20) has
just been announced by Miss Cross' par-
ents, Mr. and Mrs. Norton M. Cross. Mr.
Cross is a graduate of the class of '87,
and Mrs. Cross was Martha V. Ankeny
'91. The wedding of Miss Cross and Mr.
Hauser will take place late in June.

Frances Firkins, a former student at
the University, who has been in Colorado
for her health, has returned to Minne-
apolis fully recovered.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Watson Wilder
(Marion Phipps), a daughter, Nancy
Phipps Wilder. Mrs. Wilder is a former
student of the University.

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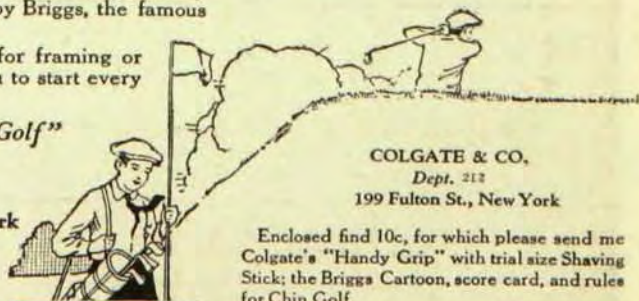
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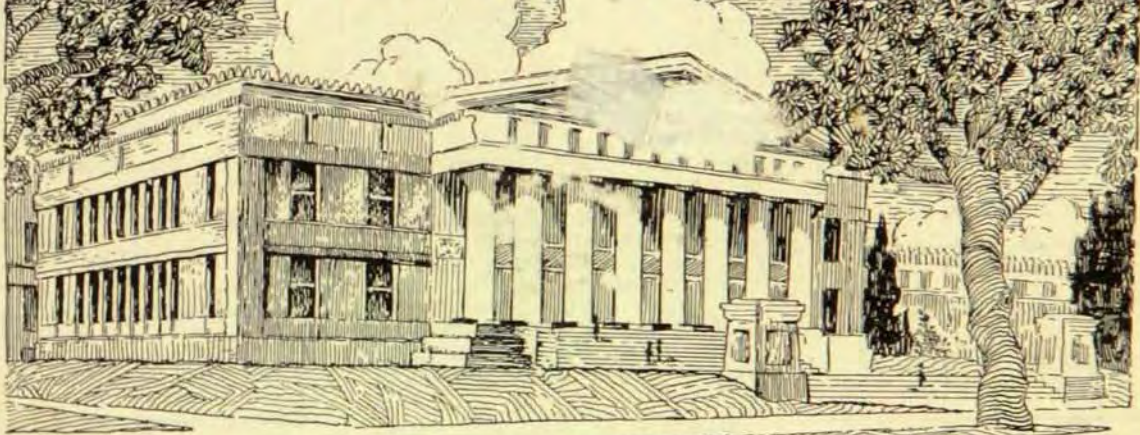
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Address.....

The MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY



LEVIN F. WEST

The University's War Memorial A STADIUM AND AN AUDITORIUM

The Presidents' Lawn
Inauguration, as a Delegate saw it
Dr. Beard's History of the Medical School

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Volume XX, Number 32

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The
Minnesota Alumni Weekly

Vol. XX. No. 32 May 19, 1921

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

\$2,000,000 for a memorial—Is Minnesota loyal?—What Illinois did.

LAST week was a significant one in campus history. But its most significant moment was that interval of perfect silence during the alumni banquet, when, after a reechoing "Aye," Chairman Wallace put the question, "Any opposition?" The project thus endorsed was the substance of a report presented by President Keyes for a joint committee of the Twin City men's clubs and the General Alumni association. It reads as follows:

"It is the unanimous opinion of your committee that the activities and interest of the faculty, students, alumni, and former students of the University of Minnesota, be centered upon the raising of a memorial fund of \$2,000,000 to be used in the erection, on the campus, of an adequate and suitable auditorium; the acquisition of the land now owned by the University bounded by Oak street, Church street, Beacon street, and University avenue, as an extension of the present athletic field, for enclosing the entire field with a wall and the erection thereon of a stadium. To that end we offer the following resolution:

"Resolved: That the representatives of the faculty, students, alumni and former students of the University of Minnesota here present do now take the preliminary steps looking to the organization of a campaign for the raising of a memorial fund of \$2,000,000 for the purposes named above and that those entrusted with the campaign use their discretion as the certain time when the active solicitation of funds shall commence. Your committee recommends further that a committee of 11 alumni, of which the chairman shall be one, be appointed by the chairman at this meeting to cooperate with similar committees of the faculty and students in undertaking the work of organizing and directing the campaign, with power to enlarge its membership as the committee shall see fit."

MINNESOTA has always felt that it was a youthful institution, that the time when it could look to its graduates for enrichment and assistance would come eventually, but that it had not yet arrived. Years have passed on. Occasionally, when the state showed signs of murdering its child, we looked up a convenient legislator and interceded for the infant's life. Now and then, when the team was fair, we dropped around for a football game. Some of us even attended a stray reunion and paid up our subscription to the Alumni Weekly. All this is evidence of alumni loyalty, and there is no guessing how valuable it has been. Indeed, that is the point—exactly: there is no guessing its value. The standards of this age are—if "material" is too harsh a word let us say "ponderable." We have a scientific aversion to anything that can't be measured. But meanwhile our sister state universities have been growing up. Not only can Harvard flaunt a \$15,000,000 alumni fund, but Michigan can point to 36 per cent. of its buildings as out-right gifts, and California can report an income of more than \$6,000,000 over a single decade from private generosity. All about us—in Ohio, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa—there are appearing the material fruits of graduate devotedness. Are we, then, as interested in our university as the alumni of other colleges and schools? There is no basis of comparison. In creating one, those men Saturday night invited the final test.

THERE is no university more nearly akin to Minnesota, either in size or in the character of its student body, than the University of Illinois. Mark what happened there a few weeks ago. The students felt that they should have a war memorial. Opinion was that it should be a stadium with a campanile, colonnade, and court of honor. And so, on April 25, they called a mass meeting at which the project was proposed; \$350,000 was the amount that it was felt the students should contribute. The meeting was opened to pledges and in 15 minutes almost \$700,000, or twice the amount requested, was subscribed. Do you wonder now that the Illinois athletic teams can fight the way they do?

The History of the Medical School

By Richard Olding Beard, M.D.

In Three Installments. Number II.

INTERLUDE

The first of this address, published in the May 5 issue of the Weekly, brought the history of the Medical School up to 1895, covering the first seven years of its life. The School was, by this time, well placed upon the University campus and its educational standards were fairly established.

The following year (1896), came to the Campus, as professor of pathology and bacteriology, a Prince among Men,—one molded to play a large part in the destinies of the School,—the late lamented Frank Fairchild Wesbrook, at the time of his death, President of the University of British Columbia. A lover of his adopted country, as he was of his native Canada; proud of his British ancestry; devoted to his science, to the profession of medicine, to the University and to the School, his broad vision, strong leadership, sterling integrity, and remarkable team-playing qualities won for him the respect and coöperation of his fellows. The students of to-day owe much that they cannot measure to this man, whom they did not know, for the position their School has held in the front rank in the teaching institutions of medicine in America.

The thought of him reminds us of another loss that the School suffered at about this time. Early in 1897 Dr. Perry H. Millard, the first Dean of the Medical School, died. The School was fathered by him. In his brain the College of Medicine and Surgery of this University first took shape. By nature he was an initiator, an organizer. He had a vision, if sometimes he could but imperfectly realize it. Crude in his processes, he hammered his way to the achievement of his usually good purposes with an indomitable energy, the undue expenditure of which brought him to an early grave. A memorial tablet in the new Millard Hall testifies to his service.

He was succeeded by Dr. Parks Ritchie, Professor of Obstetrics, who held the Deanship for nine years. He was a man whom we all loved; of genial nature, keen humor, natural wit, and faithful to the very core of him.

In 1898 the first offer of the seven-year course, leading to the joint degrees of B. A. and M. D., was announced. It was a tooth-pulling process, unrelieved by local anesthetics, to get the Academics even to admit that a year in medicine might be equivalent to a year in Arts.

In the following year, the entrance qualifications to the School were made identical with those of the University at large. The impetus to higher standards of scholarship steadily gained force. In 1901-2, the annual session was again extended and to nine months. In 1903-4 the six-year course, leading to the degrees of B. S. and M. D., was offered to the student's option. I remember how greatly my faith in the desire of the medical student to get the best education offered to him was encouraged by the fact that long before the six years' course was made compulsory practically the entire student body was taking it of choice. In fact, it was finally made compulsory in 1908, only to gather in a small unambitious residue and to keep the School, in name as in fact, in the select company of the best institutions of the country. The required subjects of the pre-medical courses were then definitely outlined.

In December, 1905, the most signal of events since the birth of the College occurred in the announcement that Mr. Walter J. Trask, executor of the estate of Dr. and Mrs. A. F. Elliot, had devoted \$113,000 to the establishment of the Elliot Memorial Hospital. It is painful to have to add that, for the five succeeding years, hope deferred by a succession of delays in the use of this substantial gift made our hearts sick.

In 1906-7 the Legislature provided for the building of the Institute of

Public Health and Pathology, which the School, after several years of fruitful occupancy, has recently surrendered to other uses than its own, the old Millard Hall going, earlier, to the College of Pharmacy and the Medical Science building to the College of Dentistry.

In the same year Dr. Wesbrook, chief of the Department of Pathology, Bacteriology, and Public Health, was appointed Dean of the Medical School in succession to Dr. Parks Ritchie, resigned. To Dean Wesbrook's significant service to the State I have already referred. It cannot be too often or too gratefully acknowledged.

On the 11th day of February, 1908, negotiations were opened by the Medical Department of Hamline University for its adoption by the University of Minnesota. With their early completion, the last private medical college of the State ceased to be, and the unification of medical teaching in the University of Minnesota was achieved. It was a notable event and was fitly celebrated at the time by the recital and publication of the history of medical education in the State. For Minnesota the day of University education in medicine had fully dawned.

The School was reorganized departmentally at this time, and its business affairs were entrusted to an executive faculty, now called the Administrative Board.

At the same date history records the decease of the College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery. Its death was one of slow disintegration, and there was not much left to bury when the end came. From a peak-load of sixteen students in all classes it had diminished to one senior, two junior, and no sophomores or freshmen. The Board of Regents concluded, in the year 1909, as they might have known long before, that fundamentally there was only one science of medicine; but, in order to prove it to the satisfaction of the public, they created two Chairs, the one of homeopathic materia medica,

or the study of drugs under different names, and the other of homeopathic therapeutics, or the study of drugs under different doses. The professors in the two Chairs were paid \$2,000 each for one year. They earned it. Day by day, throughout that year, they came and sat in those Chairs for the assigned hour, in which no student ever appeared! At the end of the year the Board decided that the Chairs in which homeopathy had sat might as well go, as the College had gone, into the place of Shades.

In 1909 not death, fortunately, but birth is to be recorded:

First, the actual birth of the University Hospitals, housed pending the long delay in placing and erecting the Elliot Memorial, in three and, later, four, and five of the dwellings on the old Campus. There we tried out the hospitalization of the Medical School, and it was a very interesting and an altogether profitable experience.

Second, the first University School of Nursing established anywhere in the world, was organized. It has not only justified the standards it initially set, but it has proved the pathfinder for six other University Schools in the United States. It was placed, first, in charge of Miss Bertha Erdmann, and, later, of Miss Louise M. Powell, who still directs the School. One and the same standing committee of the Administrative Board has held up her hands until now. How interesting its sisterhood has been to the medical student body is attested by the matrimonial register of the School of Nursing.

Three fires endangered the Medical School within successive short periods of time. Following one of these an outstanding wall on the burned upper floor of Millard Hall was caught in a high-wind and came down upon the amphitheater, burying Dr. J. E. Moore, who was lecturing to the senior class. He was taken out alive, carried to the temporary hospital, and survived for several years of usefulness, but with effects of the injury which he never fully overcame.

In September, 1911, the Elliot Memorial Hospital was at last finished and opened to patients and students. When finally built and equipped, accumulated interest had

brought the original gift up to \$120,000; interested citizens had subscribed \$42,000 for the purchase of land, and the State had added \$83,000 to the building and equipment fund. At its formal opening the Medical School was duly congratulated upon its achievement of a teaching laboratory of clinical medicine upon the Campus. It was a very great achievement, but what I had occasion to say then I would repeat now: The promise of that day will not have been fulfilled until the extension of the University Hospital system, for which we have worked and waited, hoped and prayed, these ten years since, shall have added the full quota of hospital beds necessary to supply the entire clinical needs of the School. For that consummation every alumnus and every student of the School should work in season and out of season.

We should not pass by this epochal event without pausing to record the generous hospitality which the School had enjoyed in the public and private hospitals of the Twin Cities. In the days when no free clinics were established, when clinical material was the daily bread for which the student had to pray and then beg, the freedom given to us by these hospitals was a great boon. The City Hospital of Minneapolis and the City and County Hospital of St. Paul, the courtesies of which we still enjoy, the Asbury Methodist Hospital, the Swedish Hospital, the Norwegian Lutheran, the Northwestern Hospital, St. Barnabas', St. Luke's, St. Joseph's, and St. Mary's hospitals served us freely in those days of need.

In the meantime the progress of the School toward better housing and the larger opportunity which better housing brings, had been great. The Legislatures of the two preceding biennia had appropriated the total sum of \$326,400 for the building of the new Millard Hall and the sum of \$310,000 for that of the Institute of Anatomy. Careful survey of other institutions in the country was made before these buildings were planned, and it is probable that they stood, at the date of their completion, for the last word in medical-school construction of the time.

They were occupied in 1912, and, for the first time in its history, the Medical School found itself with the

modern mechanisms of teaching in all the fundamental branches and room enough to work in and to grow in. The Institute of Public Health and Pathology, retained for some years following, had already set something of the type of laboratory construction to be desired.

In the year 1912 the degree of Bachelor of Science or Bachelor of Arts became the statutory evidence of the two or more years of required academic work. Very notably has the scholarship quality of the entering student body improved with the succeeding years.

In the same year the so-called "reorganization of the Medical School" was undertaken. Its announced purpose was to diminish the size of the Faculty. It involved the retirement of men who had given long and valuable service to the University and had served, in many instances, without salary. It included readjustments of position of undoubted merit in certain cases. That its primary stated purpose was a mistaken one is shown by the fact that within three years the original numbers of the faculty had been regained by new appointments, and that at the present time the Faculty is larger than it was before the reorganization was effected.

No constructive effort,—and I have no doubt of the constructive intention which inspired that effort,—ever worked for any school the dire destruction of fraternal feeling, of University spirit, of school loyalty, of successful autonomy, of team-playing cooperation which this event involved. Slowly and painfully the School has passed through the succeeding years of convalescence toward the hope of recovery, and it is still convalescent.

This unfortunate experience was immediately followed by the resignation of Dean Westbrook, an event which marks the coming in of the period, theoretically termed for the uses of this occasion "the present of the Medical School."*

Misfortune had piled itself upon misfortune, for Dr. Westbrook's resignation was accepted. Going to higher place and larger opportunity,

*The paragraphs following, which serve to bring the history of the Medical School up to the present time, have been prepared, in collaboration, by Drs. H. E. Robertson and R. O. Beard.

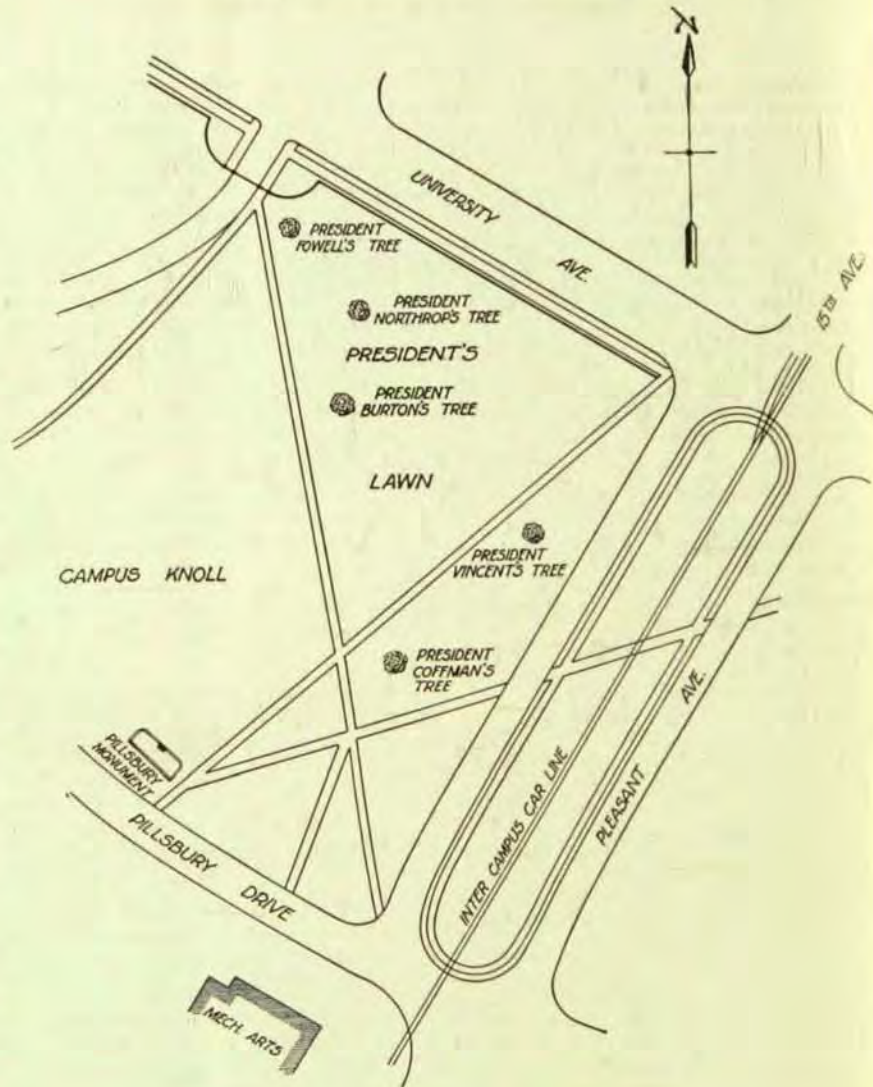
nevertheless he left the school he had so greatly led with a sorrowful heart.

The influence of his work in laying a broad rational foundation for the development of the Medical School deserves all the emphasis that can be given to it. His power consisted not alone in his genial personality and his whole-hearted enthusiasm for the tasks he had in hand; it lay yet more in his clear vision of the essential elements which must characterize the great medical schools of the future.

His attention was not primarily directed toward the operation of our small University Hospital. He foresaw a hospital of a thousand beds, in which all classes of disease conditions could be treated and studied, and for such a hospital group he was constantly planning. To him the comparatively few medical students of the present only represented a promise of future numbers. He saw the Medical School swarming with candidates for undergraduate and postgraduate degrees—students who would be drawn from the entire Northwest, and for whose accommodation proper facilities must be planned far in advance of the actual need. His mind foresaw a great institute of hygiene and public health, where future health officers should receive their training and where technical aid might be provided for all sorts of municipal and state problems. A vast medical library as a center for the medical culture of this part of the world was clearly projected. But, more than all else, he recognized the necessity for the unity of the medical profession. The doctors of the state were his advisors and counselors, and he sought by every legitimate effort to bring together and keep together that large body of the medical profession upon whose active support he was convinced the success of his plans would ultimately depend.

Increased wealth of clinical material, a constantly augmented student body, a monumental contribution to the science of preventive medicine, an adequate library, and a coöperative body of alumni—these were the ideals which he ever held before us and which he believed would help to make this medical school a world-wide force in medical education.

The Presidents' Lawn



- President Folwell—White Elm (*Ulmus Americana Linné*)
 President Northrop—Red Oak (*Quercus Americana Linné*)
 President Vincent—Hard Maple (*Acer saccharum Marshall*)
 President Burton—White Ash (*Fraxinus Americana Linné*)
 President Coffman—Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra Linné*)

A simple ceremony under alumni auspices dedicated, Saturday noon, the University's tribute to its past and present leaders—the Presidents' lawn. So far as we know, this plan is a new one in this country. It was suggested by Miss Josephine Tilden of the botany department, who says that the city of Melbourne, Australia, maintains in one of its parks a lawn with trees dedicated to distinguished visitors.

Professor Sigerfoos, on behalf of

the campus alumni, presided at the little meeting on the knoll. Professor J. C. Hutchinson delivered an invocation, Dr. J. Paul Goode made the address of presentation, and President Coffman responded for the presidents. Then, while movie camera's buzzed, the final spade of dirt was placed about each tree. President Folwell placed the earth around his own and President Coffman acted for all the others. When the trees grow larger a tablet will be placed on each.

"As I Saw the Inauguration"

*The three-day Dairy of a Fifteener who
briefly came back*

Thursday, May 12—Blew into alumni headquarters shortly after noon where they were officially handling out the tickets and considerable hot air. E.B., who seemed a bit hectic—for him, passed me around the office to get rid of me, temporarily.

"Get my acceptance all right?" I asked the individual who seemed to be doing the heavy—one of those clerical factotums who stand behind the throne prompting sub voce.

"Was this yours?" she asked, handing me a typewritten note which began: "I shall be very glad to attend the coronation of President Coffman on May 13,— signed by a B.A., LL.D., X.Y.Z."

"Man's faith in his stenographer is pathetic," I commented. "The bigger the bug, the blinder his faith."

"Here's another as good." She quoted: "Your invitation to attend the inoculation of President Coffman—"

We shouted. "That's particularly apt in the face of the recent typhoid agitation," observed someone.

"Yes—we seriously thought of appending an N.B. to the invitations: 'All milk served will be pasteurized.'"

"As an antidote to Friday, the 13th? I knew President Coffman had courage, but I hadn't given him credit for the type of nerve that dares to shake its fist in the face of the Jynx."

Reception in the evening. Full dress affair. Ye gods! Solomon and his wife glorified unto the 20th century, with an occasional subtraction back to the vintage of '78 or thereabouts. Great fun, however.

Friday, the 13 dawned as a Friday the 13th should dawn—chill, grey and windy. The big guns, visiting delegates from the leading institutions of the country, were bunched up in the library lobby and on the steps, huddled together in their inadequate draperies like so many shivering sheep on a bleak hillside. I hustled around to Miss Hanke, custodian of the robes, to beg, borrow or steal a bachelor gown. She was "dressing up" the regents—lucky dogs! I was fortunate enough to cop a gown—but I had to doll myself up. Presumably I owned a gown once; at any rate I graduated with due ceremony when gowns were being worn—but it went the way of other relics—along with the letters from the girl I didn't marry. As I stood in line next a fellow grad, I was glad I was lacking in the brand of sentiment that makes people lay away their possessions in mothballs. I meditated with a certain sadness on the dress-suit that must have chummed with that moth-protected gown in the confines of one suit-case, and doubted whether the owner would be companionable for some weeks to come, unless his wife took him out in the yard some dark night and hung him on the clothes line.

Speaking of clothes lines, I thought as we wound over the knoll, draperies flapping, colors flying, tripping blithely to the staccato notes of the band, that we, ourselves, must have looked like an animated and colorful clothes line cavorting in a high breeze.

The inauguration ceremony was impressive—very. I came away thoroughly sobered—I can say nothing more eulogistic. "Prexy"—bless him!—and soldierly dauntless "Uncle Billy" gave splendid talks. They were published in full in the Alumni Weekly, I believe. But it wasn't so much what they said as their being there to say it that gripped the hearts of the audience. Two wonderful men, we were all thinking. And Coffman—his address was scholarly. But I was to discover that it represented but one facet of a many-sided man.

I swear, better after-dinner speeches than they fed us at the luncheon this noon never were served. Let's see, there was Governor Preus—toastmaster. The President made a slip in introducing him—called him J. A. A. Burnquist. The Governor rose, smiling like an angel. "Dr. Burton," he said, "I am delighted—" Two presidents and a chancellor talked. By the way, what's the difference between a president, a chancellor, and a provost? They had samples of all kinds at this show. All equally distinguished and equally homely. Laughed so much I had to go walking to make peace with the inner man.

Didn't pretend to hear all the educational talks—the symphony or symposium, or whatever it was called, on the University and the commonwealth, although there were some mighty good speakers and I understand they talked extremely well. I'm hopelessly low-brow, I guess. Dropped into the Little Theater in the late afternoon in time to pick up the last of Dean Russell's pearls, and to hear President Suzzallo sort of disagree with him. Russell, it seemed, wanted to shorten the college course down—limit it to "fundamentals" in order to get into professional training early. Suzzallo didn't just know what "fundamentals" were. He felt rather like running the "fundamentals" clean through the professional courses. Poor fellow! Couldn't help sympathizing when he said he wished a professor could get as much out of a student as a football coach can.

Took the familiar old Inter-Campus over to the "Farm" for the dinner Friday evening. Some feed. Before I was half way through the menu I decided on a home economics graduate for a life partner. The hall was packed. Must have been nearly 500 there. Good after-dinner talks by President W. A. Jessup, newly of Iowa's State University, President Henry Suzzallo of the University of Washington, Mrs. Frederick G. Atkinson of Minneapolis, representing Wellesley,

Chancellor E. H. Lindley of the University of Kansas, and Dr. Kendrick C. Babcock, provost of the University of Illinois. Jessup touched on the super-equipment needed by the modern University president to meet the exorbitant demands on his time, his energy, and his personality, and yet leave room for the "necessary leisure to dream in." Dr. Jessup believed that without dreams a man must finally fail, no matter how numerous or how valuable his virtues. Both Suzzallo and Babcock took for their key-note the need of human contact between leader and follower, if the follower is ultimately to become a leader. Mrs. Atkinson sketched the development of the College Alumnae association from a group of less than a dozen to the present powerful international federation of college women. Chancellor Lindley, more whimsical in vein, told how when he visited Henry Ford and asked him what he did with all the money he got from Kansas. (one Ford to every ten persons) he answered that he invested it in research laboratories and industrial institutes, so as to get more money out of Kansas later on! Wise boy! Coffman as toastmaster gave a series of rush-order mental gymnastics reminiscent of that unique occasion of Dr. Vincent's inauguration when he held a scintillating, three-minute stop-watch on the speakers of the evening.

Saturday, May 14.—As a law grad, was particularly interested, naturally, in the address of William R. Vance, now professor of law at Yale University, on the University and Jurisprudence. His plea was chiefly for greater emphasis on the science of jurisprudence as a science. He maintained that of all the unseen forces contributing to the "controllable invisible complex" called the soul of civilization, the most potent is the spirit of the law.

"If it now appears," said Dr. Vance "that jurisprudence, as the handmaid of social justice, is a science of great practical importance in promoting the public welfare, what is the responsibility of the University with reference to it? Very great, I should say. Nowhere else can the quest of social justice proceed with so little danger of being defeated by the vitiating influence of self-interest, as in a university. This quest should be carried on through the departments of history, economics, political science, and law, the work of which is so closely related and should be more effectively co-ordinated than is yet the case in any of our universities.

"The law schools are teaching rules. This is very fine in a way; rules are delicate instruments. But teachers too often look at rules as graven in stone. We should realize that the body of the law is a living, changing growth. A university should never be content to teach law as a craft. It should teach jurisprudence as a science. We should not stop with 'what is the rule?' We should go farther and ask ourselves 'why is the rule?'"

This proposal of an industrial institute that the Weekly has been agitating so

much of late received a few interesting side-light in Dean Richard's, of Illinois, talk on the technical sciences. Illinois has the oldest station in the country for engineering experiments. Everyone in industry knows what it's done in fatigue of metals alone. A great idea and one that should be pushed—this institute.

Addresses by James Edward Haggerty, dean of the College of Commerce and Journalism, Ohio state university, on "The Development of Commerce in the University" and by Dr. Charles Phillips Emerson, dean of the medical college of the University of Indiana also were delivered at the closing session.

Understand that the University is to publish the entire series of addresses. Praise be! I shan't have to carry 'em around in my head.

* * *

Saturday noon marked the solemn ceremony of tree-planting, when President Coffman officiated at the planting of a tree for each of Minnesota's five presidents. "You mustn't step on the grass!" an omnipotent small miss gravely rebuked him, but the president was regretfully forced to disregard the injunction. Quite a crowd gathered despite the abominable weather.

* * *

Presumably the guests were to be treated to an "automobile tour of the twin cities" by the alumni during the afternoon, but I was too busy scraping an informal reacquaintance with Nicollet avenue to take advantage of the scenic interlude.

* * *

Stag dinner, Saturday evening. Was both surprised and disappointed to see that only 200 men could be wedged out from the Twin Cities for an affair like this. Scarcely the way they do things down my way. But those who did come were live boys and didn't need urging. Young fellow from St. Paul had us singing songs and clapping at ourselves afterward. I clapped, but I cracked my voice, too, and cackled like a hen when they called on me to talk. But I wasn't the only one. Tom Wallace presided. Only one criticism: he should have imposed a time limit. "No souls saved after the first 20 minutes" says K. C. Babcock, and I figure he was right. But there was a bunch of good talks in spite of the time-laxity. You'd never know that man Howard Williams was a preacher to hear him talk. And Mayor Meyers got into a fight with the toastmaster, Snyder and "Casey" both increased my respect for the University a lot. Then the presidents. Jessup ragged Coffman awhile and the latter showed his wisdom in not wasting even a soft answer. Instead, he got down to brass tacks and told us what he would like to see us do. Heaved a sigh when President Keyes' resolution was carried without dissent. At last we Gophers will be able to say we are doing as much for our Alma Mater as the graduates of the little colleges are doing for theirs. A big program, this memorial; but Lord knows! no more than a man-sized job.

We Understand That—

The Senior class play—or plays, to be more exact—will be produced at the Little Theater Monday, May 23. The class has not been a victim to the ambition that has led in by-gone years to glamorous over-town productions, with their business-like ticket campaigns and frequently sad-looking deficits. After a little curtain-raiser presented by the Senior women in the dramatic production class, Wilde's "Florentine Tragedy" and "Behind the Beyond," by Stephen Leacock, will supply an alternating emotional current to such of the actors' kin as can be accommodated.

The Regents' Meeting of Thursday, May 12

The Regents last Thursday accepted 34 resignations for the most part in the lower grades, but including those of Dr. H. E. Robertson, who has been transferred to the Mayo Foundation for work in pathology, and Mabel R. Fernald, assistant professor of psychology. New appointments numbered 48, in addition to 34 Mayo Foundation fellowships.

They accepted \$10,000 from the Commonwealth fund, to be used in research on junior colleges

To escape going to Seed this Summer

It is not necessary to lapse into the popular conception of vacation time as vegetation time. The Correspondence Study department of the University of Minnesota does not take a vacation. It stands ready to offer a medium of activity for your mind this summer. Its courses can be registered for at any time. They include high school, college, and vocational subjects and extend into almost every department of learning. They furnish a systematic plan of study and reading throughout any or all of the summer. It means better training for your fall position; preparation for new work; high school or college credit; cultural development.

The Engineers Present an Electrical Show

The Electrical Engineers, last Friday and Saturday, staged their fourth biennial "show." They used the Main Engineering building for their exhibits, which included all sorts of in-

genious contraptions. An electrical cannon that hurled large bodies across the room without any noise whatever, a cake of ice on which, as the announcement says, "hardboiled eggs were fried," and Henry Ford's alleged original tin can motor are among the features that amused the engineers and presumably instructed their guests.

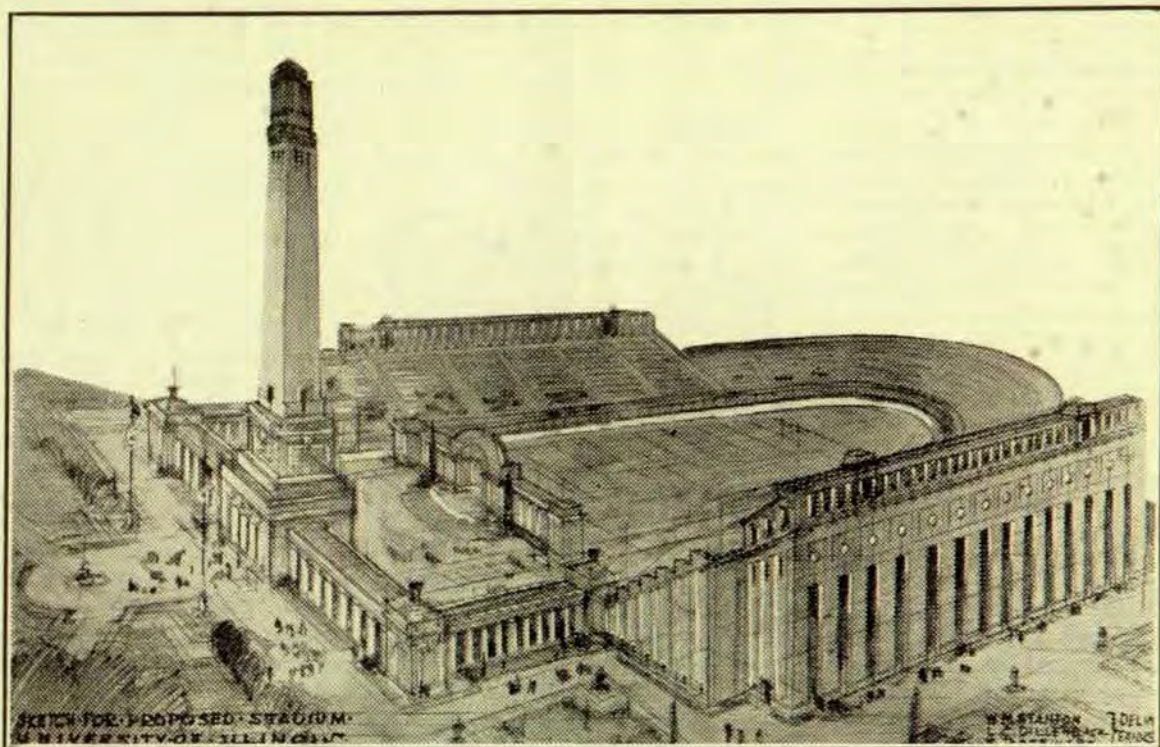
Womens' Field Day and Masque

The Annual Field Day of the women students will be Friday, May 27. The exercises, as usual, will be held on the river flats, beginning at 4 o'clock, and will include an archery tournament, a volley-ball tournament, and championship inter-class and inter-house baseball games. A masque, given by Miss Valeria Ladd's class in rhythmic expression, will be presented a few days earlier—probably May 25.

New Y.M.C.A. Cabinet assumes Its Duties

The new student cabinet of the University Y.M.C.A. was officially installed at Olivet Baptist church last Sunday evening. The Reverend Norman D. Henderson, pastor of the church, offered its use for the purpose. E. B. Pierce, as president of the Board, presided, and Howard C. Jacobson, retiring student president of the organization, gave a brief sketch of the past year's activities and outlined the coming year's tasks in its light. Dr. Henderson, Professor J. S. Young, and Rev. R. H. Stafford, '12 took further part in the new members' installation.

Gilbert M. Mears, president; J. Alfred Dillan, vice president; William S. Kelley Jr., vice president, engineering college; L. Harold Anderson, recording secretary; Walter E. Johnson, treasurer. Chairmen on committees; Victor Rotnem, bible study; Hugo Thompson, friendly relations with foreign students; Corwin Nicoll, missionary study; Jesse Watson, community service; Grant Stephens, chairman of church affiliations; Harold Dahl, religious meetings; Rudolph Kuhlman, membership; Ernest Hanson, life and guidance; Neil Morton, campus service; R. Leslie Duncan, social; Lawrence Clark, publicity; Leroy Matson, discussion group.



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LITERATURE

The 1922 Gopher

"Six hundred and fifty-six pages, bound in full black leather, every page brim full of University happenings, traditions, colleges, and life, the Gopher this year is one of the largest ever published and ranks well among those of the country in size." So paeans the faithful undergraduate journalist against the coming, on May 11, of that climax to the student year, Gopher day. His quantitative artlessness is captivating.

It is hard to comment on the general composition of a book now in its 35th volume. Within their limitations, the editors have certainly worked to very good advantage. The text is dignified and pointed, the section heads are excellent, though one or two of the color-plates have not been helped by the engraver. Whoever conceived the photographic title-pages is to be congratulated on his originality, and whoever carried out the idea, on his artistry. The feature section gives more latitude for innovation than any other, and the staff took advantage of its pos-

sibilities. It was funnier than is usually the case, and though it rocks the boat a little violently at times, gives a reasonably accurate caricature of the student of 1921.

A Chapter on Henry James

Far be it from one whose knowledge of Henry James rests solely on an adolescent reading of "The American," "The Portrait of a Lady," and a few short stories to pass judgment on Professor Joseph Warren Beach's chapter on that author, written for the Cambridge History of American Literature (four volumes) published this year by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Speaking without prejudice, therefore, we found that Professor Beach's 13 page chapter not only "set" this odd personality in a satisfying biographical explanation for his oddities, but also furnished a sympathetic apology in a trait we had been prone to belittle as superannuated nicety. Through Professor Beach's eyes one may see him as a man who abandoned tradition, who set out freshly yet reverently to record his own impressions rather than bend to the hectic comings and goings of the creatures of his art, who,

with Pater and Swinburne and Oscar Wilde, worked out what was to be the distinctive literary contribution of the latter Victorian period—intensity softly expressed.

In the treatment of a subject such as this no author can escape the textbook limitations of a purpose primarily to inform; but to those who would recall for a few moments the personality of Joseph Beach, illuminated softly by the glow of his specialty, this chapter on Henry James will be no misdirected reading.

Magazine Writings

"Pressure-Shifts in a Calcium Arc" is the title of a reprint for private circulation from the Astrophysical Journal of April 1921 by L. F. Miller, professional lecturer in Physics. A highly scientific paper, put up in very readable form.

Professor F. H. Swift, of the College of Education, contributes the leading article in the May number of The American School Board Journal, under the title "Fictitious Permanent School Funds." The second installment of the article will appear in the June issue.

The Year's Honors

GENERAL SOCIETIES

Mortar Board—(A Senior women's society, chosen on the basis of leadership without sacrificing the Minnesota standard of scholarship. Members announced at the end of the Junior year.) Marjorie Bonney, Elizabeth Cooper, Lydia Johnson, Irene Krafft, Hester McLean, Bergliot Nissen, Betty Sullivan, Katherine Sweet, Merab Tupper.

Grey Friars—(A Senior men's honorary society. Members announced at the end of the Junior year.) Karl W. Anderson, Harry J. Armson, Paul S. Carroll, Lawrence S. Clark, J. Alfred Dillan, Adrian A. Kearney, Rex H. Kitts, Herbert D. McKay, Edmund G. Taylor, Lawrence E. Teberg, Norman J. Wall, Martin F. Wichman, Philip Wilson.

Iron Wedge—(A Senior men's society devoted to service, membership chosen on merit and announced at the end of the Senior year.) Minton M. Anderson, William A. Bennett, Daniel H. Bessesen, Fred A. Enke, C. Stewart Gustafson, Edgar M. Jaeger, Herbert L. Lefkovitz, Myron A. Loomis, William G. MacLean, Fred A. Ossanna, Tracy J. Peycke, Thorval Tunheim, Owen H. Wangensteen.

SPECIAL SOCIETIES

Phi Beta Kappa—(Honorary academic society.) Philip Brierley, Tho-

mas Helme, Sophie Holzheid, Henrietta Fligelman, Leila Munson, Anna Blegen, Arthur Bouvier, Emil Falk, Harold Kumm, Herbert Lefkovitz, Emily Longfellow, Margaret McGuire, Leah Morehouse, Benjamin Pearson, Frida Pliefke, Cuthbert Randall, Martha Randall, George Schurr, Kenneth Sims, Eunice Tollefson, Marjorie Bonney, Katherine Galland, Alta Haynes, Eleanor Keyes, Josef Kindwall, Dorothy McGhee.

Sigma XI—(Honorary scientific society.) *Faculty*: Fred Griffie, Dunham Jackson, Charles E. Nixon, John P. Schneider. *Graduate Students*: Dixon L. Bailey, Alfred N. Bessessen, Jonas J. Christensen, Beryl Sparks Green, Robert G. Green, Madeline Guillemain, Merrill C. Hart, Marshall Hertig, Max Hoffman, Walter F. Hoffman, William F. Joachim, Hyman L. Lippann, Le Roy M. A. Maeder, J. Charnley McKinley, P. R. McMiller, Margaret Newton, Robert Newton, J. Paul Quigley, James P. Shelton, Charles Shepard. *Undergraduates*: James H. Hall, H. MacHarshaw, Frank C. Kucera, Emanuel C. Manderfeld, George Wesale.

Lambda Alpha Psi—*Faculty*: Harry Cannon, Mina Gildersleeve, Joseph Gillet, Mrs. Joseph Gillet, Paul King, O. K. Lundeberg, Andrew Morehouse Marjorie Nicolson, Eugene Parker, George Watts. *Graduate Students*: Lucienne Petit, Della Thompson. *Seniors*: Anna Blegen, Arthur Bouvier, Helen Countryman, Marion Marshall, T. Benjamin Pearson, Elise Van Ness, Edith Wheeler. *Junior*: Alta Haynes.

Tau Beta Pi—(Honorary engineering fraternity.) Samuel A. Berg, Rolf E. Bergford, Ernest F. Carlson, Hugh W. Carpenter, Hjalmar A. Dahl, Eltor A. Dehn, John M. Downie, Henry C. Forbes, William O. Forssell, Henry C. Gerlach, Roy J. Heidelberger, Arthur E. Horstkotte, Syril D. Jensen, Alphonse N. Johnson, Edgar F. Johnson, Ludvig C. Larson, Basil C. Maine, Nathaniel Mintz, Charles H. Palda, Harold W. Peterson, Olaf Thorshov, Merle A. Tuve, Hugo W. Wahlquist, Percy H. Williams, Gerorge Wessale, Herman F. Davies, Bennie W. Gandrud, Gregory M. Moga, Frank B. Wenger, Henry S. Jerabek, Melville R. Lee, Richard H. Swart.

Tan Sigma Delta—(Honorary architectural fraternity.) Paul S. Damberg, Henry C. Gerlach, Stanley W. Hahn.

Gamma Sigma Delta—(Honorary society in the college of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.) *Faculty*: W. H. Alderman. *Alumni*: A. D. Wilson, A. G. Tolass. *Graduate Students*: Dixon L. Bailey, James P. Shelton. *Undergraduates*: Theodore H. Arens, Jonas J. Christenson, Edmund M. Daggit, Edwin W. Gaumnitz, G. Casper Haas, Ross L. Huntsinger, Palmer O. Johnson, William B. Parker, Albert G. Samuelson, Vernon M. Williams.

Honor Society in Home Economics—*Graduate*: Mary C. Nye. *Undergraduate*: Ruth F. E. Compton, Irene T. Dahlberg, Helen M. Goodall, Rebecca Sholley, Mildred Swinburne, Leona Thomas.

The Order of the Coif—(A society among Law Schools.) Harlow H. Bonniwell, Benedict S. Deinard, Henry N. Graven, Tracy J. Peycke.

Alpha Omega Alpha—(Senior medical honorary society) Earl J. Bratrude, Victor P. Hauser, Frank L. Roberts, Charles W. Rumpf, David M. Si-perstein, James B. Vail.

Omega Eta Nu—(An honorary society, in the College of Dentistry.) Arthur Beauchamp, Evan W. Holway, James H. Springstead, Frank Yukel.

Phi Lambda Upsilon—(Honorary chemistry Society.) *Faculty*: C. H. Bailey, R. Adams Dutcher, William H. Hunter, Frank H. McDougall. *Graduate Students*: Harold N. Crocker, Arthur H. Kohlase, Robert Newton, Earl R. Norris, John P. Quigley, W. Martin Sandstrom. *Undergraduates*: Henry S. Jerabek, Arnold H. Johnson, Charles Swart.

Phi Lambda Theta—(Honorary sorority in the College of Education.) Tena Anderson, Margaretta Weber, Dorothy A. Bovee, Eleanor V. Cederstrom, Bernadotte Gormley, Carolyn Norman, Gratia M. Kelly, Elizabeth A. Leggett, Margaret H. McGuire, Agnes Pyne.

Beta Gamma Sigma, Men's Honorary business society, *Seniors*: Douglas Anderson, Ben Block, Kenneth Butler, Roy Cohen, Paul Doelz, Bertram Downs, Floyd Hooper, Clark Sulerud, Frank Tupa. *Juniors*: Earl Bergh, Lawrence Clark, Raymond Hartz, Edmund Taylor.

Gamma Epsilon Pi—(Honorary women's business society). Dorothy Barlow, Margaret Converse, Gladys Ehrle, Sarah French, Madge Hoffman, Florence Rush, Selma Swan.

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FELLOWSHIPS

The Shevlin Fellowships—Malcolm F. Farley, Science, Literature and Arts; Robert Newton, Agriculture; Edmond Newell Nelson, Medicine; J. Russell Winslow, Chemistry.

The DuPont Fellowship in Chemistry—Frank C. Kracek.

Caleb Dorr Graduate Research Fellowship—Philip Brierley, Robert David Evans, Edwin W. Gaumnitz, Arthur Noble Wilcox.

SCHOLARSHIPS

The Elizabeth Carse Scholarship—(Awarded to a student in the senior class of the College of Education.) Gratia M. Kelley.

Caleb Dorr College Scholarship in Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics—Irma I. Curtis, Arnold F. Hinrichs, Harriette B. Kittredge, Vivian Nelson, Ruth Rollins, Thorval Tunheim, Herta E. Vasanoja, Irma R. Ward, Ernst Wiecking.

The Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association Scholarship—Melvin R. Reid.

The Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Company Scholarship—(For research work in gas engine problems.) William Joachim.

The American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers Scholarship—Clayton Reasoner.

PRIZES

The American Institute of Architect's Medal—Reuben P. Damberg.

The Conference Medal—(Awarded each year; the man, graduating in the senior class of each conference University, the highest degree of achievement in his athletics as well as in his scholastic work.) Neal A. Arntson.

The Pi Lambda Theta Educational Prize—Hope W. Mawbray.

The Edwin Ames Jaggard Prize—(For contributions to the Law Review.) Alfred J. Schweppe.

The John S. Pillsbury Prize—(For the best work in the Department of Rhetoric and Public Speaking.) First Place, Harry Kregal; Second Place, Arthur H. Motley; Third Place, Max D. Shapiro.

The Frank H. Peavey Prize—(Awarded to the winners of the annual freshman-sophomore debate.) LeRoy A. Grettum, Vernon X. Miller, Hobart M. Yates.

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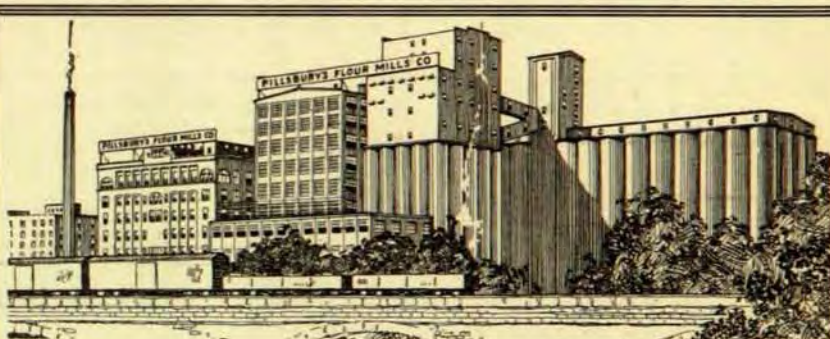
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The Alumni University

The night law class of 1906, of the University of Minnesota, issues invitations to a reunion banquet at the Elks Club, 2nd Avenue South and 7th Street, on Saturday, May 28, 6:30 o'clock, "then and there to participate in and celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of their graduation from said College of Law," etc. C. Rosenmeier president, and D. R. Thomas, secretary, of the "self-appointed committee" in charge, ask that acceptances be mailed to Mr. Thomas, 835 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis.

Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Directors of the General Alumni Association Tuesday, May 3, 1921, Minnesota Union Building

Members present: Miss Crosby, Miss Fish, Mrs. Thomson, Messrs. Abbot, Barnum, Chase, Hartzel, Hare, Hatch, Hodson, Johnson, Keyes, Mackintosh, Pierce, Rees, Sinclair, and Zelle.

The following items of business were presented for discussion and action was taken as indicated:

1. Reading of the Minutes of the March Meeting and the Special Meet-

ing.—Voted that these minutes be approved as printed in the Alumni Weekly.

2. Appointment of Standing Committees.—President Keys named the following standing committees:—Executive.—Dr. S. P. Rees, chairman, Elizabeth Fish, R. S. Macintosh, and ex-officio members Charles F. Keys, Caroline M. Crosby, Edgar F. Zelle, and E. B. Pierce.

Advisory Editorial.—Cyrus P. Barnum, chairman, Paul J. Thompson, Elizabeth W. Bruchholz, Agnes F. Jaques, and W. W. Hodson.

Auditing.—Archibald F. Wagner, Thomas F. Wallace, and Maurice R. Salisbury.

Athletic.—John F. Hayden, chairman, J. B. Faegre, and Edgar F. Zelle.

3. Discussion of Life Membership.—Mr. Vincent Johnson, the editor of the Weekly, raised the question as to whether or not the fee of \$40.00 now paid by outgoing seniors and other alumni would be sufficient to take care of life membership dues and life subscriptions to the Weekly and pointed out that it might be desirable to discuss at once the feasibility of raising the fee to \$50.00. The matter was discussed somewhat and it was finally voted that the whole question be referred to the executive committee.

4. Report of the Committee on Memorial Projects.—John F. Sinclair, chairman of this committee reported that a conference had been held with representatives of the committee on athletics and student affairs of the Minneapolis unit and that rapid progress has been made toward crystallizing the sentiment of the alumni. He stated that at the present time there appeared to be a strong desire to combine in one project the expansion of the athletic field, the building of a stadium, and the construction of an auditorium, embracing all of these in the memorial idea. He stated that it was the plan of the Minneapolis and St. Paul units to entertain representatives of units throughout the state and elsewhere at a meeting Saturday evening, May 14. It was expected that some definite resolution would be presented at that time.

5. Resolution of the Crookston Unit.—The secretary read the resolution

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of the Crookston unit which showed conclusively that they were ready to back an alumni project.

6. **Inauguration Plans.**—The secretary outlined the entire program of inauguration week, emphasizing the fact that all alumni were invited to participate in the various functions, especially the reception on Thursday night, the luncheon Friday noon, and the dinner Friday evening. He also pointed out that local alumni were cooperating in a most gratifying way in providing transportation and entertainment for the delegates and guests.

Meeting adjourned.

E. B. PIERCE, Secretary.

PERSONALIA

ITEMS FOR THESE COLUMNS ARE ALWAYS APPRECIATED. ADDRESS THE ALUMNI OFFICE DIRECTLY, OR IF THIS IS INCONVENIENT, TELEPHONE THE SECRETARY OF YOUR LOCAL CLUB.

'04 E.—F. E. Downing is engaged in the work of investigating the iron ore resources for the Cherokee Coal & Iron Company, of Sharon, Pennsylvania.

'05—To Mr. and Mrs. John P. Devaney of 2012 Lake of the Isles Blvd., Minneapolis, a "new baby" born May 6. We are forced to quote our editor, who took the news item over the phone and handed it to the personal news editor in all its glaring sexlessness.

'04, Law '06—The Jynx got Lieutenant Governor Louis L. Collins, if it did pass up President Coffman. The former's car, containing his fishing tackle and pet rod, was stolen Friday the 13th. Collins was much aggrieved—not over the loss of the car, which was insured, but over the loss of the fishing tackle, which wasn't. "It can't be duplicated," he mourned. "I won the outfit at a raffle and its lucky. Can't catch any fish without it."—However, on Saturday the 14th, the "lucky outfit" was mysteriously recovered, although the car still registered among the missing. If the detectives took pity on the lieutenant governor and returned him the fishing tackle which they were holding as Exhibit A, presumably Collins went fishing with his pet rod on the first day of the fishing season.

Announcement was made recently of the engagement of Hazel Gutsell (Ex. '10) and Norman J. Johnson (Ex. '17). Mr. Johnson served two years as a first lieutenant in the United States infantry in France in the World War. He was graduated from Phillips Exeter academy, Exeter, N. H., and now is a student at the Harvard Medical School.

'11—The significance of present developments in the European situation will be discussed by William J. McNally at a meeting of the Minneapolis Civic & Commerce association at the Hotel Radisson, this noon. Mr. Mc-

Nally will take for his subject "Post War Europe." He traveled extensively in Europe after the signing of the armistice, visiting 18 different countries, interviewing civil, military, financial and industrial leaders.

'11 E.—Ellsworth R. Boyce has been appointed Highway Engineer for Olmsted County with headquarters at Rochester, Minnesota. "This is purely a medical town," writes Mr. Boyce. "But I think an engineer may feel reasonably safe here at that."

'14—Fletcher Rockwood has become identified with Wells-Dickey Trust Company in its trust department.



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During the war he served with the 39th Field Artillery, attaining the rank of major. Mrs. Rockwood was Irene Eddy of the class of 1915.

'15—Ruth Jesmore is teaching in Honolulu this year.

'18 Ag.—Helen Frances Clark of Minneapolis and Harold E. Davis of Sleepy Eye, Minn., will be married, Wednesday evening, May 25, at Prospect Park Methodist church. After June 15 the couple will be at home at Burr Oak Farm, Sleepy Eye.

'18 Ex.—Mrs. Wentworth Freeman (Henrietta Brawley) arrived in St. Paul last week with her small son, Peter, and will spend the summer with her parents.

'18 Ex.—Ruth Schuyler and Raymond Lawrence were married recently in Fargo, North Dakota.

'19—Elizabeth Bearnese has chosen Saturday, June 11, as the date of marriage to John Dill '20, of Wabasha, Minnesota.

'19 E.—Raymond Bros and Helen Drennen (Ex. '23) were married Thursday evening, May 19, in Minneapolis.

'21 Ex. Bus.—Stanley F. Laskey and Sylvia Leegaard, '23 Ex. Mus., were married Monday, May 16, in Minneapolis. They immediately started on a motor trip to Duluth, where they will visit Mr. Laskey's parents until June 1. Mr. Laskey gave up his university course and a position as boys' secretary at the Minneapolis Central Y.M.C.A. in order to embark on his marital career. The Laskeys will live at 3900 Upton Avenue, S., Minneapolis. Mr. Laskey will become connected with the Lyle Corrugated Culvert Co.

Marguerite Boege, pianist, and Wilma Loomis, contralto, both seniors in the University, appeared in recital Thursday evening, May 19, at Shevlin Hall, under the auspices of the Department of Music, University of Minnesota.

'25 Med.—To Mr. and Mrs. Mark Anderson (Alice Stinchfield, Ex. '19) a daughter, Mary Alice.

Faculty

Dean W. R. Appleby of the state school of mines, University of Minnesota, and Professor W. R. Emmons, head of the geology department, will

be members of a geological and engineering commission of six Americans who will leave Minneapolis May 29 for China, to conduct a geological and engineering examination of iron ore and coal deposits in Manchuria, belonging to the South Manchuria Railway company.

The other four members of the party are W. H. Craig and Frank Hutchinson, of Duluth; Warren J. Meads, geologist, of the University of Wisconsin; and L. D. Davenport of Boston, mining engineer.

The commission will return in September. The examination is to be made for the South Manchuria Railway company, whose headquarters in the United States are in New York city.

Miss Lucy Cordiner, extension specialist from the University, is to give a series of lectures on "Factors Which Affect Body Building and Repair," in the vicinity of Crow Wing county, in the near future.

Professor R. Adams Dutcher, head of the animal nutrition section of the agricultural biochemistry division of the University of Minnesota, finally decided to accept the offer to become chief of the agricultural chemistry department of the Pennsylvania College of Agriculture, said to be one of the largest of its kind in the country. Professor Dutcher will have a vitamin research laboratory to facilitate his further studies on the relation of vitamins to dairy and food products. Professor Dutcher is a graduate of the University of Missouri, with a post-graduate degree from the University of Illinois. He came to Minnesota in 1917 from the Oregon Agricultural college where he was instructor and assistant professor.

Dr. R. A. Kent, formerly of the educational department of the University of Minnesota, resigned his position as superintendent of the Duluth, Minnesota, schools on Friday, May 6, to accept an offer to become dean of the college of education of the University of Kansas.

"The Short Story as an Expression of Art" will be the subject of the lecture course given before the Minneapolis Teachers' league in September by Dr. Richard Burton of the University of Minnesota. Dr. Burton's course is to carry three University credits.

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