

Volume 25
Number 25

15 cents the Copy
\$3 the Year

The Minnesota Alumni Weekly

Saturday, April 24, 1926



A black and white sketching of President L. D. Coffman was made by a former student at Minnesota, Don Webber (Ex '26).

L. D. Coffman

The Divine Right of the College Alumni Examining Ourselves from the Viewpoint of Alumni Zealousness

How An Alumnus is Endeavoring to Eliminate Static from Radio Reception—Why the Municipality Should Supply the Medical School with Clinical Material—Zoning "Battle of Words" Still Rages—Fraternity Pledges Slump Below 'C' Average—Reunion Plans for June 14 Take Shape.

Published Weekly by The General Alumni Association

C O - E D S !



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The Minnesota Alumni Weekly



The Divine Right of Alumni

In Which We Are Privileged to "See Ourselves As Others See Us"—Are Alumni Too Ardent in Their Attempts to Be of Service to Their Alma Mater?

YOU alumni who have your alma mater at heart, you graduates who feel that the University is not being conducted on the best of standards are about to be subjected to a test in your ability to take a joke.

The test of good humor, we are told, is the ability to take a joke on oneself with equanimity and enjoyment. And in this case the joke is on all of us who are alumni or who are engaged in alumni work. Frederick L. Allen, writing in the Independent magazine for November 14, entertainingly points out to the world that the average alumnus is more interested in telling his alma mater *how* to run the institution than he is to work for its constructive good.

However true this may be, the editors of the ALUMNI WEEKLY know that the alumni association here and the University administration feel that it is a lot better to have an alumnus who is interested enough to kick than one who never criticises because he doesn't know anything about his institution. When one kicks we know that here is a man or a woman who will work for Minnesota when asked.

For an entertaining half hour, however, we can do no better than recommend to alumni for casual reading the following article which has found widespread comment over the continent:

RUGGLES threw down the Brightyears University Alumni Review with an exclamation of rage.

"The most curious of all American delusions," said he, "is that the graduates of a university are in some mysterious way fitted to say how it shall be run."

"What's on your mind now?" I asked.

Ruggles pointed at the *Alumni Review* lying on the table. "In this harbinger of enlightenment," he replied, "is a letter from Duncan, '99, actually given the dignity of print, in which he points out that the educational standards of Brightyears are higher than those of Motherofmen University, thus doubtless depriving us of valuable tackles and half backs who now go to Motherofmen because they can't make the grade at Brightyears. According to Duncan, all universities should have the same standards, because otherwise, their teams won't have an even break. He calls on the alumni to right this hideous situation by seeing that Brightyears lowers its standards. The worst of it is that probably they could do it if they tried, and some of them may try. The alumni, after all are very powerful.

"You can argue that a university should be run by its students," continued Ruggles, getting up steam, "because the students are getting the education; or by the parents, because they are paying for it; or by the professors, because they are giving it; or by the state, because it is concerned about the training of its young men or by experts in educa-

tion, because they presumably know something about it. But what on earth is there to be said for the graduate body? In no other country, so far as I am aware, do the graduates try to run the universities. It is a new American development: the first step was the organization of athletics and cheering section; the second was the growth of loyalty among the alumni; the third was the capitalizing of this loyalty by asking the alumni for money; the fourth is the tendency of the alumni to dictate to the institution to which they give."

I was becoming restive. "But to begin with," said I, "the graduates have had four years there."

"Yes, but when? Ten or twenty or thirty years ago; and even then, most of them saw very little of it—especially if it was a big and complex university—and comprehended less. Does four years of fraternity life give a man a special insight into the work of the astronomical observatory or the department of forestry? The chances are that in 1899, when Duncan graduated, he didn't know whether there was an observatory or not, and that during the past twenty-six years whatever vague notions he had on the subject have become still vaguer. His ignorance of the university as a whole is abysmal, and most of the things he remembers about it, aren't so, having changed in twenty-six years.

"TO let Duncan and his like control the policy of the university is exactly as reasonable as to deliver the government of a town to those who left it at the age of twenty-two and haven't been back since except for Old Home Week, or to turn over the management of a railroad to a group of ex-commuters who used to ride on it, but have moved away."

"You forget Duncan's loyalty," I put in. "He loves his university."

"Sentimentally, yes," said Ruggles. "He gets in a glow when he hears the old song with those never-to-be-forgotten words:

Rush victorious down the field

Till the last white line is o'er!

Brightyears men will do or die

To see old Brightyears score!

"He loves the football games, his fraternity, the old ivy on the buildings, and the memories they bring back to him; he feels a half-worshipping, a half-condescending affection for some of his former teachers; and sometimes he can be marshaled to organize a drive—in the approved chamber of commerce style—to raise a few millions for the poor, underpaid professors; but his interests in the intellectual life of Brightyears never reaches the boiling point. I'm not even sure he has ever realized that it has an intellectual life.

"When Duncan goes back for Commencement and his reunion and the Motherofmen baseball game, does he visit the School of Fine Arts or discuss methods of instruction with the head of the English department? The chances are twenty to one that he goes straight to his fraternity, thumps his old friends on the back, consumes considerable gin, mourns the passing of the old fence or the old drinking places or something else that the university is better off without, puts on a clownish costume and parades to the field, yells himself hoarse for Brightyears, and returns home very sunburned and exhausted without having exercised a cubic millimeter of his brain. He would laugh at the idea that his reunion is a pilgrimage to the front of learning: It is a barbarian riot for which the clownish costume is highly appropriate,

There is, I suppose no reason why Duncan should not behave this way if he chooses; but does such an experience fit him to control educational policy?

"WHEN President Myrtle visits the Brightyears Club of St. Louis or Detroit or almost any other city, the graduates warm loyally about him and, suddenly realizing that they know nothing about the Brightyears of the present day, ask him for the real low-down on it. 'Give us all the straight dope,' they say; 'it's what the fellows all want to hear.' 'Do you want to hear about the new program for the Graduate School of Economic Research?' asks President Myrtle eagerly. 'Yes, yes,' they cry, and they mean it—for the moment. But when dinner time arrives and Jake Butcher, '05, is handing around his flask, and all the boys are there, and they get to singing songs,—with a hired pianist to play jazz between whiles,—somehow, the Graduate School of Economic Research seems a little out of place. All through President Myrtle's speech there is a table of merry alcoholics at the back of the room who can be heard asking each other, 'Wash he talkin' about?' and being sh-sh'd into silence; and the gloomy faces of the rest of the diners suggest that of course Myrtle is a great man and they all want to get his straight dope, but, after all, didn't they come here for a good time? A great surge of life goes through them when the toastmaster utters the words 'football team,' thus injecting a note of reality into the proceedings.

"Ask any official of the Brightyears Club, for that matter, how to get the graduates out for the annual dinner. Offer them a talk by the dean? Not if you want a turnout. The thing to do it to offer them slow movies of the Motherofmen game interpreted by the assistant back-field coach who as a drawing card ranks somewhat ahead of President Myrtle.

"Yet Duncan, despite his difficulty in getting interested in the Graduate School of Economic Research, is so loyal that when somebody tells him that the faculty has decided to substitute oral for written examinations in history, he feels personally insulted. 'Nobody asked his opinion first,' he says. 'Why can't the university consult its commonsense alumni before going in for these highbrow educational schemes?' Duncan can't help remembering, too, that his nephew flunked one of those oral examinations last year, which shows that nowadays they penalize the best Brightyears type—big, upstanding boneheads who know just how wide a pair of trousers should be cut and how to get down the field under punts.

"The fact is, of course, that the plan has already been meticulously described in the *Brightyears Alumni Review*, in the very issue that contained the report of the Brightyears-Motherofmen game. President Myrtle, you see, had tried to give the graduates advance information. But Duncan didn't read the description. Duncan never reads that academic stuff if he can help it—and if he does, it doesn't sink in. He glanced at it, yawned, and turned to the page that began: 'Before a throng of 39,000 frenzied partisans, the Brightyears football team overwhelmingly defeated Motherofmen.'

"Yet you will never be able to convince Duncan that he is being properly informed. What is more, nobody will try to convince him. Certainly, President Myrtle won't. What, offend the graduates? Better handle them very tenderly. They can raise Cain."

"But I object," said I, "to your generalizing from this man Duncan. You must be aware that the graduate body is made up of all sorts of types."

"Generally speaking, the Duncans are the most vocal type. They are always to be found among the professional Brightyears men, the prominent alumni, the men who lead the cheers and pass the hat to build a new stadium. So when the alumni body speaks, though it contains many men quite unlike Duncan, its collective voice is strangely like his."

"Then you admit that there are intelligent graduates?" I asked with some relief. "I was beginning to wonder why you thought it worth while to go on with this education business if you had so little use for the results."

"Of course I admit it," said Ruggles. "Thousands of them. Not only that, but I admit that Duncan himself is intelligent. He applies a perfectly good mind to his cotton business. But don't you see the difference between Duncan on business and Duncan on education? Business he approaches rationally."

"Put Duncan on a responsible board of trustees, give him time to study the university, talk with the professors, and learn that the problems of education and research deserve the hardest and most reasonable thinking of which he is capable, and he probably will do no harm. Put a more thoughtful graduate on such a board, and he may be of real value. Don't get the absurd notion that graduates should be disqualified from holding trusteeships of limited power; their prior acquaintance with the university and their affection for it are assets—provided they realize that these assets will not alone suffice. But give Duncan and his like the right to dictate policies from a distance without preliminary study and without accepting responsibility, and you have a rule of ignorance."

"YOU know as well as I that one great American university had recently to choose a non-graduate for president on account of a split

between two social groups in the college—as if the chief duty of the president of an institution of learning were to arbitrate questions relating to the undergraduate societies! That shows you the alumni view. You know that in many American colleges a president or board of trustees that tried to make radical changes in the organization of athletics or in the fraternity system would have an army of angry men to contend with. You know of brilliant instructors thrown out of their positions because graduates, more zealous for the safety of business than for truth, declared them dangerous. Is it rash to predict that if our universities should fall still further into the grip of the alumni, their days of free experiment and adventurous leadership would be over?"

"But the graduates," said I finally, "give a lot of money to the university. Shall they not say how it is to be spent?"

Ruggles turned fairly purple. "No!" he cried. "I'm sick of this everlasting talk of money and its power. Money can buy enough things already in this sweet land of ours without reaching out and buying the direction of our universities. If there's anybody I'd like to see shot at sunrise, it's the fellow who says, 'Run the place my way or I'll see that you don't have the cash to run it at all.' What we graduates have got to learn to say is, 'Accept my contribution to spend as in your expert judgment you see fit.' Commerce has no higher privilege than to enable young men to find things higher than commercialism. In short, we must keep our hands off."

Ruggles picked up the *Alumni Review*, opened to Duncan's letter, and ran his eye over it.

"That ass, Duncan," he muttered after a moment. "Somebody ought to answer his rubbish . . . I have a mind to do it myself."

"You?" said I. "What right have you to do it?"

Ruggles opened his mouth to answer me. Then he caught my eye and grinned. "You're right," said he. "Funny how it gets into one's blood."

Realistic Fiction Irresistible Says Firkins

"THE power of realistic fiction in this day and age is irresistible, says Oscar W. Firkins, professor of comparative philology, in an article of the current number of the *North American Review* entitled "The Irresponsible Power of Realism." Because realistic fiction does not attempt to teach, Prof. Firkins holds that it is not responsible for the great power it has.

"Realistic fiction does not profess to teach; it merely teaches. The realistic reader does not register for the school; he merely learns," he says.

"Realistic fiction is a wide term, including all fiction, prosaic and poetical, dramatic and narrative which makes any attempt at accuracy in the delineation of life.

"It is a part of that general observation and experiment of life which in the last century has come to be the only author, spokesman on destiny and man.

"Realistic artists do not profess judgment, they merely practice it as 'Anna Karenina,' 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles,' 'Strife,' 'The Weavers,' 'Widowers' Houses' and 'Main Street' clearly prove."



Now that spring is here the R. O. T. C. men are busy drilling to be in top form for the annual inspection. The group here is in battle formation.

COOPERATION;

Why the Community Should Supply the *Clinical* Facilities

Address Made by Arthur D. Bevan, M.D., Noted Medic, Stresses Reasons Why Medical Schools Cannot Build and Maintain Large Hospitals for Clinical Purposes—Agrees with Purpose of University of Minnesota in Seeking to Encourage Placing of Minneapolis City Hospital on Ground Adjacent to the Campus to be Donated by the University

A STATE University cannot with justice take any great amount of its yearly funds for the maintenance and support of a clinical hospital—a hospital that will provide the necessary clinical material for the medics in training.

That, perhaps, in addition to several other reasons more readily apparent, has been the cause of the University of Minnesota's desire to secure the building of the new Minneapolis city hospital on ground adjacent to the campus. That is the reason Minnesota has offered a free site to the city, variously estimated at from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000.

Clinical material, all far-visionsed doctors of medicine agree, is the important necessity to train better doctors. And the University medical plant, if it is to function for the best interests of the people of the state, must devote its funds to the hiring of staff members, and the expansion of its own medical plant without the burden of providing clinical facilities out of its own resources.

So great an authority as Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan, M. D., for 22 years chairman of the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical association, agrees that the community and the medical college must work together. That the community will be unwilling to share in this responsibility to the people and to share in the benefits thus derived from mutual co-operation, is, to Dr. Bevan, unthinkable.

Dr. Bevan's knowledge of this subject is so complete that alumni will want to read portions of an address which he made before the Annual Congress of Medical Education at Chicago on February 15 and which appeared in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* on February 27. Says Dr. Bevan:

A medical school must be developed on broader lines. The medical school through its hospitals and dispensaries, its laboratories, its maternities, its infant welfare work and its public health work, is not simply a department of the university interested in teaching and research; it is more—it is one of the most important of the agencies which can secure for the people the great benefits of modern curative and preventive medicine. A medical school developed on these broad lines can be of the greatest service to both the community and the university. It can do more to make the university an essential integral part of the community than can any other department.

Let us from our experience of the last 22 years of study of this subject, as medical educators, formulate a plan for the development of a university medical school on broad and sound lines.

The first question to be answered is: Should the particular university under discussion develop a medical school at all? This may be frankly answered in the negative if there are already a sufficient number of well organized medical schools in that particular territory, or if the university is located in a small center of population where it would be difficult to develop a well balanced medical department.

Granted that conditions warrant the development of a medical school, the first essential is that the medical school should be located in close contact with the university. This does not mean that it is essential to locate the medical school on the college campus. It is desirable, if possible, to have the medical school in close contact with the other scientific departments of the university, especially those of physics, chemistry and biology.

There is, however, another factor which must be considered; it is essential to have the medical department in contact with a great general hospital, with dispensaries and with special hospitals, such as maternity, children's, orthopedic and contagious.

The ideal situation is one in which the medical school can be developed in contact both with the great hospitals of the community and with the scientific departments of the university. Local conditions may prevent this, in which case the university must choose between the two locations; contact with the scientific department of the university or contact with a group of hospitals. In making this decision, it must be remembered that hospitals and dispensaries are absolutely essential.

Whichever location is chosen, the first essential is to secure a large block of ground, from ten to twenty acres for present needs and future development, large enough to accommodate not only the medical school building, but a large general hospital and dispensary and a number of special hospitals. The university should be in a position where it can furnish the ground in close contact with its medical school buildings, on which special hospitals can be built.

In organizing the medical school, the community should be taken into the scheme as an active partner. In using the word "community" here I use it in a sense broad enough to cover a city, a county and a state. The community must be made to realize that the great medical organization which is being created is both a university and a community affair.

Medical education has become a very costly thing. No university should undertake to develop a medical school without first looking carefully into the cost and the upkeep. The cost of the medical school must be divided between the two partners, the university and the community. The cost of the medical school buildings, the laboratories, the facilities for research and the salaries of the teachers must be borne by the university. On the other hand, the cost of building and maintaining hospitals, dispensaries and clinical laboratories must be borne by the community.

I desire to emphasize this statement and, if possible, to make it perfectly clear. The cost of building and maintaining hospitals and dispensaries is not a proper charge to be borne by the medical school. There are medical departments which have made this mistake and spend between two thousand and three thousand dollars a year per medical student, a charge which is entirely out of line with the other departments in the university.

Looked at from the best interests of the two partners, the community and the university, it is a mistake for the university to build and maintain hospitals and dispensaries for the purpose of teaching medicine; and it is a serious mistake for the community to build and maintain hospitals and dispensaries without using them for the purpose of medical teaching and medical research, for in no other way can they secure the best medical and surgical skill and care for their patients.

We must convince the public and the municipal, county and state officials, and university presidents and trustees, and trustees of the hospitals of the fact that the people of this country can secure for themselves and their children better medical service, better medical care and better facilities for research for the purpose of solving the many unsolved problems in medicine, by making a close co-operation between our great hospitals and dispensaries and the medical departments of our universities. It would have been difficult to do this 25 years ago. It will not be difficult to do this today. All over the country this sort of co-operation is being secured.

I believe that by a concerted effort by the universities, by the American Medical association, by state, county and municipal officials and influential members of our community, whose interest in this matter we can secure, we can succeed in bringing about this scheme of co-operation within the next ten years.

The members of the faculty of a medical school should be medical men, graduates in medicine who should keep in touch with medicine even though they are teaching in a laboratory branch, like anatomy or physiology. A man without such training is seriously handicapped in his work and may be an actual menace. It is not sufficient to study and teach anatomy and physiology in a medical school for their own

sake alone; they must be studied and taught and research in them carried on from the standpoint of their relation to, and the needs of the science of medicine and of the medical student.

The members of the faculty in the laboratory branches should be full-time university instructors and should be well paid. It is difficult to secure and retain strong men in these positions without adequate salary and proper provision for pensions. The members of the faculty teaching clinical medicine present a different and a difficult problem. These men in a well organized medical school will occupy positions as the attending physicians and surgeons and specialists in hospitals which are serving the community and all classes of the community. These teachers of clinical subjects must be not only university teachers and trained research men but also expert clinicians. They should be the recognized authorities in their special fields and serve as such both the medical profession and the public.

If the medical school is organized in the proper way, with the co-operation of the university and the community, the clinical teachers must retain their normal relationship to the community and the medical profession and must be both teachers of medicine and practitioners of medicine.

In the organization of the strong universities in central Europe, the clinical teachers occupy the dual position of university teacher and great consultant. They are first and last, and all the time, devoting their energies to clinical teaching and clinical research, and while they are doing this, they serve as great consultants in special fields and serve all classes of the community. They very properly receive, from those who can pay, remuneration for their services. The patient who occupies a private room may be quite as important a factor in a piece of clinical research and in clinical teaching as the patient in a ward bed. As a matter of fact, private-room patients furnish more unusual and difficult problems than do ward patients. They often present obscure cases and are sent to the consultant from great distances.

I want to repeat here what I have said before, that the best teaching hospital is a great general hospital, which cares for all classes—the poor, the charity cases, those of quite moderate means who pay part of the cost of their care, and the well-to-do who pay the cost and more than the cost of their care. It seems difficult for some minds to comprehend the fact that a great clinical teacher can spend his life in the wards and private rooms and laboratories of a hospital and receive compensation from some of his patients, possibly a third of them, and yet be the highest type of university professor, devoting his life to clinical teaching and clinical research, just as completely as does the physiologist in his class room and his laboratory.

It is very desirable to have consulting rooms at the teaching hospital, making it possible for the clinical teachers to do practically all their work in one institution. The clinical faculty should receive fair compensation for their services, certainly not more, possibly not as much as the teachers in the laboratory branches. A large part of the budget of a clinical department should be devoted to the younger men who are devoting their time to teaching and research work and acting as assistants in clinical work to the professors and associate professors.

The heads of the clinical departments, especially those of medicine and surgery, should be very broadly trained men, let us say of the Osler or Billroth type, and not men limited to some narrow field of medicine. These broadly trained men are of especial value in teaching undergraduate students.

The cost of the Medical school's maintaining an adequate clinical hospital in addition to the regular University medical plant is quite prohibitive as the following comparative tables of cost arrived at by Dr. Bevan after careful study will show. His figures, those who are familiar with the cost of medical education will readily agree, are reasonable and average. How they compare with Minnesota's Medical school will be an interesting comparison; a comparison which the ALUMNI WEEKLY will secure for publication soon.

Table 1.—Cost of Medical School Plant

Six laboratory buildings (anatomy, physiology, pathology, bacteriology, pharmacology, and biochemistry).....	\$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000	
The medical school building for the clinical branches, clinical and research laboratories, administration, medical library, etc.....	500,000	1,000,000
Total.....	\$1,500,000	\$3,000,000

Leaving out of consideration the cost of the land required—from 10 to 20 acres, which may in a large city cost a large sum of money—the cost of a perfectly developed medical school plant might be approximated as in table 1.

The cost of building and conducting the teaching hospital and dispensary should not be a charge on the medical school, but a charge on the community. We might, however, estimate this as a matter of interest and also as an argument against the university assuming the burden. A 500-bed hospital, such as the Presbyterian in Chicago, costs more than \$3,000,000, and has also an endowment of more than \$3,000,000. The Cook County Hospital, in which my own department has eight very competent attending men teaching surgery, has 2,500 beds, and will shortly have 3,500 beds. The cost of the completed hospital will be more than \$10,000,000; maintenance, more than \$2,000,000 a year at 5 per cent, equivalent to an endowment of \$140,000,000.

These great hospitals are of enormous value in teaching medicine. One of the men in my department has charge in the Cook County Hospital of a fracture ward with from ninety to a hundred cases. A teaching material in this important field of work which no university-owned hospital could possibly duplicate and the postmortem and pathologic material in a hospital of from 2,500 to 3,500 patients is invaluable.

Without charging any hospital or dispensary cost, the annual cost of conducting a well developed medical school with 500 students might be estimated as in table 2.

Table 2.—Annual Cost of Conducting a Medical School

The total budget of the six laboratory branches.....	\$150,000 to \$250,000	
The clinical departments, not, however on full time.....	100,000	150,000
The executive office.....	15,000	30,000
Heating, lighting, janitor service, upkeep, etc....	50,000	70,000
Total.....	\$315,000	\$500,000
From this deduct the income from students (500 at \$300 a year).....	150,000	150,000
Total.....	\$165,000	\$350,000

If we take the cost of the plant and capitalize the endowment required at 5 per cent, it will require the amount given in table 3.

Table 3.—Capitalization of Endowment

Cost of buildings.....	\$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000	
Endowment required to raise \$165,000 a year.....	3,300,000	
Endowment required to raise \$350,000 a year.....		7,000,000
Total.....	\$4,800,000	\$10,000,000

This represents fairly well the cost of building and maintaining a first-class university medical school; and this is without charging to the medical school the cost of building and maintaining hospitals and dispensaries, or conducting the clinical departments on the so-called full-time clinical basis.

If the grave error of building and maintaining a 500-bed full charity hospital and outpatient department is made, and the clinical faculty placed on a full-time basis, it would add to the foregoing estimate the amount given in table 4.

Table 4.—Extra Cost of Charity Hospital

Building of a 500-bed hospital and dispensary.....	\$ 3,000,000
Cost of maintenance as a charity hospital, \$500,000 per year, at 5 per cent, an endowment of.....	10,000,000
Placing clinical faculty on full-time basis would add probably \$150,000 a year to cost of conducting the school, at 5 per cent, an endowment of.....	3,000,000
Total of.....	\$16,000,000*

* A prohibitive sum.

On a sound scheme of organization, a first-class university medical school, co-operating with the community, can be built and conducted at a total cost, capitalizing the endowment necessary to pay running expenses, of from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

On the badly conceived scheme of organization in which the university builds and maintains hospitals and dispensaries, and adopts the full-time clinical scheme, from \$16,000,000 to \$25,000,000 would be required, a cost that would never be seriously considered by a board of university trustees composed of men of good judgment and good business sense.

There is another fact that must be considered: The evidence at hand seems to show not only that the medical schools the world over which have been developed on the sound scheme of taking the community in as a partner and using the hospitals and dispensaries, supported by the community, as teaching hospitals cost much less, but that the strongest and best medical schools have been developed on this basis.

The future American medical schools will be developed by the co-operation of the university and the community, and will be conducted with the conception of not only teaching medicine and carrying on medical research, but also as institutions which will bring to the community the great benefits of modern scientific medicine.



BASEBALL'S LEADER

Pete Guzy, captain of the Minnesota baseball team, and the most dangerous hurler in the conference until a shoulder injury during the 1925 football season forced him to retire from mound duty, will lead his team from first base during the coming season. Guzy is not only a remarkable leader, but his hitting ability is not surpassed by any one man on the team. He finishes his baseball career this season. It is highly improbable that he will pitch any games this year, but he may be used for relief duty. He started the season's opener against Carleton by batting for a .500 average.

Heavy stickwork, good fielding, and fair pitching marked the opening game between Minnesota and Carleton held at the Northfield school Monday, April 19, with Minnesota showing to better advantage at the bat, gaining an 8 to 6 victory in the ninth inning. The score was tied at the opening of the ninth inning, but Krogh, a new outfielder, started the rally when he smashed out a homer deep into right field, and then a successive bombardment by Baake, Stark, Ascher, and Nydahl assured the Gophers of a victory in their first start.

The game opened with Minnesota threatening to make it a track meet. Johnny Stark opened the barrage with a triple. Guzy followed with another, and Nydahl, third batter, smashed out another to score two men. Then until the fourth, the Gophers were held in check by Addington, hurling for the Carls, but they succeeded in driving two runs across the plate in the fourth, and three in the ninth.

Only in the fifth inning did the Northfield boys threaten to spoil Al Redding's day at the mound for the Gophers. In this session they drove three runs across the plate, but after this temporary scare, the Minnesota victory was never endangered. Redding turned in a nice game, keeping the hits scattered, and holding most of them to infield hits, at the same time striking out four men.

Krogh was the only man on both nines to get a home run during the game. His came early in the ninth, and paved the way for an easy victory in that session. The Carls made a bold attempt at a comeback in their session of the last inning, but succeeded in bringing in only one run, while they needed three to tie the Gophers. Early in the ninth inning

Victory Comes to Nine

Carleton Defeated in Opening Game 8-6

Brilliant Team Work of Football Candidates in Spring Practice Gives Promise of Good 1926 Gridiron Season

By JOE MADER, Jr., Sports Editor

Zackariason relieved Addington at the plate for Carleton, but he was no more effective than the veteran hurler.

A quintet of Minnesota's players were responsible for ten of the eleven hits credited to the team. Of these Nydahl, Stark, and Krogh are new-comers, while Ascher and Guzy were the veterans. All of these men gained two hits apiece, while Baake scored the other.

Redding carried on throughout the game, with Larson doing the receiving for half the game, and being relieved by Baake in the opening of the sixth. Norgorden, who turned in good work around the hot corner, early in the game, went to the bench with an injured finger, when he was struck by the pitcher. Ascher relieved him, and Mason took Ascher's place at second.

The next game is the conference opener with Northwestern at Northrop field Saturday, April 24.

Box score:						
Minnesota (8)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Stark, ss	5	2	2	1	3	2
Guzy (C), 1b	4	1	2	10	1	0
Nydahl, lf	4	1	2	3	0	0
Ascher, 2b., 3b.	5	1	2	1	2	0
Norgorden, 3b.	2	0	0	1	2	0
Serline, cf	2	1	0	3	0	0
Krogh, rf	3	1	2	1	0	0
Larson, c.	2	0	0	3	1	0
Redding, p.	3	0	0	0	2	1
Mason, 2b.	1	0	0	3	2	0
Baake, c.	1	1	1	2	0	1
Total	32	8	11	27	13	4

Carleton (6)						
	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Hertz, cf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Nelson, 3b.	2	2	0	2	0	0
Simso, ss	4	1	1	1	2	0
Remington, 1b.	4	0	0	10	0	0
O'Brien, c.	4	0	1	11	3	3
Isaacs, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Salzwedel, rf.	4	0	0	2	1	0
Williams, 2b.	3	2	1	0	1	0
Addington, p.	3	0	1	0	6	0
Zackariason, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Jones	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	6	5	27	13	3

* Jones batted for Zackariason.
 Minnesota..... 2 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 3 — 8
 Carleton..... 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 1 1 — 6
 Homeruns — Krogh.
 Three-base hits — Stark, Guzy, Nydahl, Ascher, Krogh, Baake, Simso.
 Struck out: by Addington, 10; Redding, 4.
 Base on balls — Addington, 4; Redding, 6.
 Double plays — Stark to Mason to Guzy.
 Ascher to Guzy, Norgorden.
 Wild pitches — Redding.
 Hit by pitcher — Addington (Serline); Redding (Jones).

FOOTBALL PRACTICE CONTINUES

Continued practice sessions were held at Northrop field for the candidates for the 1926 football team, Dr. Spears sending several teams on scrimmage sieges with all the drive

and energy characteristic of early fall evenings. Each night, two elevens are lined up against each other and sent through a long scrimmage, interrupted only when the doctor calls them together for new directions, or when substitutions are made, which is not infrequent.

Aside from a veteran team, practically intact from the successful season last fall, Coach Spears and his aides, have uncovered at least a dozen likely looking men from the freshmen of last year. Of these, Barnhard, a short, square-built half-back from the Pacific coast, has been the sensation of early practice sessions. This diminutive back, built like "Shorty" Almqvist dodges, squirms, and forces his way through the line for substantial gains almost every time the ball is given to him.

For the center post, Strand, the husky candidate from Two Harbors, and Hulstrand, a brainy player who hails from Hibbing, seem to have the edge on the half-dozen or so aspirants to the pivot position. Haycraft and Fust are two other new candidates who have received the call often during late practices.

Of the regulars, nearly all of them have donned the uniform and perform daily under the tutelage of the portly coach. "Shorty" Almqvist has shown his old time drive and ability to pick holes in the line. Andy Geer, another newcomer, is being used consistently in the backfield, threatening occasionally with his forward pass attack.

Leonard Walsh, all-conference guard, has been used almost entirely at end, and has received the commendation of those who have watched him at this new position. Walsh was originally a backfield man, but Spears converted him into a creditable lineman, and is now using him at the outpost in his endeavor to strengthen the line. Mackinnon, reserve center last year, has been performing almost entirely at the other end position. Spears' desire to strengthen the line has resulted in continual shifts in the forward wall.

The following are among the 84 men who have reported so far: Captain Wheeler, Almqvist, A. Angvick. R. Anderson, Clarence Arendsee, Wedworth Beard, S. Bailey, H. Barnhard, Dana Bailey, Sholloy Blustin, W. Bredamus, K. Bros, T. Cashman, H. Call, Leslie Cooper, A. Dietz, Herman Drill, A. Erickson, E. Elliason, J. Folliott, O. Flatten, Malcolm Frychman, R. Fust, and R. Fulton.

Herb Joesting, driving fullback of last year, just recently reported to the squad. Others on the list are: Mike Gary, T. Goldsmith, F. Gibson, G. Gibson, Henry Gierok, Andy Geer, Joe Gordon, Harold Hanson, Remy Hudson, H. A. Holbrook, W. Hess, S. Haycraft, Kenneth Haycraft, James Hanson, A. Hulstrand, Lawrence Johnson, S. Johnson, Bill Kaminski, D. Kanoern, Commer Kolmer, F. Koback, Ginn Kealey, Matther Levitt, Lust Loll, J. Miller, A. Maeder, Herman Meili, Bill Meile, Harold Murrell, M. Melby, and J. Mortat.

Art Mulvey, a holdover candidate for the center post has also reported to the squad as has, A. McQuoid, V. Nelson and Jim O'Brien.

STATIC -- The Demon Radio Maniac -- To Be Eliminated By Minnesota Alumnus

By DAVID GRIMES ('19E)

Can Radio Interference be Largely Eliminated? This Article, Written by a Prominent Alumnus, Answers That Question

LIKE all things new, most things are old! Radio* developments are no exceptions to this rule. Dr. Alexanderson, chief engineer of the General Electric company, recently created a great public stir by his announcement of horizontal radio transmission. He then showed that it was rather to be expected as the result of certain radio work done by Hertz in 1887. As a matter of fact, Hertz actually polarized his waves both vertically and horizontally as one of his proofs that the electro-magnetic waves he had discovered were one and the same as light. All of which takes us back to the beginning of things.

A certain gentleman by the name of Bell conceived one day about 1877 that one's voice could be superimposed on a beam of light and by proper apparatus could be taken off the beam at some distant point and translated back into sound. He conducted very successful tests on such a system in Washington about the same year. Bell, then, was really the father of wireless telephony. Yes, the same man who invented the telephone, Alexander Graham Bell.

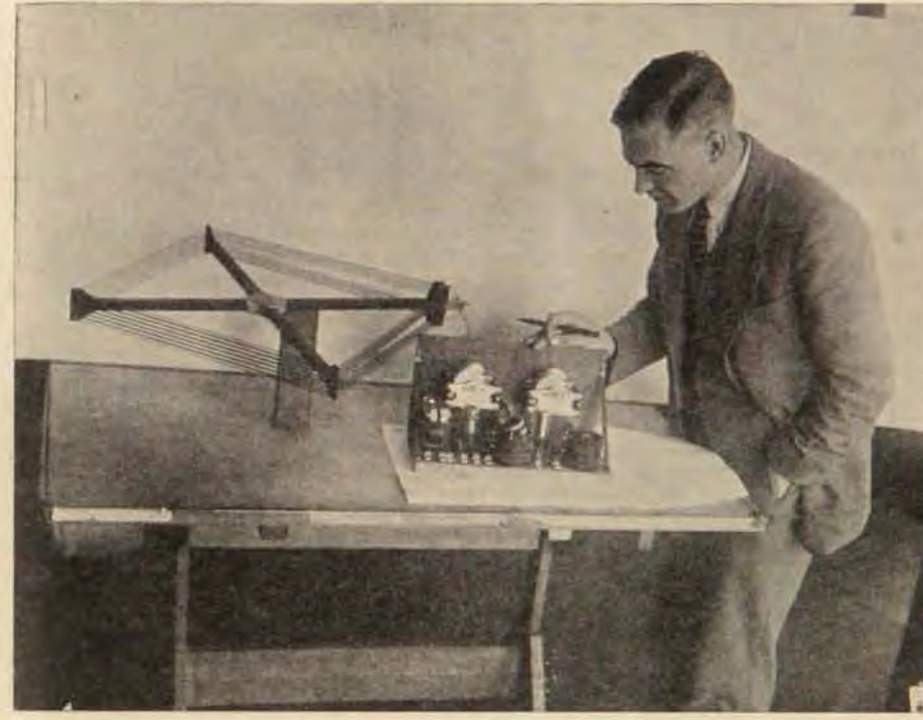
This sort of a system had its drawbacks as smoke could interrupt it. Bell thought that even as red light travels through dusty or misty atmosphere better than violet, so would some lower color in the spectrum, than red, travel through smoke while red might not. He carried on tests with beams of light down in the heat band of the spectrum. Of course, such beams are invisible to the eye but nevertheless are very real, just the same. Bell exhibited such a wireless telephone at the Chicago World's Fair in 1892. It was listed as Bell's Thermophone but it was referred to many times as Bell's Radiophone because of the radiating nature of heat, the medium used for carrying the voice.

Hertz, just prior to this, as mentioned, had been working with beams of light of even lower color and even better penetrating ability. Hertz knew his waves were electro-magnetic in character but wasn't so sure that they were one and the same as ordinary light waves, except for frequency or wave length. He conducted several tests to prove the similarity. He polarized the new waves in much the same manner as light waves may be polarized.

*This article was originally written for our student engineering journal, the Techno-Log, of which Paul Nelson ('27 E) is editor.



Just what horizontal waves will do over long areas has not been determined according to David Grimes. Here Grimes (standing) is seen with one of his associates experimenting with a horizontal radio receiver on the roof of his New York laboratory. Note particularly the double-strand type of aerial and method of insulation.



Grimes' experiments lead him to believe that there is less static on the horizontal wave than on the vertical wave, the type now in use with the majority of radio receivers in the United States. Grimes is shown in this photograph noting the results of horizontal reception.

For the benefit of those who have forgotten more about physics than some of us ever knew, let it be stated that an electro-magnetic wave (all forms of light, both in and out of the visible spectrum) travels as a vibration at right angles to its path. Thus a wave motion set up in a rope is similar to an electro-magnetic wave. Tie a rope solidly at one end to a post. Take the other end in the hand and snap it up and down quickly. A wave will pass down the rope from the hand to the post. The vibration, however, will be up and down, or at right angles to the length of the rope.

Now, ordinary light is caused by millions of vibrating electrons and naturally all these are not vibrating in the same plane or direction. Some are vibrating up and down—others back and forth, etc. These light beams travel outward, then, with their transverse vibrations in all planes, horizontal and vertical. By passing a complex beam of light through a grating or special crystal, all of the vertical vibrations can be wiped out, only the horizontal ones remaining or vice-versa. This is called polarizing the light beam.

Radio waves are caused by the same vibrating electrons. These electrons vibrate up and down between antenna and ground only, of course, much more slowly than in the case of visible light. In the early days of radio,

the natural tendency was to string a wire up in the air and to connect to the earth. This polarizes the electro-magnetic wave at the start as the electrons all move up and down. This is a vertically polarized radio wave. Radio stations in use today are of this type.

As the art progressed, it was found desirable to add a large top section to the antenna and this, of course, adds some horizontal waves to the outgoing vertical. At present, the broadcasting stations send out a wave that is about 80 per cent vertical and 20 per cent horizontal. This ratio varies considerably between stations as it depends on their antenna construction.

With this preliminary outline off our mind, we now proceed to discuss all of this from the standpoint of static. Static is divided into two classes—man-made and natural. The natural static is by far the greatest nuisance to reception and man-made static can be reduced at its source. Natural static, therefore, presents the real problem and it is in this connection that horizontally polarized waves come to our aid. Natural static is caused by sudden electrical discharges occurring throughout the atmosphere either as mere "condenser" currents or as actual

Radio Interest, and Experimentation Leads Alumnus to Fame

David Grimes, we are told by his friends, was always "tinkering" with wireless in the early experimental days. During the recent war he served in the navy as an expert radiotician, working along with Ray Sweet ('21 E), chief engineer for WCCO, another noted Minnesota radio expert. Grimes is the inventor of the Grimes Inverse duplex circuit and the Grimes Radio. Latest dispatches advise us that he has just sold his radio company to a syndicate. He is at present located in New York city although his home is in Minneapolis.

Radio Fans Will Welcome This Improved Condition in Radio Reception Now Being Experimented on by Our Own Radio Genius



bolts of lightning. These static charges build up between clouds and the earth and the sudden discharges must necessarily take place between these two elements. Such discharges are, therefore, vertical and the resulting electro-magnetic wave is vertical. Since this discharge is highly damped by resistance, the tuning is very broad and all attempts to materially reduce static interference by tuning have failed. Furthermore, our present receiving aerials are specially built to pick up vertical waves, because our transmitting stations are designed to send out vertical waves. Therefore, our present receiving systems are ideal for recording all of the static disturbances in existence.

Now, it is a pretty hard thing to change nature, especially when this change involves the force of gravity. We must leave the clouds and the earth where they are. Static disturbances will always be vertical—we cannot change them. But, it is an easy matter to change our transmitting stations from vertical to horizontal waves. Instead of setting up the vibration of electrons between the antenna and ground, the vibrations can be set up horizontally between one group of wires called an antenna and another group of wires erected on the same level, called a counterpoise. Then the vibrations will be horizontal.

In order to receive such a horizontal wave, a horizontal receiving system must be used. Thus, if a loop is used, the loop must be laid flat for best results. If an antenna is used for reception, a counterpoise on the same level strung in the opposite direction must be used as a ground.

It is well known that static can be greatly reduced on a loop set by laying the loop horizontally. But with the present system of broadcasting, the signals also fade out when this is done. Vertical waves are not picked up by such horizontal receiving systems. It is true that some signals and some static will still be heard but with greatly reduced volume. This is because the present broadcasting stations do not send out pure vertical waves. The horizontal aerial top sends out a little horizontal energy. Also, a cloud, wide in area, acts in the same way and some slight amount of static can still be detected with the loop laid flat.

With pure horizontal broadcasting, the program will

not be heard with the loop upright in the best position for static reception, but will roar in with the loop flat—its poorest position for static pick-up. Thus static is eliminated not by the old impossible tuning attempts, but by a simple application of polarized waves, so well known in the physics of visible light.

Simply stated, then, static is haphazard, uncontrolled and natural radio. By nature, it is polarized in the vertical plane. Broadcasting is controlled radio and to absolutely free it from interference with nature's radio, it should be polarized in the horizontal plane.

All of this sounds easy! It did to me when I first reasoned it out back in 1922. I was studying some of Hertz's writings when the thought of polarizing radio waves for static elimination struck me.

Needless to say, we set about building a station to test the theory. All of our reception tests proved that static faded out on the horizontal plane. It was only necessary to prove horizontal transmission possible and small transmitters in our laboratory gave encouraging results. Many difficulties were encountered in the working of the larger station. Capacity to earth tended to twist the horizontal wave into two vertical waves traveling almost 180 degrees out of phase. It was found necessary to erect the horizontal aerial and counterpoise as far as practically possible from earth. Incidentally, the system has not yet worked successfully more than about 20 miles, which would seem to indicate that horizontal transmission does not follow the curvature of the earth, but travels out through space in straight lines similar to visible light.

These tests of ours had been under way more than two years, when the General Electric company announced their "recent discovery" of horizontal waves and predicted their early adaptation to broadcasting. Subsequent tests on their part showed that they still had some of the early difficulties encountered by our investigators some two years before. The General Electric official tests on horizontal transmission from Radio Station WGY were conducted about a month ago. Our recorded results in New York City showed that their transmission was over 90 per cent vertical and that their 10 per cent horizontal transmission was poor.

We have since conducted additional tests over our station 2MQ on Staten Island and preliminary installations have been made for our experiments on Station WAAM in Newark, New Jersey. The satisfactory solution of this problem will probably take several years as the work done so far appears to be only the foundation.

It is suggested that this field lends itself well to further research by college students and offers certainly a splendid opportunity for original and pioneer work in one of the most rapidly developing industries the world has ever known.

The One's and Sixes Reune on June 14

SPRING is with us again—and with it the announcements of June class reunions—as perennial as plaid golf socks. Commencement is to be held in the Stadium again this year, and all of the alumni are invited to return and march behind the seniors, in the order of their respective classes, from the Armory to the places reserved for them in the horseshoe.

Since this year's numeral ends in "6," it is the '01's and the '16's who will hold their quinquennial reunions, with the '16's in charge of the all-alumni

banquet in the Minnesota Union, June 14, the evening of commencement day.

Last year's reunion, with old grads marching in a nearly endless line and wearing Minnesota colors and class numerals, was the largest, most impressive, and most successful ever held. The committees confidently expect that this year alumni will return in even greater numbers than before.

Celebrating the fiftieth year of their graduation, the class of '76 will meet in the Union for luncheon at noon. Professor J. C. Hutchinson, although he is now totally blind, is making the arrangements. The five surviving members of this class are: Mrs. Joel N. Childs (Martha Butler), John C. Hutchinson, William H. Locke, John A. Sweat, and Charles E. Thayer.

Two other quinquennials, the '01's and the '06's, will also have class luncheons in the Union. The class of '77 will continue the custom of years and gather at noon for their annual meeting.

Since last year's reunion, when they were 50 years out of school, the class of '75 has lost Dr. H. C. Leonard, of Santa Ana, Calif., one of its five surviving members, who returned to participate at great risk to his health.

Administration Will Not Enter Zoning Fight

WHILE the University of Minnesota through the president of its board of regents, Fred B. Snyder, made the statement that the University itself would take no stand nor action in the Prospect Park zoning fight, opponents and proponents have been continuing the merry battle of words.

The newspaper referred to several times before, evidently feeling pressure from friends and alumni of the University who are supporting their alma mater, has taken a fairer attitude and last Monday evening offered both sides of the question. The University's angle was presented by Prof. J. S. Young, of the Political Science department and the opponents' position was stated by Fred B. Chute, southeast property owner and realtor.

In his report, made after the regent's meeting, Mr. Snyder said that the University does not concern itself with local municipal policies, that it expects that the Twin Cities will have due regard for state institutions within their borders, that the regents in 1923 expressed the opinion that industries should be restricted from further expansion, and that the University could not take part in the present controversy.

In a letter accompanying the statement of Mr. Snyder, President L. D. Coffman asks, "Is it too much to hope, that the people of these cities will appreciate the importance of the University to protect to the highest degree, the welfare of the state institutions within their borders."

W. S. G. A. Presidency in Forsell Family Again

FOLLOWING in the footsteps of her sister Elizabeth (Mrs. Ray Lockwood, '20), Mary Forsell has been elected president of W. S. G. A. to serve during her senior year. A month or two ago, Miss Forsell was selected by Charles Ritten to lead the Junior ball with him. Last week she was elected to the highest office a woman can hold at the University. Like her sister, Miss Forsell has been prominent in women's activities throughout her University career. Both sisters are members of Kappa Alpha Theta sorority.

The University News Budget

Minnesota Doctors To Have Prominent Part in State Convention

The University of Minnesota will take a leading part in the annual meeting of the Minnesota State Medical association to be held in St. Paul, May 17 to 20, with delegates from seven northwest states in attendance.

Practically every member of the Medical school faculty, will take some part. Arrangements are not yet complete, but according to Dr. W. A. O'Brien, University pathologist, the program will include: bedside blood-sugar test, by Dr. Hilding Berglund; pathological demonstration of diseases of the heart and liver, by Drs. E. T. Bell and B. J. Clawson; The broadcasting of heart beats, by Dr. S. Marx White; and demonstration of the use of soap as a toxin for scarlet fever, diphtheria and tetanus, by Dr. W. P. Larson.

The meet is being held in conjunction with St. Paul Clinic Week, and general arrangements are in the hands of the Ramsey County Medical society. The yearly gathering of the women's auxiliary to the association will be held in connection with the meeting. The annual dinner will be held on May 18.

Dean Blitz Defends Younger Set; Blames Middle-Aged Folks

The girl of today drinks, smokes and does all the things which bring criticism upon her because the middle-aged and the old induce her to do these things, Dean Anne Dudley Blitz told the Presbyterian ministers of the city recently, at a meeting at Westminster Presbyterian church.

Dean Blitz's talk was a defense not only of the girl of today and of all young people; it was an indictment of middle age. She declared that the modern girl is more economically earnest, more healthy, than girls ever have been before.

"We can't create conditions and subject our young people to them and then blame them for their reaction to the conditions," Dean Blitz said. "We must remember that life goes in cycles. For example, we criticize our young people for smoking—our girls, that is. I wish there was more talk about the evils of men smoking."

Menorah Society Sponsors Minnesota-Northwestern Debate

Whether American Jewry should support organized Jewish colonization in Russia was argued at the Minnesota-Northwestern debate was held Saturday, April 17 in the University armory, under the auspices of Menorah, Jewish student's organization.

Louis Kirshbaum, Leslie Lyons, and Manfred Haskell upheld the affirmative for Northwestern, and they were opposed by Arnold Karlins, Harry Glickman and Harold Goldberg from the Minnesota Menorah. Karlins and Haskell are on the collegiate debating team of their universities and the others are all speakers of considerable experience.

Architects Set May 21, as Date for Their Annual Jubilee

Friday, May 21, has been set as the date for the Architect's Jubilee, Clyde Lighter, president of the Architectural society, said Wednesday.

Kellogg Heads List of Patrons for Senior Prom

Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg will head a list of patrons, patronesses and chaperones to attend the 38th annual senior prom, according to an announcement made by Barbara Harris, chairman of the senior committee on patrons for the graduate social event.

Chaperones will be Prof. and Mrs. T. C. Lavery, Prof. and Mrs. John M. Gaus and Prof. and Mrs. Donald G. Patterson.

Edgar F. Zelle ('13), president of the General Alumni association, and Mrs. Zelle, are among the patrons and patronesses of the prom.

Mason, Three-letter Man, Is Elected President of "M" Club

Eldon W. Mason, Minnesota's only three sport letterman, was elected president of the "M" club, organization of "M" lettermen, Thursday afternoon, for the year 1926-27. More than 35 men participated in the election.

Five Fraternities Will Open New Homes this Spring

Five new fraternity houses will be substantially completed by the end of the spring quarter, a survey of the fraternities revealed yesterday.

Among the fraternities which expect to build soon or have already houses under construction are the Sigma Phi Epsilon, Alpha Rho Chi, Phi Kappa Sigma and Zeta Psi. It is probable that a fifth, Phi Sigma Kappa will be added to this list.

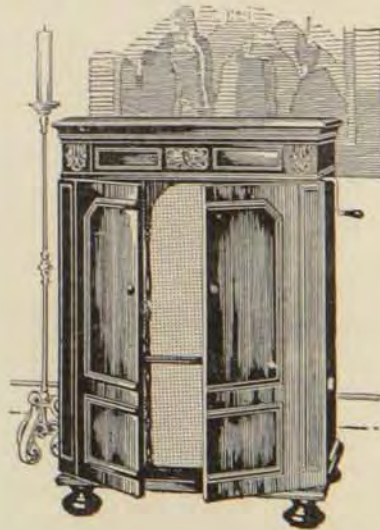
Chamber Music Course To Be Dropped Unless More Tickets are Sold

Chamber music may be omitted from the regular music course in the 1927 season. Unless a sufficient number of subscribers justify the additional course the ensemble programs will be incorporated in the armory course it was announced by Mrs. Carlyle Scott, manager, recently.

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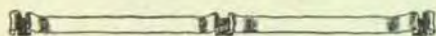
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The Alumni University



'Bert' Baston, New Detroit Resident, Welcomed at Luncheon by Gophers

Albert ('Bert') Baston ('17 L) was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by men of the Detroit Alumni unit at the Detroit Union League club, Thursday, April 15, having recently moved to that city from Cleveland, Ohio. He gave a short talk in which he presented activities of the Cleveland unit.

It was suggested and agreed that the men of the Detroit unit get together every two weeks for luncheon. The place and day of the week for holding these luncheons will be decided later and all members will be notified.

The following alumni were present April 15: Albert Baston ('17 L), R. J. Blair ('24 E), John F. Brandmier ('16 L), Oscar L. Buhr ('20 B), Dr. W. C. Cole ('19 Md), Richard Dedic ('24 E), Lorenz Kisor, Fred R. Johnson ('10 L), Harry A. Loye (Ex '19 E), A. L. Malmstrom ('17 E), Durrell S. Richards (Ex '16 L), and Kenneth Swanson ('23 E).

Conference Universities Give Stag Banquet in New York April 23

Raymond N. Caverly (Ex '14 L) was the Minnesota chairman for the fourth annual stag banquet of the New York Association of Western Conference universities, which was held on Friday evening, April 23, at the Casa Vincent Lopez in the beautiful new banquet hall, Spanish Gardens. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the renowned explorer, was the guest of honor and gave the only speech of the evening. Kent Cooper, general manager of the Associated Press, and a graduate from the University of Indiana, was master of ceremonies.

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THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

During the dinner the Vincet Lopez orchestra played and the old college songs and yells were sung by the various groups. After Mr. Stefansson's speech, the complete show from the Casa Vincent Lopez night club appeared in an entertainment.

Pierce Makes Tour of Range to Explain University to High School Students

Secretary E. B. Pierce has been busy this week presenting the University of Minnesota to high school students on the Range. On Thursday, April 22, he spoke to the Eveleth high school in the morning, and addressed the Rotary club at luncheon. In the afternoon he spoke to the boys and girls at Virginia and Mountain Iron. His itinerary for Friday included Chisholm, Buhl, and Hibbing.

Lantern Slides and Maps Bring Campus to San Francisco Unit

Lantern slides of scenes at the University of Minnesota were sent to the alumni at San Francisco to be shown at their meeting April 23. A package of the new maps of the ever-changing campus was also mailed from the Alumni office, so that Californians who come back to Minnesota may know their way around.

Prexy Coffman Addresses Rochester Unit at Dinner

President Coffman was guest of the Rochester, Minn., unit on Thursday, April 22, when they met for dinner at the Kahler hotel. He discussed the University and the hospital situation.

The Family Mail

Dear Editor the Alumni Weekly:

After reading the Alumni Weekly of April 10th, I cannot refrain from writing you with regard to the article concerning the Prospect Park industries to call your attention to one phase of this situation, which you have apparently overlooked. Being a graduate of Minnesota, I have always been whole-heartedly behind anything the University wished to accomplish, but I surely cannot sanction any program which will treat any individual or firm as unfairly as industries in the Prospect Park district are being treated, under the proposed restrictions.

If the people connected with the University or the University itself need the property owned by these industries, let them proceed in the usual way and take the property and pay a fair compensation for it, and I am sure you will find all of the industries affected, ready and willing to move to some other part of the city on this basis. To anyone competent to study and analyze the situation, the amount of damages proposed to be paid to the affected industries, is absolutely inadequate and ridiculous to even suggest.

I appreciate that the University in itself is a large industry, but Minneapolis cannot exist upon this industry alone and must have other industries, but I am thoroughly convinced that if these industries are not treated more fairly, it will be useless for Minneapolis to try to interest outside industries in coming to Minneapolis. Certainly, this matter is vital enough to the City of Minneapolis to warrant a fair solution of it.

Very truly yours, Ben B. Walling, E. E. '09.

K. C.'s Organize Campus Club

Plans have been made for the permanent organization of a Knights of Columbus club here on the campus. Several meetings and smokers have been arranged so that University K. C.'s may get together.

PERSONALIA

'14, '19 Md, '20—Dr. and Mrs. E. T. W. Boquist, 2544 Pierce street N. E., have named their son, William Bacon, for Mrs. Boquist's father.

'19—In the Little Church Around the Corner, New York city, the marriage of Katherine Wise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edward Wise, and Harley W. Jefferson of New York was solemnized Wednesday night, March 24. Because of Lent the ceremony was simply arranged. It was followed by a dinner at the Vanderbilt hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson sailed Thursday for Porto Rico. They will make their home in New York.

Mrs. Jefferson belongs to Delta Gamma sorority. Her parents went east for the wedding.

'21, '23 G—Mr. and Mrs. Victor E. Jones, 1917 Emerson avenue S, announce the engagement of their daughter, Marion, to Colin Ives McDonald ('24), son of Mr. and Mrs. William D. McDonald of Annandale, Minn. The wedding in June will take place at 'Edgebrook,' the home of Miss Jones' uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Samuels, and her cousin, Dr. Harvey C. Samuels, in St. Louis Park. Miss Jones is a member of Delta Gamma sorority. Mr. McDonald belongs to Phi Delta Theta fraternity.

'21—This item is for ladies only. If you select your lingerie at Thomas' store in Minneapolis you will be profiting by the taste and discrimination of Bertha McRae, who is now buyer for that department. Another Minnesota graduate at the same store is Josephine Crary ('12) who has the task of training the salespeople as well as managing the adjustment bureau. Miss Crary graduated from the Prince School of Education for Store Service in Boston, and held a similar position at Best & Co.'s, of Fifth avenue, New York.

'21 E—Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Wharton, 2319 Hion avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Gladness Irene, to Alexander W. Luce of Omaha, Neb. The marriage is to take place early in the summer. Mr. Luce is a member of Theta Xi fraternity.

'23—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Clark of the Edgewater Court apartments announce the engagement of their daughter, Constance Elizabeth, to Kendrick P. Folsom. Miss Clark is a graduate of the Minneapolis School of Art. Mr. Folsom belongs to Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. The wedding will take place early in summer at the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Clark at Lake Minnetonka.

'24—Gudrun Hansen was in Amsterdam, Holland, for the Easter season. Miss Hansen received the Fontainebleau scholarship two years ago when a student at the University. She studied in France for a year and after spending last summer in travel on the continent she was awarded the honorary fellowship of the American Scandinavian Foundation, which entitled her to study at the University of Oslo, Norway. Miss Hansen left Oslo for Bilthoven, Holland, near Amsterdam, after the Christmas holidays. She plans to study there for another year.

'24 — Margaret Helen Krueger, has chosen Saturday, April 24, as the date for her wedding to Edwin C. Adamson, ('24 L) son of Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Adamson, 4637 Emerson avenue S. The ceremony will take place in the evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Krueger, Miss Krueger is a member of Alpha Phi sorority.

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With the beginning of the baseball season at hand, George K. ('Jud') Belden, ('92, '97 G), is again in the limelight on the sport pages, for he is president of the Minneapolis Baseball club. So far, his boys have been a great credit to him, for they won most of their southern games on the spring training trip.

Another reason for using Mister Belden's picture just at this time is that he and A. M. ('Billy') Potts, who own the Potts Motor company, and used to sell Fords, have changed their line and are now on the market with Star cars.

When 'Jud' graduated from the University he was referred to as the "class athlete" in a class that boasted many famous football stars so it is no wonder his interest in sports has continued. He became famous in a day during his freshman year when in a track meet he won two firsts and two seconds and then "shed tears because they wouldn't let him get into the one-mile bicycle race."

He played football for five years—in 1890 making the dropkick against Wisconsin which made the final score 63 to 0. Baseball was also a favorite with him—he played catcher for four years, being captain for two.

For 14 years, Mr. Belden was alumni member of the Athletic board, and during the Stadium drive he was an executive member of the Stadium committee. Among other business enterprises, he has been connected with the Belden, Porter, Gray company.

He is a member of the Minneapolis Automobile club, the Minneapolis Athletic club, and the Curling club. Incidentally, he never misses a football game, and is always ready to lend a hand when athletics at the University need support.

*The May Third
Radio Program*

8:00 to 8:05—"What to look for in the heavens during the month of May"—W. O. Beal, of the Astronomy Department.

8:05 to 8:15—Music by the University department.

8:15 to 8:25—"Homecoming of Birds in Minnesota"—Dr. Thomas Roberts.

The remainder of the University radio hour will be filled with music.



TEMPLE BELLS AND SILVER SAILS by Elizabeth C. Enders. (Appleton \$3.)

When you have finished this latest book on China, by Elizabeth Crump Enders, you will wonder how in the world she ever got the material. You will probably wonder the more, for all the casual way in which she speaks of visits to strange places and temples; for she tells of these visits with all the nonchalance of one to whom all secrets are revealed. We know that China of today is quite different from the China of yesterday. Where it was once a place somewhat like its present-day presentation to kindergarten classes — a realm of dragons, and fanciful kites, and fire-crackers — it is now glossed over with a coating of occidental civilization which spoils its romance for the tourist. Yet, Mrs. Enders has gotten away beautifully from the modern version of Chinese life.

She and Pierre — Pierre being the husband in the case — saw fit to make a leisurely and rather complete tour of the empire. They spent much time in voyaging far inland on the rivers; they were not afraid of the natives, as are so many tourists; and they lived to a remarkable degree, the life of the Chinese people whom they met and travelled among. These factors have made possible the recording of a phase of Chinese life quite different from that of which most observers write; for Mrs. Enders, without casting aside her own personality, is rather subjective at times. She can, and does, tell you *why* certain animals are tortured in temples in inland China; she also explains *why* the Chinese girl wears much jewelry — a reason as remote from the Occidental conception of its use as can be — and much sounder. This continual "why" is probably the most interesting and worth-while feature of a book which could easily be no more than ordinary.

Then Mrs. Enders has the happy faculty of being a good observer. You see with her the mountains along the Ch'ien Tiang, their slopes covered with the flame of crimson azuleas, and a dusting of white bridal-wreath. With her you enter the courts of Peking and watch the "human triangle" trial. It is simple, it is dramatic, and it is delightfully gossipy and intimate.

The style of the book is in its favor. The author digresses agreeably from her narrative to give interesting side-lights and anecdotes which makes her writing a living thing instead of a tiresome narrative. Her sentences are graphic, without strain; her imagery is always vivid and often strikingly accurate.

The book ends — too abruptly, we thought — with a wreck on the Chungkin. So will you think, we are sure, when you have finished this most charming and interesting discourse on China. — H. R.

COLLECTED POEMS by Vachel Lindsay (The MacMillan Co. \$3.50.)

"The Village Improvement Parade" with its banners unfurled marches stalwartly, boldly across the end papers of the complete poems of Vachel Lindsay. You look at it hastily at first, but you'll look again and again before you see everything in the parade. Then you'll read Mr. Lindsay's comment on hieroglyphic sermons; you'll turn back and look again. Perhaps you'll know what it's all about then, but perhaps you won't too. Be that as it may, you'll enjoy these drawings by the poet himself. They're different, and in many cases they illustrate the poetry where no other could. Springfield has had its share of glory in Mr. Lindsay's verse, and now it comes in for its part in his art. Great censers fly over court house, over the State Fair dome, the high school and numerous churches. Perhaps you'll know their significance and all about the "Map of the Universe," too, if you'll just read the comment.

As for the poetry, there are two new groups of verses and everything that Mr. Lindsay has written up to the date of publication. There are few who do not know the lilting beauty of "The Chinese Nightingale," the rolling bass of "The Congo" and the heavy rhythm of "General William Booth Enters into Heaven." Everyone knows that Mr. Lindsay has intended that much of his poetry be accompanied by various musical instruments which aid in the rhythm, in atmosphere, and that he has given elaborate instructions to guide the reader in the crescendo, the staccato, et cetera of the reading. But few know much of the lesser verses of this eccentric writer, the poem games such as "The Potatoes' Douce" and "The King of Yellow Butterflies;" or the delightful moments of "The Fairy Bridal Hymn" and of "The Sorceress."

Coloring, rich as the threads of ancient oriental rugs; pictures as delicate and as fragile as Dresden porcelains; sounds as deep as the echo of caverns, sharp as the ring of a hammer on steel, soft as the waves on sand; all of these are present in Lindsay's work.—W.S.L.

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The Incas would not know the Peru of today



Peru of today

Construction activities of The Foundation Company in Peru are changing the old order. The layout for the modernization of Lima, Cuzco and thirty other cities is comprehensive and has been carefully planned with this progressive republic.



The Office Building of the Ministry of Public Works would do credit to any community. It represents the public interest in facilities for efficiency in government. Thirty new public schools will be the equal of those of any country.



Highways and Streets are being paved to meet the needs of motor traffic in the cities and between them. Asphalt or concrete are used depending on location and necessity. This familiar looking paver is only a part of the modern equipment seen in Peru.



The New Water Supply System—including underground collecting galleries high in the hills, concrete reservoirs, and conduits of concrete or iron—will soon supplant the well constructed, but entirely inadequate, vitrified clay pipes of the ancients. Sewers and Disposal Plants will guarantee the health of the people.

The modernizing of Peru is a typical construction project of this organization.

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The MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

Volume 25
Number 26



Saturday
May 1
1926

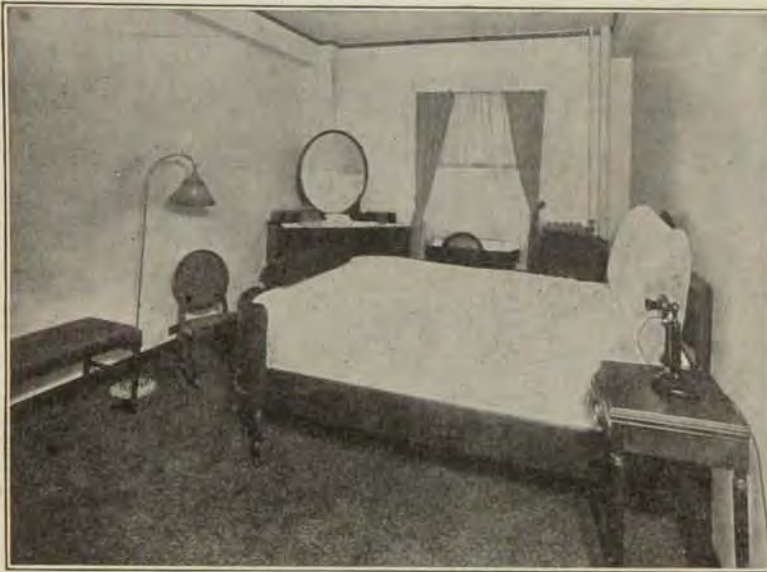


CO-ED LIFE IS NOT ALL DRUDGERY—
*Sorority girls at Minnesota Enjoying a Bit of the Balmy Spring Air That is so Appreciated by Northerners
After the Lengthy Winters.*



**Letters From a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford •• The Homolosine Projec-
tion •• Fraternity Pledges Slump Below 'C' Average •• An Alumnus
Opposes Residential Zoning in Prospect Park •• Mother's Day on the
Campus is May 8 •• Baseball Team Defeats Northwestern 3 to 2 ••
What the Well-Dressed Alumnus Will Wear •• Personalia •• Books**

The Alumni Hotel in Minneapolis



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Subscription: Life (with life membership) \$50, at \$12.50 a year. Yearly (without membership), \$3. Subscribe with central office or local secretaries.

The Minnesota Alumni Weekly is published by the General Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota, on Saturday of each week during the regular sessions, from October through June. Monthly during July, August and September.

University Office—118 Administration *building, University Campus.—Phone Dias. 2760.

Down Town Office—114 North Third street—Phone. Geneva 2373.

Member of Alumni Magazines associated, a nationwide organization selling advertising as a unit.

Eastern Advertising Representatives—Roy Barnhill, Inc. 40 East 34th st., New York, N. Y., and Collegiate Special Advertising Agency, 503 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y.

Entered at the post office at Minneapolis, Minnesota, as second-class matter.

Phone, Disimore 2760

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The University Calendar

Saturday, May 1

Baseball—Minnesota vs. Iowa at Iowa City.

Thursday, May 6

Dramatic Hour—"Emperor Jones" by Eugene O'Neill will be given in Music Auditorium at 4:30 o'clock.

Saturday, May 8

Mother's Day—University mothers will be guests of University. "The Goose Hangs High" will be given by the Minnesota Masquers.

Baseball—Michigan vs. Minnesota at Minneapolis.

Law School Banquet—Law graduates and their wives are invited to dinner at the West Hotel.

Monday, June 14

Commencement Day—All Minnesota Alumni are invited to take part in the graduate procession to the Memorial Stadium. There will be class luncheons at noon with the banquet for all at six o'clock in the Union.

The
Minnesota Alumni Weekly



Letters . . . OXFORD and PARIS



Franklin Gray ('25),
Minnesota's Rhodes
Scholar, Finds Oxford,
London, Paris and the
English Delightful

Above—Entrance to one of the college buildings at Oxford. Note the heavy stone and iron fence and laborately carved gateposts.



Gray Writes Entertainingly of the Manner in Which Tradition Rules the Life of an English College

Left—The tower of Magdalene College at Oxford. Above—The Magdalene from the river where students "pole" much as we go canoeing.

REPRESENTING Minnesota at Oxford university as Rhodes scholar, Franklin D. Gray is finding that life, even at that venerable institution, is not all composed of study. One of the social events of the holiday season in London was the ball given by Lady Astor for the Rhodes scholars. Realizing that Mr. Gray's account of the ball would be interesting and illuminating, the Alumni Weekly persuaded his mother, Mrs. W. I. Gray (Isabelle Welles, '95) to allow us to publish a portion of the letter describing the ball which was written to his family. We asked her to include, also, any other portions of letters which specifically described student life. The letters were not intended for publication but were written as personal impressions to his family.

Mr. Gray was prominent in campus dramatics, playing leading roles in a number of productions. He was president of Masquers, a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Theta Delta Chi fraternities.

SATURDAY a. m. at 8:45 I appear for my "Don Rag"—i. e. all the Dons of the college, flanking the Principal on one side of a table in the Hall and each of us, per appointment, takes a lone chair on the other side. As we sit there under the eyes of Hertford's nobility, our tutors read off a report on the term's work after which the Principal, Sir Walter Riddele, says something appropriate, shakes hands, and we leave for the long-awaited "vac."

Alan and Dick, as well as many others, are engaged in preliminary examinations just now—so every morning they pad off to the Examination schools in the High Street, dressed in dark suits, white ties, mortar boards and gowns. I don't see why they don't let the poor lads write exams in peace, instead of dressing them up like that—*Tradition.*

Italy was the goal of Mr. Gray and several of his fellow students for the long spring vacation which Oxford university allows. A short visit in Paris was to precede the journey to Italy.

London, March 15, 1926.

THIS is a very busy life these few days in London, but I guess I have time for a few words of greeting. I got thru my Don Rag Saturday a.m. fairly well. Mr. Fifoot told the assembled Dons my work the last two terms had been very satisfactory, that our hours together had been most interesting and enjoyable, that I had looked up some mooted points for him and helped to solve his difficulties and that if I continued as well, they would have good reason to feel pleased with me. Then Sir Walter said to me, "Where are you going for your vacation?" When I replied, "Italy," he said, "That doesn't mean much law, does it?" You folks never did teach me to lie very well, and my mind was rather fuddled anyway. So all I could say was, "No sir, not unless we are men of mettle," whereat we shook hands and I stumbled out.

Reuben Borsch (Illinois), Dusty Rhoads and Ken Shryer of Penn—and I are staying at a rather nice and cheap lodging house here; also the Dutch boy with the thoroughly unpronounceable name that Ken and Dusty are going to visit in Holland a couple of days, is with us. He's very good looking, speaks English amazingly well, and has a most delightful sense of humor. His folks sent him over to Oxford to learn English but as he rooms with Ken and hangs out with the Americans, I'm afraid he's learning American instead. As Reub and I parted from him last night we said in good old English style, "Cheerio," in reply to his "So long," but far from being pleased he said, "Bah! None of that—"

Yesterday we all went to St. Paul's Cathedral for church service, a service which didn't appeal to me so much for the reason that the surroundings didn't seem truly ecclesiastical, the Cathedral being done in the classical style which flourished in the XVII Century. It is, as one of the boys said: "Gothic architecture is made for churches and classical for public buildings. Somehow one doesn't get the same devotional atmosphere in one of these classical churches that he gets in a Gothic one."

After the service we bummed around a bit until I left the fellows to go to the American Women's club for lunch with Mrs. W. I. Norton and her daughter Eunice (ever since reading "Jubilee's Partner," I want to write it "Youniss"). The club is located in what was before the war the home of a German, very beautifully and sumptuously furnished, but when the war broke out he naturally departed and so the place finally came into the hands of the American Women's club. They try to serve the meals there in a style as nearly American as possible, and they succeed to quite a fair degree, for the lunch was certainly the best I have had in a long time. It seemed good too to spend part of the day too with someone from Minneapolis, especially one as nice as Mrs. Norton. I left them about three o'clock and went over to Hyde Park, where I heard the floods of oratory unloosed there each Saturday and Sunday.

As you probably know, a certain portion of Hyde Park is set aside for people who wish to address the public on whatever subject they feel a desire to express themselves. So all over this portion of the Park are little stands from which men and even women, thunder forth their views. Anyone can say anything he likes. So it's quite a good place to blow off steam, you see, and serves a great purpose. It wouldn't hurt if we had places like this at home. Quite a crowd gathers around the speakers, and half the fun is hearing the heckling that goes on. On one stand stood a red-haired communist haranguing the multitude from beneath a large red flag, and every once in a while he would point



Cabbie, Cabbie, Oh Cabbie
A street scene in Oxford with many of the different school and college buildings evident. To Alumni and faculty who have attended this leader of English learning, this view will present a familiar scene.

to a placard which hung from the flag pole and on which was crudely painted a skull and cross bones surmounted by the word "Capitalism."

One stand over from him the British Fascists in their black shirts were denouncing the Communists. At another place stood a Catholic priest praising Catholicism, while next to him another speaker denounced it. There were many others speaking as well—Indian Nationalists, Salvation Army experts and many more. Each with his own message or grievance. The crowd which was a large one milled around the different stands either drinking in the words of wisdom or deriding the speakers. I never could find what some of them were driving at—they were so heckled by the multitudes.

This morning Wilson Lyon (Mississippi), Reuben and I arranged our transportation to Italy and return—we certainly have a trip ahead of us for we found that by going to Sicily we could get in Italy a round trip ticket for the price of an ordinary one way—needless to say, we decided to go to Sicily. Here's the way we now line up. Leave London for Paris tomorrow. Stay in Paris until the 18th when we head toward Italy. The night of the 18th we spend somewhere in France, arriving at Geneva on the 19th. We spend a day there, going on to Pisa and Rome the next. We spend a night in Rome and make our Easter week reservations after which we head to Naples and Sicily to stay until the 30th, visiting around in the surrounding country and on the side trying to do some of the work outlined by our tutors before we left. We meet Dusty in Rome the 30th and stay till the 5th of April, when we go to Florence for two weeks. By that time we will have to hurry to be back in Oxford by midnight of the 22nd of April.

LADY ASTOR'S BALL—THEN PARIS

Lady Astor had arranged with friends to entertain the Rhodes scholars at small dinner parties so that they might meet some of the English boys before the ball. Mr. Gray was entertained by Lady Cunliffe-Lister whose husband is president of the Board of Trade.

Wednesday, March 18.

WELL, Paris at last! For we successfully weathered Lady Astor's ball. Tho' we were late in getting to bed we were up early and in Paris by nightfall yesterday. The dance was quite a swanky affair, as you might say. The Prince of Wales was there for a few minutes (tho' I missed him); Premier and Mrs. Baldwin, whom I met; Sir James Barrie, and many other notables showing themselves on the dance floor. It was very crowded, the Americans and Colonials responding well to the invitations as did the English girls of whom there were one or two good looking ones. The orchestra was very good for an English one, and everybody seemed to be having a great time. Midnight supper was served downstairs to those who cared to go down and get it between dances, but I didn't feel much like it as I had had a splendid meal earlier in the evening. There was also light food and soft drinks served in one of the rooms upstairs. Lady Astor is very free and easy, and she had a great time kidding everybody, calling the notables by their first names, and so on. Her home, I should say, is quite a structure, but it was rather disarranged by the party, so it was hard to tell exactly what it's like, save that it is spacious and imposing.

The dinner party at the Ladies Carlton club beforehand went off very well. Lady Cunliffe-Lister, whose husband is President of the Board of Trade, was very attractive and quite a gay sort, so she kept things moving all right. There were four girls and five men there—two of the girls were sisters—Cecil by name—related to Sir Robert of League of Nations fame—also a Welsh girl studying art in London. I sat beside Lady Cunliffe-Lister and one of the Cecils. We got along all right and I got thru without serious trouble.

The trip to Paris was very good for the Channel crossing was smooth and there was no difficulty with the customs officers. My knowledge of French, tho' good academically, is not so good in conversation, for they speak so fast it's hard to follow them. However I was able to detect a taxicab driver trying to beat me out of some money, so you can see I'm beginning to get the hang of things.

As luck would have it, we chose a hotel far out from the center of the city, but only a few blocks from where Nadine Evers lives, so I had no trouble finding her. She is taking me out to see a bit of Paris today.

Speakman is Superb in Richelieu Title Role

GIVING one of the best performances of his career, and one of the best we have seen on the campus this year, Walter Speakman ('26) appeared in the title role of "Richelieu" on Friday and Saturday, April 16 and 17. Mr. Speakman is a member of Minnesota Masquers and has had prominent parts in "Kismet," "The Dover Road," "The Gay Lord Quex," and numerous other plays. Eileen Kennedy ('26) had the leading feminine role; K. Warren Fawcett, also an academic senior, had the comic lead, that of DeBeringhen. The play called for elaborate staging and costumes, which were beautifully executed by the production staff. Altogether, "Richelieu" was one of the best—if not the best—pieces of dramatic work done by the Masquers this year.

Greenland and South America—Showing How the Mercator Map Confuses Continent Sizes



Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 1 S. A. vs. Greenland Mercator Map. On the Mercator Map, Greenland seems much larger than South America.

Fig. 2 South America and Greenland as they appear on the Globe. As a matter of fact S. A. is nine and one half times as large as Greenland.

The HOMOLOGINE Map Projection -- A Device for Portraying Earth's Surface Entire

By J. PAUL GOODE, Ph. D. ('89) Professor of Geography, University of Chicago.

FOR many years it has been patent to many thoughtful geographers, that the use of Mercator's projection as a base map for world wide areal distributions, was illogical, and undesirable.

Now and then some brave soul would, for the sake of having an equal area base map, use Mollweide's elliptical homolographic projection, or even Sanson's sinusoidal, or a phase of Gall's central cylindrical projection. But for the most part it has been easier to drift back to the familiar monstrosity of Mercator, because it was familiar. Like Kim's lama, we were "bound to the wheel."

The faults of Mercator's projection are obvious on even the most casual inspection. The most active imagination cannot picture it as the cover of a globe. It does not, as is usually said of it, portray the whole earth's surface. To do that, one would need to carry it to infinity to get to the north pole, and to an opposite infinity to get to the south pole. And for this reason, polar relations can not be shown on it at all. A linear scale can not be used on it, or at least one must have a different scale for each increment of latitude, and no latitude scale can be used on a diagonal. Because of the increase in scale in the poleward direction, shapes and areas are progressively enlarged, becoming enormous in high latitudes.

The great distortion of areas in high latitudes may be graphically presented by comparing the area of Green-

land and South America, as shown on the Mercator map, and as shown on the globe. On Mercator's map Greenland seems very much larger than South America, (Fig. 1), though the extent of this exaggeration is usually masked by cutting off the projection at about the mid-point of Greenland. Now, setting South America alongside Greenland as traced from a globe (Fig. 2) it is somewhat shocking to find South America looming up to nine and one-half times the area of Greenland. In like manner, North America on the Mercator is played up to nearly twice the size of Africa, while Spitsbergen puts a number of great nations in Europe to shame.

Now we must never lose sight of the fact that the Mercator map was never intended for geographers' use, or for general use. It was invented by Mercator, on special commission from the merchants of the Lowlands, as a sailing chart. It was an instant and complete success for that purpose, and it has been in universal use ever since. There is no better device known for the simple and easy



This Man Has Made Geography Thrilling, Dramatic, Romantic

Scientists are usually invited to speak before scientific societies, but Minnesota has an alumnus who is one of our greatest living scientists and who is in constant demand to speak before clubs and societies so widely different as the Chicago Association of Commerce, the American Institute of Banking, the Blast Furnace and Coke Men's association, teachers' colleges, and the State Board of Agriculture at Topeka, Kans.—to mention just a few.

The man is J. Paul Goode ('89), professor of geography in the University of Chicago; his subject is geography, and the reason for his popularity as a speaker is that he has concentrated on the economic aspects of geography with the human interest dominant. He makes geography thrilling, dramatic, even romantic as he unwinds the mask of centuries from Mother Earth. (Continued on page 463)

laying of a n ocean route, and so far as one can see, it is for that purpose the last word.

But the geographer's purpose is not, as a rule, the "laying of a course." His needs are best met, first by a projection upon which areas bear a true relation to each other, and to the surface of the globe which they represent, that is, an equal area map, and next to truth of area truth of shape is a geographic requisite.

The best alternative for a world map until recently, has been Mollweide's homolographic, equal area projection. This throws the whole earth's surface into an ellipse, the major axis of which is twice the length of the minor axis. But to accomplish this feat, the equator is contracted, and latitudes beyond 40° are expanded. So, although it is strictly an equal area map, shapes are badly distorted in regions remote from the equator and mid-meridian. For this reason it has been little used by geographers.

A modification of this projection by Aitoff, puts the earth's surface into the same ellipse, but at the center of



This is Figure Five
Goode's Homolographic Projection, Interrupted for the Continent Unities.

continents than any other projection hitherto proposed. This method of interruption lent itself also to the presentation of ocean unities, in which case a mid-meridian is chosen for each ocean lobe, on each side of the equator. The resulting map presents the three great oceans, side by side, all in view at one glance, and in better shape for study than even the globe can do. (Fig. 4).

Excellent as the interrupted homolographic projection of 1916 has proven itself to be, there has always been one drawback, hard to tolerate. The fact that the equator is shrunken, and low latitudes expanded, gives us an elongated Africa and South America. This same condition in the projection gives us no uniformity in scale, and a linear scale can not be used on the map.

But there is better provision made for low latitudes than Mollweide's projection offers, in the sinusoidal projection, invented by the famous French cartographer, Sanson, in 1650. In this projection the whole earth's surface is enclosed between sinusoids developed from the mid-meridian as axis. This projection has some exceedingly fine points. The parallels are straight lines trending with the equator, and are true distances apart. On the mid-meridian and on all parallels distances are true. In low latitudes and in the vicinity of the mid-meridian there is little angular distortion, hence shapes are very good. It is strictly an equal area projection. But angles are distorted progressively and rapidly with increase of distance from the

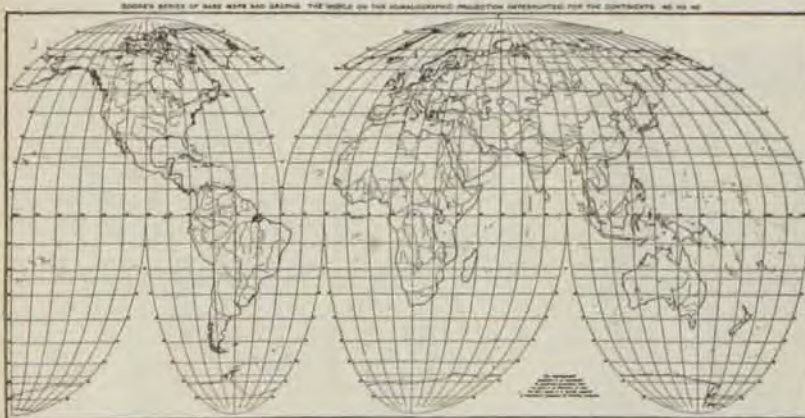


Figure Three
The Homolographic Projection, Interrupted for Continent Unities

the map expands longitude distances, and contracts latitude distances, almost to their true values, compensating for this by contractions and expansions farther out from the center. This device improves shapes all around, but sacrifices the straight parallels of latitude in doing so,—a serious loss.

Observing the advantages offered by the homolographic projection of Mollweide, especially the good shapes provided next to the mid-meridian, the present writer in 1916 proposed a method of interruption of the grill, which gave each continent in turn, the benefit of a mid-meridian of its own. To accomplish this, the grill is



Figure Four
The Homolographic Projection Interrupted for Ocean Unities

split down through the oceans, dividing the earth's surface into continental lobes (Fig. 3). This device has a number of advantages. It presents the entire earth's surface, on a strictly equal area projection, retaining the straight line parallels, and giving better shapes to the

mid-meridian, shapes becoming excessively flattened in the margins of quadrants remote from the axis and the equator. For this reason the projection has seldom been used for a world map.

In 1916 the first essay in endeavoring to get away from the Mercator was an interrupted sinusoidal world. But its sharp polar cusps, and the division of Eurasia into two lobes were not acceptable to the geographers at the time, and the interrupted homolographic was adopted instead. When upon a time I made two world maps from the same globe, one in Mollweide's homolographic, and one in Sanson's sinusoidal, and superimposed the two, some very significant relations were seen. The sinusoidal map extended beyond the homolographic at the equator, and also at the poles. And since each projection carries exactly the earth's surface, this extension of the sinusoidal map beyond the ellipse of the homolographic, is compensated for by the limiting sinusoids swinging inside the ellipse of the homolographic in each of the four quadrants. Now, since the limiting sinusoid extends beyond the homolographic ellipse at the equator, a linear scale which can be applied on the sinusoidal equator will show distances too great on the homolographic equator. And a linear scale which will measure true distances on all the parallels of the sinusoidal is found too short for distances on latitude 60 of the homolographic grill. Manifestly there is some point between the equator and latitude 60 where one linear scale will be true on *both* projections.

Having come so far the next step in an important invention is easy. Why not use the sinusoidal grill for the low latitudes, where its service is at its best, up to the latitude where its scale is identical with that of the homolographic, and beyond that point use the homolographic projection? Now the point of coincidence could be found by superposing the grills. That, however, would be only an approximate solution. I am under obligation to one of my graduate students, Mr. Richard Hartshorne, for having computed the position mathematically. It turns out to be in latitude $40^{\circ} 44' 11.8''$.

So now I am proposing a new projection for presenting the earth's surface entire, by fusing the sinusoidal and the homolographic projections, using the sinusoidal up to the latitude of equal scale, $40^{\circ} 44' 11.8''$, and finishing out the polar cusps on the lobes with the homolographic projection. An obvious name for this fusion is *The Homolosine Projection*, homo (from homolographic) + sine (from sinusoidal). The projection will be interrupted as in the homolographic of 1916. North America will have for its mid-meridian, longitude $100^{\circ} W.$; South America will be balanced on $60^{\circ} W.$; South Africa on $20^{\circ} E.$, all Eurasia on $30^{\circ} E.$, for the reason that this gives very good shapes to Europe. Far Eastern Siberia suffers in shape, though not much more than it does in the Bonne's projection in common use for that continent. Australasia will have for its mid-meridian $150^{\circ} E.$ The continental lobes will be separated by a sinus at $90^{\circ} E.$ for the Indian Ocean, $40^{\circ} W.$ for the North Atlantic, $20^{\circ} W.$ for the South Atlantic, and $100^{\circ} W.$ for the South Pacific. In the North Atlantic lobe the grill is repeated a little to complete Alaska and show the relationship to Asia. It is repeated a little on the east to show continental relationships of Greenland and Iceland. Also there is a slight repetition west of Europe to bring out the relationship of Greenland and Iceland to Europe.

This projection has all the virtues of its predecessor, the interrupted homolographic, and more. For in this projection the shapes of South America and Africa are

Goode is An Enthusiastic Alumnus

Goode is a famous map-maker, having discovered and developed what is known as the interrupted homolographic projection by which the continents of the world can be shown without the distortions necessary in other methods of projection. His School Atlas is used throughout the United States.

In January, 1923, Professor Goode was awarded the Helen Culver gold medal of the Geographic Society of Chicago for his distinguished work as geographer and cartographer, the presentation being made by Ulysses S. Grant ('88), professor of geology of Northwestern university.

Professor Grant, in his presentation address, told how Professor Goode had acquired his curiosity about the world at the age of four, when his mother gave him an illustrated journal of travel. In '89 he graduated from the University, taught in normal schools for 11 years, interrupting teaching periods with study so that in 1901 he received his Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. In the same year he married Katherine Hancock.

For two years he was instructor in geography at the University of Pennsylvania, then was called to Chicago to help develop the new geography department. Since then his rise has been what would in the business world be called "meteoric."

Among many other achievements—for we must be brief—he has made an expert study of the great seaports of Europe for the Chicago Harbor Commission; and was invited by the Philippine government in 1911 as lecturer in the Educational Assembly at the summer capital at Baguio. He is a fellow of the American Geographic Society and director as well as former president of the Geographic Society of Chicago. During the World War, he was chairman of one of the Draft Boards of Chicago.

Best of all—he is one of Minnesota's most loyal alumni, working heartily with other members of the Chicago unit, returning as often as possible for reunions, and supporting his Alma Mater in all her plans for growth and improvement.

about as good as any projection can give them singly. Moreover, since the parallels of latitude are shown their true distances apart, and since distances are true on all parallels up to latitude 40° , it follows that a linear scale can be used on this world map up to latitude 40. Beyond 40 the conditions, of course, are the same as they were in the interrupted homolographic, and a scale can not be used. The parallels of latitude are preserved as straight lines parallel with the equator.

As in the interrupted homolographic of 1916, this projection lends itself to presenting the oceans as units, and provides an excellent base for the plotting of a wide variety of marine data.

Upon this new projection all areal distribution of whatever data, can be better shown than upon any projection in the equatorial aspect hitherto in use. The supreme advantage of this projection is patent when a density distribution per unit area is to be shown. It is an absurdity to enter upon a Mercator the area of the British Empire or any other empire, or areas of dense or scant rainfall, or forest or grazing areas, or wheat or any crop per square mile, or population density, or any other density datum. This absurdity may now be avoided by entering such data upon the homolosine projection, interrupted for land unities, or for ocean unities as the case may require. Hereafter the use of Mercator's projection for such purposes, in the interest of rational education, should be discontinued. From now on the use of a Mercator for any density distribution, or areal comparison should be considered a pedagogical crime.

The new projection offers practically all the advantages of the Mercator save one, the laying of a mariner's course. It is far superior to the Mercator for all other geographic purposes, and it makes it unnecessary from now on to impose upon the student the enormous distortions of distance and area, which are the principal faults of the older projection. Nor is there any par-

tical fault in this new map which may stand in the way of the best teaching. The ease of study of comparative latitudes is maintained. The whole earth's surface is shown. The continents and oceans are given better form than is possible with any other world map presented in the equatorial aspect. In short, more truth and less error are presented in this projection than in any alternative projection which carries the earth's surface entire.

Alpha Sigma Phi	(29)	0.686	(26)	0.737
Theta Kappa Nu	(30)	0.684	(27)	0.727
Delta Chi	(31)	0.573	(31)	0.560
General Average		0.980		1.015

J. F. Nichols ('04L) Opposes Zoning in S. E.

THAT all alumni are not in accord with the University's desire to have Prospect Park zoned residential is evident from the letter published below. We publish the letter here without comment:

Dear Editor the Alumni Weekly: April 22nd, 1926.
I was interested in your article in the April 10th issue which was headed "Industries Threaten to Strangle University's Growth."

As an alumnus of the University, I have always had its best interests at heart.

Having made a close study of this industrial section along the Milwaukee Railway tract and the controversy to which the University has allowed itself to be made a party, it is my opinion that it will be many years before the University will have any occasion to use this ground for any purpose whatsoever.

I do not believe that the great University of Minnesota should be a party to and lend its influence to deprive any industry in the State of Minnesota of its property without fair compensation, as is being done in this case.

In addition to this, if these industries are driven away from this location, bear in mind that the railway tracks will still be there and the University will be practically in the same position. Also bear in mind that unless we have factories and industries and they are given a fair and square deal in Minnesota and are permitted to exist and expand that the people, who are in many instances dependent upon these industries, will have less need for a University, and that many of our departments are preparing young men to enter these factories and industries as soon as they leave our University. Many of our graduates go great distances to find positions. We want more industries near at hand.

In summarizing let me say that it is my opinion that for many years to come the University will not need this property in question, but that if the men now in authority decide that they wish to buy the property at this time and eliminate the industries, that the University should be willing to pay a fair and reasonable price for the property taken, enabling these industries to locate elsewhere without severe loss.

May I also suggest that if the Alumni Weekly is going into this controversy, that it not take sides, but merely state facts giving both sides of the question, so that the alumni may not be influenced one way or the other as a matter of sentiment, but that they be given an opportunity to look at it from a fair and unbiased viewpoint with all of the facts before them.

Since your article in the April 10th issue, a number of alumni have spoken to me in regard to this article and asked that I submit this to you and ask that it be given the same prominence in your next issue as the article just published.

John F. Nichols, Law '04.

"Mothers' Day" on Campus is May Eighth

"MOTHER'S DAY" has become an institution at Minnesota. This year it is to be celebrated on Saturday, May 8, with an all day program. Activities begin with registration in the morning at the Minnesota Union, and visiting classes until luncheon; then the Masquers will give a performance of "The Goose Hangs High," at 2:30 o'clock, this to be followed by tea in Shevlin, the Union, and on the Farm campus. At six o'clock all of the mothers will assemble in the ballroom of the Union for a dinner, when President Coffman and the deans will speak to them.

The following invitation has been mailed out to all of the mothers of university students:

"The Faculty and Students of the University of Minnesota join me in extending to you a cordial invitation to spend Saturday, May 8th, at the University.

"This is our Mother's Day. It is set aside as an opportunity for the Mothers of our students to become acquainted with the University. You have selected the University of Minnesota to direct the higher education of your sons and daughters."

Fraternity Pledges Slump Below 'C' Average

FRATERNITY pledges whose average was slightly above the required 'C' grade for graduation before their pledging, dropped below the same average for the winter quarter.

"I do not believe this report indicates that fraternity life hurts the averages of incoming men, very much," Prof. W. F. Holman, president of the Interfraternity Council, says. "The difference between fall and winter quarter averages does not vary to a considerable extent. This table points out that fraternities can make a man study if he so desires."

At the time this group pledged their general average was 1.015, and the same men, including only those who pledged at the end of deferred rushing, now have a 0.980 average.

Fall quarter reports show that the pledgemen of 17 fraternities were above a "C" average (1.000) and at the present time pledges of only 13 fraternities are above 1.000. Lambda Chi Alpha has advanced from fifth to first place while Beta Theta Pi, leading in the fall, is now in second place. The most remarkable advance of a single fraternity is that of the pledges of Sigma Phi Epsilon, which has advanced from seventeenth place in the fall quarter to third place, with an average of 1.337. Chi Sigma Phi has dropped from second place in the fall quarter to twentieth position. Other averages vary only slightly.

Before deferred rushing was introduced, previous to 1924, pledge averages ran from 0.420 to 0.605, according to Professor Holman. In the fall quarter of 1924 the general pledge average was 0.873, the first year that deferred rushing was introduced.

The averages:

Lambda Chi Alpha	(1)	1.468	(5)	1.398
Beta Theta Pi	(2)	1.398	(1)	1.60
Sigma Phi Epsilon	(3)	1.337	(17)	1.009
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	(4)	1.330	(11)	1.132
Phi Delta Theta	(5)	1.250	(7)	1.243
Phi Kappa Sigma	(6)	1.204	(3)	1.407
Psi Upsilon	(7)	1.187	(6)	1.382
Sigma Nu	(8)	1.142	(8)	1.227
Theta Chi	(9)	1.127	(14)	1.030
Acacia	(10)	1.124	(4)	1.403
Phi Kappa Psi	(11)	1.093	(10)	1.139
Theta Xi	(12)	1.060	(13)	1.058
Chi Psi	(13)	1.043	(20)	0.950
Chi Delta Xi	(14)	0.995	(9)	1.201
Delta Upsilon	(15)	0.992	(19)	0.951
Tau Kappa Epsilon	(16)	0.989	(15)	1.024
Sigma Chi	(17)	0.982	(23)	0.873
Alpha Tau Omega	(18)	0.900	(24)	0.854
Delta Kappa Epsilon	(19)	0.879	(30)	0.620
Chi Sigma Phi	(20)	0.865	(2)	1.515
Zeta Psi	(21)	0.851	(12)	1.100
Delta Tau Delta	(22)	0.826	(29)	0.631
Kappa Sigma	(23)	0.811	(25)	0.812
Alpha Delta Phi	(24)	0.756	(21)	0.947
Phi Gamma Delta	(25)	0.755	(22)	0.883
Theta Delta Chi	(26)	0.725	(28)	0.695
Phi Sigma Kappa	(27)	0.706	(18)	0.982
Pi Kappa Alpha	(28)	0.690	(16)	1.022

Gopher Baseball Nine Wins First Conference Game;

Track Captain Third in
Drake Relays—"Potsy"
Clark added to Football
Coaching Staff.

By JOE MADER, Jr.,
Sports Editor

PITCHING a three-hit game in weather which would be cold for football, Henry Anderson, diminutive veteran hurler of the Minnesota nine paved the way for a Minnesota victory over Northwestern Saturday, April 24, on Northrop field. The defeat marked the third straight for the Purple, while it was the first conference victory for the Gophers.

But for a collision between Mason and Krogh in the first inning, Anderson would have been credited with a shut-out. An easy outfield fly looked like a certain putout, but the men collided and the run paved the way for a score. After that Anderson pitched marvelous ball, allowing only two men to reach third base, and whiffing ten of the opposing batters.

Weak hitting by the Minnesota men, especially from men who usually hit better than .300 accounted for the low score of the winners. Twice, with three men on base, Mills, the Purple forkhander, whiffed the hardest hitters on the Watrous nine. Captain Guzy and Mally Nydahl were successively retired in the third and sixth with the bases loaded. Mills was given ragged support from the infield, a Gopher runner counting in the sixth inning without a hit.

Stanley Bakke, taking his first turn behind the bat in a conference game turned in an exceptionally good performance, getting a hit and eleven putouts, with but a single error. Bakke, through his cool performance under fire seems to have gained a firm hold on the backstop position. Anderson was the strongest hitter on the team, getting two hits, while Stark, Ascher, and Bakke counted for the other three.

A triple in the first inning by Nydahl following a single by Stark counted the first run for the Gophers, knotting the score. Anderson brought in the second score in the second inning, after Bakke and Serline had gained the bases. Serline took a double when Porterfield, Purple leftfielder, muffed an easy fly, and Bakke advanced him to third with a sizzling single along third base line.

The third score was a token presented by Mills, when he walked Mason, who stole second, advanced to third on an error, and scored when Mills heaved a wild pitch which escaped Ellis, their capable catcher.

Merchants in southeast donated a score of gifts to the Gopher players who turned in the first score, first two-base hit, triple, and most putouts. The players will have a week in which to prepare for Iowa next Saturday. The game will be played at Iowa City.

TRACK CAPTAIN THIRD IN RELAYS

BILL GRUENHAGEN, captain of the Minnesota track team, and the best bet in the sprints came through with a third place in the Drake Relays, competing against a field of the finest runners in the country. Roland Locke, the Nebraska flash, won the 100 yard dash in the world's record time of 9 3-5 seconds, Gruenhagen qualified for the final day, when he turned in a nice run on



THE HURDLERS ARE BUSY—

Spring with its multitude of outdoor sports has made Northrop Field and the Stadium track scenes of activity.

Friday, April 23, the opening day of the relays, which were hampered the first day by severe rains and cold weather.

The powerful Gopher mile relay team, the surprise of the Kansas relays, failed to place, only after a powerful finish. The team composed of Binger, Bernhagen, Scarborough, and Morrison, placed second in their own heat, running second to Iowa, the winners of the event. However in the final tallying, the time of the Gopher runners was found to be just behind the winners of third place.

In the other track and field events, the Gophers were unable to place. Competing against Chuck Werner and Guthrie of Ohio State in the hurdles, and against Chapman of Wisconsin in the distance events, and Kuck of Ohio State in the weight events, the Maroon and Gold athletes found competition too strong, and were unable to dent the win column.

CLARK COMPLETES COACHING STAFF

A COMPLETE coaching staff is now available for Dr. Spears with the arrival early this week of "Potsy" Clark, the former Kansas mentor. Clark arrived here from Des Moines, Iowa, where he attended the Drake Relays. He was also in attendance at the Kansas relays the week before.

With the arrival of Clark, the coaching staff now numbers five. Ed Lynch, the new arrival from Dartmouth, is coaching the end candidates which have reached a large number. Lynch played end under Dr. Spears, while he was coaching the Eastern football team, and under him he became known as one of the most versatile flankmen ever turned out at the Green school.

The new coach from Kansas will take over the coaching of the backfield men, and this will relieve Dr. Spears and allow him to devote his entire attention to the line. Sig Harris and Carl Lidberg will continue to assist the doctor in handling the large squad which is going through a continuous, and strenuous drill.

Stiff tackling and running drills, have been mixed with regular scrimmages which have continued almost every day for an hour or more. The coach has continued to shift his lineups occasionally in an effort to devise the best combination in the line.

MINNESOTA will likely be the scene of the national rifle championship meet in 1927 if plans put underway by Lieutenant Conway, director of rifle marksmanship at the University will mature. The invitation was tendered to the National Rifle Association by Lieutenant Conway shortly after the Minnesota team captured second place in the national meet held at New York.

Temporary acceptance of the invitation has already been announced, pending the final decision as to the erection of a new rifle range as authorized by President Coffman recently. In the annual national meet held at the Crescent Athletic club of Brooklyn, Captain Emmett Swanson led his teammates to second place in the meet by winning individual honors and aiding the team to score 884 out of a possible thousand. Swanson shot a score of 392 out of a possible 400 to get first place in individual honors.

Shooting in the contest to retain the Hearst trophy for the third successive year, which will mean permanent possession, the Minnesota team placed two men in a tie for first place. Both of these men shot a perfect score, and Sergeant Mylk, coach of the team, is confident that this score should give the team a victory for the third time. Possession of the Hearst cup marks the Minnesota team as the most powerful and consistent team ever entered in national collegiate competition.

HOCKEYISTS INVITED EAST

FOUR Eastern Schools have tendered an invitation to the University of Minnesota hockey team to play there next winter, and present indications are that at least one, Yale very likely, will be booked for a series of contests which may go a long way toward deciding the national championship which was impossible this year since Dartmouth refused to meet the Gophers who went through a perfect season.

Dartmouth, Yale, Harvard, and Princeton offered to meet the Minnesota team next year, but no announcement has as yet been made as to acceptance. Indications are that Yale may be decided upon, but it is likely that should such a game be booked, the athletic officials would sanction a series with one or two other schools in the East.

Emil Iverson, coach at the Gopher school, who tendered his resignation after the close of the hockey season, has reconsidered his decision to leave his position, and may be at the helm of the winter sport program again next year. It is believed that Iverson was given a raise in salary which will allow him to remain. Numerous schools and professional hockey teams made Iverson some very glowing offers, but he turned them down, because of his desire to retain his connections with collegiate athletics.

A desire to enter a team for competition in the Olympics, which has long spurred Iverson, may come true, now that he has decided to stay. In the last three years, Iverson has produced teams each year that have been practically invincible, and it is his belief that by 1928 he will have a team which will make a good showing at the Olympic contests.

The Family Album



The concentration with which Professor E. C. Stakman ('06, '10, '13) seems to be studying the plant in this picture is most likely an attribute of his success as a plant pathologist. Steady advancement in his work, not only in the teaching field—for he began at Minnesota in 1909 as instructor and has been a professor since 1918—but also in his work for the U. S. Department of Agriculture since 1918, has been the outstanding feature of his career.

Since 1913, Professor Stakman has been plant pathologist in charge of the section of Plant Pathology in the Agricultural Experiment station. In 1918 he was on leave of absence and was pathologist in charge of a barberry eradication campaign for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He has been pathologist and agent for the department of Agriculture in co-operation with the University since 1918. In 1922 he was commissioned by that department to study the barberry and rust situation in Europe. The following year he was sent to Australia as a delegate to the Pan Pacific Science congress.

The latest edition of "Who's Who" contains a long list of societies and honors after Professor Stakman's name, some of which are: American Phytopathological society, Member, Council, 1916; Editor in Chief of Phytopathology beginning in 1925; member of the Executive committee of the Botany Society of America; president of the Minnesota Mycological society beginning in 1919; honorary life member of the Sydney University Agriculture society; member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; Phi Beta Kappa; Sigma Xi; Alpha Zeta; and Gamma Sigma Delta.

He testifies that the greatest benefit he derived from the University was the absorption of real ideals of scholarship by associating with certain outstanding professors and fellow students.

Tribute to Deceased Alumnus

In "The Anode," which is the official organ of the Anaconda Copper Mining company at Butte, Mont., we discovered an item concerning the death of W. C. Cadwell, '05 M, superintendent of the Surface department of the mine since 1911. The account says:

"W. C. Cadwell, prominent resident of Anaconda for the past 20 years, died at St. Ann's hospital on Thursday, February 11, following a brief illness of bronchial pneumonia.

"Mr. Cadwell was born at LeSueur, Minn., in 1879. He attended the schools of that city and later, the University of Minnesota. He entered the service of the Anaconda Copper Mining company in the engineering department in 1905. Through his efficient and faithful services he was promoted to the rank of superintendent of the surface department in 1911, which position he held at the time of his death.

"That he was held in the highest esteem by all of his associates, and his loss is mourned by friends in all walks of life, is shown by the following verses:

To W. C. Cadwell by Ben Brush, Surface foreman
Comrades, we have lost our captain,
Cold in death in yonder temple
Lies the body of our leader,
Who faced conditions as he found them,
Did his duty as he saw it,
Trimmed his sails and faced the tempest,
Faltered not when storms were raging,
Baring winter winds he laughed at.

If calm and smooth had been the sailing
We had never known his courage.
Unassuming yet unflinching,
Dauntlessly he braved each problem.
Never saying, "Go out and battle,"
But, "Come with me and I will show you
How to best subdue the monster;
How to baffle opposition."
Sparing not his strength or efforts—
Obstacles to him were pygmies.

Would you have your name emblazoned
With the names of men of valor?
Would you wish that men say of you,
"Here's a man of splendid courage?"
If to win respect your object,
Comrades, emulate our Captain!

Outdoor Concerts Begin May 7

First of the spring series of outdoor concerts by the University of Minnesota band will be held in front of the old Library May 7, it was announced yesterday by Machiel Jalma, conductor. Alternate concerts will be played by the concert and military bands during the spring term.

The May Tenth Radio Program

Begins at 8 o'clock; tune in on WCCO.

During 50 minutes of the University Radio hour, Mrs. Inez Chandler Richter of the Music Department will sing parts of the opera, "Martha." John Weland will give a ten-minute talk on "Student Activities."

Alumnus to Head Chile Y

Conrad J. Hansen, for the past five and one-half years Americanization Secretary of the St. Paul Young Men's Christian Association, left his post on April 5. A sojourn of two months' duration in Mexico City, where he and Mrs. Hansen will study the Spanish language, will mark the beginning of their contact with the Latin American work. In June they will attend a conference in New York and sail from there to Santiago, Chile, where Mr. Hansen will take up new duties as secretary of the Y.M.C.A. of Santiago, his period of service to be four and one-half years.

During the time Mr. Hansen has been affiliated with the St. Paul Y. M. C. A. many notable achievements have been made. He organized the Cosmopolitan Club of St. Paul, an organization composed of all nationalities, creeds and colors. The annual pageant held at Lake Phalen, which has been attended by thousands of people each year is possibly the outstanding accomplishment of the Club, on a large scale. Esperanto, an international language, has received new impetus in the Twin Cities as a result of Mr. Hansen's efforts. Last summer, in conjunction with the Optimist Club of St. Paul, Mr. Hansen promoted a camp for boys of foreign birth or parentage on the beautiful Lake St. Croix which was attended by 60 boys for 8 days.

In all of Mr. Hansen's activities Mrs. Hansen has been a prominent figure, giving unselfishly of her time and talents.

Mr. Hansen took a year's graduate work in Association College, Chicago. He served as a lieutenant of infantry at the front in France during the World War, and after the armistice attended Sorbonne College of the University of Paris.

Sister of Thos. Wallace Dies

Mrs. Mary M. Wallace, (Mary McQuat) a sister-in-law of James and Thomas F. Wallace, Minneapolis, was electrocuted at Palo Alto, Calif., when an electric cord, connected with an electric heater, accidentally dropped into the bath tub, according to a message received Tuesday, April 13, in Minneapolis. She was the wife of the Rev. William Wallace, for 30 years a Presbyterian missionary in Mexico. At the time of her death she and her husband were guests in the home of the Rev. Francis W. Russell, whom they were visiting in Palo Alto. Mrs. Wallace was born in St. Peter, Minn., 60 years ago and attended the University of Minnesota in the 80's. Her nickname on the campus was "Puss," and people who knew her then recall her lovable disposition and popularity.

Do You Know That?

By virtue of a total enrollment of 18,200, the University of Minnesota ranks fourth among the universities and colleges of the country! Statistics recently compiled by Dean Raymond Walters of Swarthmore from 184 colleges in the approved list of the Association of American Universities also place Columbia first with 29,701; California second with 24,628, and New York University third with 19,900.

California leads in full-time students with 16,294. Columbia follows with 11,727 students. Of the women's colleges, Smith leads with 2,153 students, Wellesley ranks second with 1,571, and Vassar is third with 1,149.

The University News Budget

Pharmacy Alumni Will Unveil Memorial to Classmates

The Alumni Association of the College of Pharmacy has received permission from the University Regents and from President Coffman to place the bronze tablet recording the names of all of the pharmacy alumni and students who entered the World War in the hall of the Pharmacy building. The war memorial is about 25 by 40 inches, is of solid bronze and records the names of nearly 200 pharmacists who enlisted in the war. Gold stars are placed before four names. The names of those who made the supreme sacrifice are Milton G. Giese, ('14), Lloyd H. Scott ('16), Francis A. Tuttle and Hugh M. Watson ('13).

The placing and unveiling of the memorial will be part of the program of the next annual meeting of the Pharmacy Alumni association some time in June.

The preparation of the memorial was begun immediately after the close of the war but for the sake of completeness and accuracy, the time intervening was required for the completion of the memorial.

Country Editors Will Gather at University for Short Course May 6-8

One hundred country editors are expected to attend the tenth annual editors' short course which will be held at University farm May 6, 7 and 8. Men prominent in the journalistic and advertising world have been secured to give the editors the benefit of their experience.

One of the features of the course will be an exhibit of printing for commerce, assembled by the American Institute of Graphic Arts, and secured for the short course by Arnett W. Leslie of the John Leslie Paper company in Minneapolis. Along the same line will be a practical talk on back-shop problems by L. I. Porter of the printing department at Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, who will discuss such subjects as rollers, cylinder and platen packing.

Sons of American Revolution Will Award Sword Annually to R.O.T.C.

A sword will be awarded annually by the Minneapolis chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution to the R.O.T.C. officer of the junior class who has done the most meritorious work during the year.

This was decided at a dinner held by the Sons of the American Revolution at Donaldson's tea rooms Wednesday night, in celebration of the 151st anniversary of the battle of Lexington. This sword is to be awarded on the day of the annual inspection by the war department, which this year will be May 20.

A watch will also be given by this organization to the man attending the Citizen's Training camp at Fort Snelling this summer who writes the best essay on American citizenship.

Women's Health Improves During College Course, Norris Says

Does the woman who goes to college for four years lose in health?

"No," answers Dr. J. Anna Norris, director of physical education for women. "We find that women improve in general health during their college years and show it especially in their posture, for posture determines to a great extent the vitality and endurance a woman may have."



WHO IS GUILTY?

The movie scene from "Guilty Fingers" given by Minnesota Masquers some weeks ago. In this play actual motion pictures were taken and shown in a portion of the play. "Rochelieu" was given a splendid performance last week. The next dramatic event will be "The Goose Hangs High," a comedy of American family life, which will be presented for the Mothers on Saturday afternoon, May 8. After that the Masquers will help stage the opera "Aida," June 4.

School of Business Banquet Scheduled for Thursday, May 13

Featuring an address by a national automobile manufacturer of prominence, the School of Business banquet will be given May 13 in the ballroom of the Minnesota union, by business students.

In addition to the principal speaker, whose topic has not as yet been announced, the program committee has secured a number of prominent northwest business men as guests.

Awards will be presented at this time by the various business organizations. Delta Sigma Pi will present a scholarship key; Alpha Kappa Psi the tablet awards; Tau Epsilon Pi and Beta Gamma Sigma will present honors. Waldo Hardell is chairman of arrangements.

Note Written by Grattan in 1834 Discovered in Library Book

A personal note written by Henry Grattan, Irish reformer, in 1834 was discovered in a set of books obtained by the library last week and was placed on exhibition in one of the library corridors.

The note asks the return of a manuscript loaned by Mr. Grattan to a friend, and the last line says "May it not be misled as delay will occur from this," which proves, said Mr. Walter, that habits of carelessness were quite as common in 1834, as in 1926.

Henry Grattan was born in 1746, and was noted as a member of the Irish parliament, and renowned for his broad and judicious attitude towards the politics of his time.

Coeds Will Do Fancy Riding As Feature of Royal Livestock Show

A girl's equestrian class will be one of the features of the Royal Livestock show which is to be staged at University farm May 8. Helen Starr of the College of Education has charge of this section of the show. Approximately half the girls already entered are from the main campus and the other half from the Home Economics department. The horses to be ridden will be selected from the best stock at the fair grounds.

The "Evolution of Horseback Riding," will illustrate the various steps in the evolution from the Indian girl who rode the prairies of the west on a wild bronco to the modern polo girl with her trained horse.

400 U. of M. Service Men Form "Last Man's" Club

Just eight years from the day they were sworn into the United States Army, 400 former students of the University of Minnesota who volunteered for service in the World War, met April 8 at Fireside hall, Como and Carter avenue SE., to form a "last man's club." Altogether, nearly 700 Minnesota men entered the army April 8, 1918, according to Arthur J. Lund, in charge of the Minneapolis committee arranging for the formation of the club. A regular army feed was part of the meeting. Men from the university entered the 603d and 604th Engineers and the Fifty-sixth and Sixty-eighth Searchlight batteries.

Medical Students Organize Their Own Student Council

Eight students in the College of Medicine will be appointed members of the new College of Medicine student council within a week, according to an announcement from the office of Dean E. P. Lyon.

Organized upon the initiative of students enrolled in the Medical school, the council, which will consist of two students from each class, is intended to act as an incentive to students to report violations of the honor code. This method was taken rather than the adoption of an honor system.

Many Guest Instructors Will Be on Summer Session Faculty

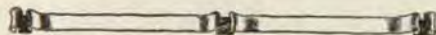
Guest instructors from universities and colleges ranging from the University of Washington, at Seattle, to Brown university at Providence, Rhode Island, will teach at Minnesota during the 1926 summer session of the University, Dean F. J. Kelly, director of the session, announced yesterday.

The department of history leads the University in the number of visiting professors who will be in attendance. Five men come to Minnesota to teach history.

Psychologists Gather Here To Confer on Student Personal Research

Psychologists from all over the United States will gather in Minneapolis on May 14 and 15 to attend the conference on Student Personal Research to be held under the auspices of the National Personal Research Federation.

The Alumni University



Secretary Pierce Speeds on Range In Many High School Talks

Hairbreadth Harry has nothing on our own E. B. Pierce when it comes to getting places in the nick of time, and speeding from one engagement to another. Last week Mr. Pierce made a tour of the Range, speaking to high school students and Rotary clubs, explaining to them the organization and purpose of the University.

Eveleth was the first stop. An address to the high school assembly was followed by a Rotary club luncheon. Here Mr. Pierce spied John Schuknecht ('08), former football captain, sitting across the table from him. Another alumnus whom he recognized was Morris Greenberg ('23 L). About ten alumni had responded to the club's invitation to the luncheon.

By this time, Mr. Pierce was late for his engagement at Virginia, six miles away, so he broke all the speed laws and arrived in time to speak to the children for 15 minutes.

A telephone call to J. F. Muench ('18 Ed), superintendent at Mountain Iron, revealed the fact that he could not speak there until 8:20 the next morning because the children were staging a play that afternoon. Morning came and "E. B." arrived with it at Mountain Iron, then sped on his way to Buhl for an appointment at 9:30.

Here he found one of the most alert, keenest, and most sympathetic groups he has ever talked to, the field secretary said. Wesley Thurman ('21 Ed), the superintendent, received his degree from Minnesota by attending nine summer sessions. Perhaps the children had absorbed some of his spirit.

At Hibbing, Mr. Pierce had the pleasure of speaking in the beautiful auditorium of the \$3,000,000 school, which he says is probably larger than any theater in Minneapolis. Lester Wells Dooley ('17G) is principal of the school and a number of Minnesotans are on the faculty. Lenore Alway ('23 Ed), Charles H. Reeve ('19 E), and Faye Farmer ('23 Ed) were among those whom Mr. Pierce saw.

Law School Alumni; This is Your Party

The Alumni, faculty and students of the Law school will hold their customary joint annual dinner at the West Hotel, Saturday, May 8, 6:30 p.m. Informal. Ladies and lawyers not alumni are welcome. Any class of alumni may have a table reserved for them by request. The principal address will be delivered by Hon. Chester I. Long, president of The American Bar Association. There will also be speeches by Chief Justice Wilson, ('96 L) and Howard T. Abbott, ('90 A) President of the Minnesota State Bar Association and probably by Governor Christianson, ('09 L). The students will provide other novel entertainment. Professor Fletcher will be toastmaster. Reservations must be made in advance. Tickets will be mailed you. Reservations \$2.00.

The Annual Meeting of the Law Alumni Association will be held before the dinner at 5:15 p.m. This meeting is important. The Association is planning a directory of all graduates of the law school, arranged alphabetically, geographically and by classes, indicating those who are members of the Associa-

Nominations Made to Board of Directors

The constitution of the General Alumni Association provides for the election at large of five members to the Board of Directors for a four-year term. Nominations for such election have been made by the various college associations as follows:

Science, Literature, and the Arts:

Agnes F. Jacques '07; Irene Radcliffe Edmonds '06; LeRoy Sanford '08; Eva Blaisdell Wheeler '06.

Engineering and Architecture:

Dan S. Helmick '15; Fred A. Otto '04.

Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics:

Mark A. McCarty '18.

Law:

Wm. H. Oppenheimer '04, '05; Orren E. Safford '10.

Medicine:

Reuben A. Johnson '15.

W. Ray Shannon '19.

Dentistry:

Carl O. Flagstad '11.

Education:

Amanda M. Whaley, '09.

Official ballots will be mailed from the central office to all active members.

tion. This directory will be helpful as a "lawyers list" of your school. A graduate becomes a member of the Law Alumni Association by paying the annual dues. The directory can be published and distributed free to members if graduates join and pay their dues. If you will send a check for 1925-26 dues amounting to \$1.00, the work can proceed.

The directory must include all graduates and if you fail to send in the card mailed to you we must write you again. HELP US.

Allan Briggs, L. '16 President, Law Alumni Association; Rex H. Kitts, L. '22 Secretary, Law Alumni Association; Gustavus Loevinger, L. '06 Treasurer. Walter N. Carrol, L. '95 William B. Henderson, L. '98 Egbert E. Oakley, L. '98 Edward J. O'Brien, L. '98 Tracy J. Peycke, L. '21 Paul J. Thompson, L. '01

Directors

Buffalo Unit Secretary Reports March Luncheon

The loyalty of former students and graduates of Minnesota has again been shown thru the recent organization at Buffalo, N. Y. of what promises to be a live and active Alumni group.

On Saturday, March 20, a luncheon was held at the Buffalo Athletic Club, at which time Minnesota graduate met Minnesota graduate and "school days" were the main topic of conversation.

E. B. Pierce was the speaker at the luncheon, and it was thru his efforts and those of Mr. Dahlberg, that the group was called together.

The following persons were present:

Mr. E. B. Pierce, Edwin T. Dahlberg (A '14), Albert A. Finch (A '88), Jenness B. Frear (E '10), John A. Handy (P '06; BS '11; P '14), Carl S. Johnson (E '21), Faye Keever (Ag '24), Ralph Overholt (B '21), Herbert A. Pullen (E '97), Mrs. Lewis G. Rogers. (Mary Elizabeth Hartley ('17), Oscar E. Swensen (E '15, '16), Oscar W. Von De Luft (C '17), Arthur L. Whiton (Ag '21) and Miss Frances R. Crooker (G '23).

Following the luncheon, Mr. Pierce gave an informal talk relating certain anecdotes of the past and present, and presenting some of the hopes for the future.

THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

Just before the meeting adjourned, officers were elected. Mr. Dahlberg was made President and Miss Crooker Secretary of the organization.

The group is looking forward to having another luncheon soon, and these luncheons shall undoubtedly become regular events in the lives of Buffalo Minnesotans.—

FRANCIS CROOKER, Secretary.

Coffman Tells Rochester Alumni That University is Not Too Large

The University is interested in the quality of work being offered the students rather than increase in numbers, said President Coffman Thursday noon, speaking before the combined Kiwanis club and alumni organization of Rochester, Minnesota.

While the University registration will undoubtedly increase, President Coffman stated that at present University officials were working to better the standards of work being done in the various colleges.

He denied that the University was too large saying that economy in concentration warrants the growth of the University.

Salvation of the University he believes lies in its division into groups and the methods of handling freshmen since the war will enable authorities to take care of freshmen in a satisfactory manner.

PERSONALIA

'89—Miss Lydia K. Strohmeier, instructor in French at John Marshall high school, and a teacher in Minneapolis public schools for more than 30 years, died early Monday, April 19, at her home at 527 Fifth avenue SE. She died after an illness of four months.

Born at Lansing, Iowa, Miss Strohmeier came to St. Paul with her parents when she was 15 weeks old. She lived with her parents in various towns in southern Minnesota, and was graduated from Waseca high school when she was 16 years old.

Coming to Minneapolis, Miss Strohmeier entered the University of Minnesota, where she was graduated in 1889.

Miss Strohmeier was a teacher at the old East high school for 26 years, and at John Marshall high school for two years.

Surviving are a sister, Miss Anna E. Strohmeier, Minneapolis, and two sisters-in-law. Mrs. S. A. Strohmeier, Roundup, Mont., and Mrs. A. B. Strohmeier, Fargo, N. D. Funeral arrangements have not been completed.

'95L, '96—George H. Appleton passed away at his family residence in Seattle on April 9. His former home was Glencoe, Minn.

At one time Mr. Appleton was assistant county treasurer of King county, Washington, and of late years has been an accountant in the City Light Department, city of Seattle. He was married and is survived by his widow, a sister at Glencoe, and a brother, S. B. Appleton of Minneapolis.

Mr. Appleton was a Mason, having joined the order in Minnesota. Funeral services were conducted in Seattle by Rev. T. Robert Elwell ('85), congregational minister, who was his classmate at Minnesota.

'00 Md—Dr. Owen W. Parker made a visit recently to Chicago, New York, and Washington. He and Dr. George T. Ayres are proprietors of the Shipman hospital at Ely, Minn.

'11—Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Kendrick (Jean Sinclair) announce the birth of a daughter, Myra-Jean, on April 15, at Glendale, Ariz.

'21 H.E.—Bessie I. Wallace has accepted a position in the dietary department of the Mount Sinai hospital of Cleveland.

'13—Henry J. Doermann after receiving his doctor's degree at Harvard last June went to the University of Porto Rico to become Dean of Administration of that institution. His new address is: University of Porto Rico, Rio Piedras, Porto Rico. Dr. Doermann has just received word that his thesis, "The Orientation of College Freshmen," has been accepted for publication by the Bureau of Personnel Administration through their publishers, Williams and Wilkins.

'20 E—"I could always depend on him to come through in a crisis," Doc Cooke said yesterday of Norman Kingsley, famous center on the "1000 per cent" basketball team of 1920, who has just been appointed general plant employment supervisor for the Northwestern Bell Telephone company at Omaha, Neb. He is also to have supervision over the instruction of first aid and accident prevention measures.

"Kingsley was one of the greatest centers that ever played," Dr. Cooke continued. "He was a tall, fighting center, a wonderful shot, and showed up best in a crisis. He never failed to rise to the occasion."

During his athletic career at Minnesota, Kingsley won seven letters, was captain of the football team, and took part in track.

He started his telephone work at Minneapolis in 1919 during summer vacation from the University. In June, 1920, he again joined the telephone company, doing construction, installation and maintenance work. In April, 1921, he was transferred to the Minnesota Division plant office as interference engineer, which position he held until he went to the chief engineer's department in July, 1924. Mrs. Kingsley was Alpha Mo, '22 Ed.

Visitors to the Minnesota Union may have noticed the large plaque which hangs in the hall at the first landing, with the basketball for each member of the 1000 per cent team, which went through an entire season undefeated. It was composed of Erling Platou, Arnold Oss, Miles Lawler, Joe Hultkrans, and Norman Kingsley.

Kathleen Hart Bibb, wife of Eugene Bibb ('21L), and now a grand opera singer, sang the part of Donno Elvira, a lady abandoned by Don Giovanni in the closing chamber music concert for this season, given by the Hinshaw Opera company. They gave "Don Giovanni," Mozart's famous opera.

'22 Ed—The marriage of Ernest M. Hanson and Ruth Antonsen took place at Stewart, Minn., August 9, 1925. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson are at home at 1827 Fourth street S. E., Minneapolis.

'23—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gerth (Phyllis Lampson) of Brownedale Park, announce the arrival of a daughter, Mary Phyllis, on March 22. Mrs. Gerth is a member of Gamma Phi Beta sorority. Mr. Gerth belongs to Beta Theta Pi.

'23 Md—Dr. LeRoy M. A. Maeder is acting medical director of the Pennsylvania Mental Hygiene committee of the Public Charities association. He is making a specialty of clinical psychiatry and mental hygiene. He is stationed at the Pennsylvania Hospital for Nervous and Mental Diseases. Incidentally Dr. Maeder is studying law, and expects to complete the second year of the course at the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania in June.

'23 E—H. W. Fischer has been transferred from Minneapolis to Omaha by the Bell Telephone company for whom he is doing traffic engineering work.

'23—Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Swennes (Arlene Wright) are living at Heron Lake, Minn.

'24 Md—Dr. John P. Bowler is located at Hanover, New Hampshire.

'24—On September 15, 1925, Irene DuLac became the bride of J. Howard Barker ('24). Mrs. Barker is a member of Sigma Kappa sorority and was active in dramatics on the campus.

'24 E—Mr. Edmond S. McConnell has won high honors in having been appointed to the Strathcona Memorial Scholarship in Transportation at Yale University for the year 1926-'27. This scholarship was established by the late Lord Strathcona of Canada and is awarded to a graduate student in civil or mechanical engineering, with special reference to fitting himself for work in the field of construction, equipment, or operation of transportation, preference being given to such persons or to the sons of such persons as shall have been for at least two years creditably connected with the railways of the Northwest.

Mr. McConnell has been a special apprentice in the mechanical department of the C. M. & St. P. Railway since his graduation, working under the direction of the General Superintendent of motive power with headquarters at Milwaukee, Wis. He is the second Minnesota graduate who has received this appointment in recent years. In 1922 Francis A. Dever ('20 E) was awarded the scholarship and since the completion of his work at Yale has been in the Engineering Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

'24 E—John W. Wagner and Orpha Saxon of Worthington, Minn., were married on June 25, 1924. They are living in Flint, Mich., where he is foreman of the finished receiving inspection department of the Speedometer division of the A. C. Spark Plug company.

'24—Phillip Bryan, former assistant at the Lake States forest experiment station, has left for Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he will be employed as a junior forester in the Arkansas national forest.

Since his graduation Mr. Bryan has been aiding in making a study of the weather conditions in connection with fire protection in the lake states.

His work in Arkansas will continue on the same lines besides the regular duties of junior forester.



'E. B.' Exposes His Pet Peeve

The "U's" in the inscription on the memorial tablet to be erected on the east wall of the University stadium will be "U's" and not "V's", if E. B. Pierce, field secretary of the University and secretary of the General Alumni association, has his wish.

Architects who insist and persist in using "V" in place of "U"—architects who draw "MVSEVM" when they mean "museum" and "VNIVERSITY" when they mean "university"—are the foes against whom Mr. Pierce has determined to wage unceasing and unmerciful war.

"For years I have nursed as my pet peeve—and perhaps other persons have done the same—a grouch against architects who insist upon using 'V' instead of 'U' in their public inscriptions," Mr. Pierce began.

"Whenever I get a chance to tell one of these architects what I think about it, I do so. The answer invariably is that 'U' isn't an architectural letter and doesn't lend itself to architectural use, that is isn't beautiful, and that 'V' is classical whereas 'U' is a newer letter. That is all beside the point. 'U' is in the alphabet; we should use it."

'25—Carl Hugo Carlson lives in Spanaway, Wash., and is teaching commercial subjects in the Robert Gray Intermediate School of Tacoma—an experience which he says he enjoys very much.

'25 E—Clarence W. Thyberg is taking a two-year training course with the Western Union Telegraph company in Minneapolis, and Enan C. Johnson ('25 E) is with the Northwestern Bell Telephone company here.

'25 Ag—Of the many alumni in the coaching field, the latest to enjoy success is Ray Eklund, who starred on Maroon and Gold teams back in 1914, 1915 and 1916. As head coach of the University of Kentucky quint Eklund possesses a record of 17 wins and 3 losses for the first year.

After being downed by DePaul and Indiana in practice games, the Kentuckians went through their regular schedule of 12 contests without a loss. They also entered the Southern Intercollegiate tournament at Atlanta and advanced to the third round before being eliminated by Mississippi A. and M. Quints from Tulane, Georgia Tech, and North Carolina "U" also played in this meet.

Authorities at the "U" of Kentucky, believing Eklund to be a "miracle man," have appointed him head track coach, hoping that he will develop equally strong a team in this department of athletics.

'25 Ed—Miss Loretto Shea, Sunday night won a permanent position in the cast of "The Arabian" in St. Paul when she substituted in the ingenue role, it was announced by Walker Whiteside following the performance. Miss Shea will continue to play at the St. Paul Metropolitan for the remainder of the week and then will go on tour with the company.

She took the place of Miss Don Donald, who was stricken with appendicitis and is now recovering from an operation in Mankato. She played the part Sunday after only three rehearsals.

While a student at St. Catherine's college, St. Paul, Miss Shea began to take interest in drama, playing many parts in the college productions. She was also a member of the "Masquers," University of Minnesota Dramatic club, and had studied dramatic art under Miss Genevieve Kellett of St. Paul. She had appeared in several roles with the Bainbridge players at the Shubert theater before the arrival of the Walker Whiteside company.

'25—James L. Wick has purchased the Niles Daily Times, the only daily in Niles, Ohio. Niles is a city of 16,500, was the birthplace of William McKinley, and is an important steel manufacturing center, 31 mills being located there. Since graduation, Wick has been editor of the Stoughton (Wis.) Daily Courier-Hub and later became special writer on the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Press. He was president of the University of Minnesota Anti-Compulsory Military Drill League last year.

'27—The engagement of Elizabeth L. Bovey to Wyman Smith ('26) has been announced. Miss Bovey belongs to Delta Gamma sorority, while her fiancé is a member of Beta Theta Pi fraternity.

Agriculture—Dean W. C. Coffey of the Agriculture campus, spoke Wednesday morning at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Federation of County Fairs on "The Goal of the County Fair."

Romance Languages—A recent campus wedding was that of Paul C. King, member of the University faculty, and Nona Haskell Sterling. Immediately after the ceremony, Mr. King and his bride left for Camden, N. J., where they will make their home.

WHAT'S AT THE END OF THE ROAD?

WHEN 87,133 college graduates have traveled the same road voluntarily there must be something at the end of that road to make the journey worthwhile.

More and more widely accepted every year as the outstanding post-graduate training in practical business, is the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

Composed partly of university teachers, and partly of men who have won noteworthy success in their respective lines of business, the Course and Service is arranged and conducted in accordance with university practice and ideals.

We don't take credit for the fine records made by our graduates any more than Yale or Princeton or Harvard take credit for the success of theirs. We provide no trick formulas for success; we simply give men the facts they need. If they are big enough to use these facts, they succeed. If they aren't, they would have failed anyway.

You will never find us claiming that every man who enrolls in the Institute becomes a president. (But of the men who have enrolled, 32,000 are presidents.)

You will never find us claiming that every man who enrolls increases his earning power. (But a questionnaire sent to 1,000 enrolled men showed that the average increase in earning power since enrolment had been 80 per cent.)

You will never find us claiming that this Course is a substitute for hard work, or common sense. (We do claim that it contains the best brains and methods of the leaders in business; and that you can put those brains to work for you as your personal servants.)

Like the university, the Institute urges no man to accept its training; but, seeking the widest possible field of service, it offers information freely and without obligation.

All the facts about the Modern Business Course and Service are gathered into an 80-page book printed for distribution among business and professional men. This little book answers questions which have doubtless been in your mind; it indicates definitely just how this training can be useful to you in the particular work you are doing and would like to do. If you would care to receive a copy, don't hesitate to ask for it.

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548 Astor Place New York City

What the Well-Dressed Alumnus Will Wear



GENERALLY speaking, an analysis of the taste of the well dressed alumnus shows that his tie is subordinate to the general color scheme and effect of his dress rather than the reverse.

Obvious, eye-compelling neckties are really only appropriate to sport wear and then their good taste is questionable, but for every day wear in town and at the office the alumnus with taste chooses a tie to harmonize with his turnout after he has chosen the suit and shirt with which it is to be worn. There is nothing smarter in effect than a matching tie or the tie that combines the colors of the shirt and the suit. For example, a brown suit worn with a gray shirt is best combined with a brown or tan necktie or one of black and white checks with a brown motif running through the material, and in far better taste than if the tie were to be green or blue. A dark blue suit is best worn with a dark tie, and if the tie be chosen because of a distinctive feature, it should then be worn with a suit and shirt that match in color, as for example a gray suit with a gray shirt. In this latter case a brightly colored or patterned tie may still be in good taste although not in as good taste as if the choice were a gray self figured tie or a small black and white check. Such a philosophy in dress does not mean an economy in ties for no well dressed alumnus should be without a large assortment of neckties, but his taste will appear far better if the majority of these ties are chosen because of their harmonizing rather than their contrasting qualities.

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Want a 119,000 Hour Job?

Instructors spend a total of 119,000 hours yearly in checking attendance of students. Fourteen hours a year is spent in checking each students' name a total of 864 times. One minute and 20 seconds are spent in the average class each day in calling the roll. Considering that the average student has four classes a day, five times a week, nine months a year, and that there are 8,500 students, the total of 119,000 hours is the result.

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Does Your Hat Fit?

In college you wore the going style of hat, dented and pulled according to your era.

And then, perhaps, you went into business on the same principle, for there are also distinct fashions in businesses for college men.

You have recovered from the college hat. How about your job? Does it fit you— is it suitable to your character, your purposes, your pocketbook, your idea of a life which is worth living? Many college men are wise enough to change their jobs when they realize the importance of personal suitability.

And many of those men have gone into life insurance, and in a short time have found places on the lists of high-ranking insurance producers, in addition to the comfort of a satisfactory hat.

You can obtain complete information, confidentially, and with no obligation, by calling on one of our General Agents or by writing to the "Inquiry Bureau", John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, 197 Clarendon St., Boston, Mass.

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BOOKS AND THINGS

A HISTORY OF RUSSIA, S. F. Platonov. Translated by E. Aronsberg, edited by F. A. Golder of Leland Stanford University. (The Macmillan Company, N. Y. 1925).

PROFESSOR S. F. PLATONOV, member of the Russian Academy of Science, is the leading Russian historian of today. His monographic works: "Times of Troubles," "Boris Godunov," "Ivan the Terrible," "The Sources of the Times of Troubles" and some other researches represent a great contribution to the science of the Russian History. His "Lectures in the Russian History" have been one of the best and popular text-books in the Russian Universities. His more elementary "A History of Russia" has been, if not the best then, at least, one of the few best text-books used in the Russian secondary schools.



Platonov, being the grandson of a serf and the son of a city workman, is a self-made man. During his life-career he passed, so to speak, through all strata of the Russian society, from its bottom to its intellectual and social top: thanks to his achievements in the field of science and teaching, he was invited to be the tutor to Grand Duke Michael and Grand Duchess Olga, brother and sister of the last Czar.

This gave him an opportunity to study directly the upper classes of the Russian society whose lower and middle classes he already knew well. Together with his outstanding scientific talent, training and thoroughness, this direct observation of different social layers in Russia has enabled him adequately to understand the Russian society and its history.

The above is enough to make unnecessary any further commendation of the book. Those who want to know the essentials of the Russian history, from its beginning to the Revolution of 1917, will find in the book of Platonov one of the best guides.

I regret to add that the book is somewhat spoiled by the editor of the English translation. In the first place, as I already mentioned, the publishers of this translation wrongly advertize that the book was used in the Russian Universities. In the Universities has been used another, much more voluminous work of Platonov, while this book was used in the secondary schools. In the second place, though the changes in the text made by the editor are not very substantial, nevertheless, I do not see any scientific reason why they are made. In the third place, through editorial changes in some places, especially in that which describes the history of the last Czar and that of the Revolution, is somewhat changed the meaning of the real opinion of the author. As far as the book is the translation of Platonov's text, I do not think that the editor was entitled to give his own opinions under the name of Platonov's opinions. The editor could express his disagreement with the author but it was his duty to make the translation as near as it was possible to the original text.

The bibliography added to the book belongs to the editor but not to the author. It is incidental, incomplete and far from being satisfactory.—Reviewed by PITIRIM A. SOROKIN, Professor of Sociology, University of Minnesota, formerly Chairman of the Department of Sociology, University of Petrograd, Russia.

NOTED RUSSIAN REVIEWS BOOK 1

He is Pitirim Sorokin, Professor of Sociology at the University of Minnesota



"The Song of the Shirt"

WITH FINGERS weary and worn,
 With eyelids heavy and red,
 A woman sat, in unwomanly rags,
 Plying her needle and thread.
 Stitch—stitch—stitch!
 In poverty, hunger, and dirt;
 And still with a voice of dolorous pitch
 She sang the Song of the Shirt.

"O men with sisters dear!
 O men with mothers and wives!
 It is not linen you're wearing out,
 But human creatures' lives!
 Stitch—stitch—stitch!
 In poverty, hunger, and dirt—
 Sewing at once, with a double thread
 A shroud as well as a shirt!"

—Thomas Hood.



ELECTRICITY

—the great emancipator



More than half of the homes of the nation are now able to enjoy the comfort and convenience of electricity. But hardly any home is yet allowing this cheapest servant to do *all* that it *should* do. Wherever electricity is generated or used you will find electrical products bearing the initials G-E—make them your guide.

TOM HOOD'S poem swept over the world. It was one of the first influences that made lawmakers and humanitarians and scientists see that women's lives are too precious to be wasted in the daily toil of routine tasks.

Wise laws already have limited women's working hours. But another kind of force than law has also been at work. The great emancipator is electricity.

No wise manager of a factory now asks any woman to do by hand a task that an electric motor can do.

No wise husband allows his wife to do by hand the old, heavy tasks of washing, and sweeping, and pumping, and sewing.

With cheap electricity, and with electric light and power lines reaching far out into the countryside, we have learned that it is bad sense and poor economy for *any* woman to do *any* work which electricity can do for a few cents an hour.

What hard task is there in your home that electricity could do just as well and at little cost?



GENERAL ELECTRIC

Volume 25
Number 27

15 cents the Copy
\$3 the Year

The Minnesota Alumni Weekly



Saturday, May 8, 1926



Many lessons have been learned in the shadow of this statue of former Gov. Pillsbury, which stands opposite the old Library.

Uersal J. Walker, Early Latin Wizard, Recalled by A. M. Welles, '77—Leading Minnesota to the Top in Experimental Mining—Huge Cast Offers "Aida" on June 4—Religion a Factor in Indian Government, Sir Whyte Says at Convocation—New Physics Building to be Erected—Iowa Baseball Men Defeated by Gophers, 5 to 1—Books

Published Weekly by The General Alumni Association



The
Minnesota Alumni Weekly

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Subscription: Life (with life membership) \$50, at \$12.50 a year. Yearly (without membership), \$3. Subscribe with central office or local secretaries.

The Minnesota Alumni Weekly is published by the General Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota, on Saturday of each week during the regular sessions, from October through June. Monthly during July, August and September.

University Office—118 Administration * building, University Campus.—Phone Dins. 2760.

Down Town Office—114 North Third street—Phone. Geneva 2373.

Member of Alumni Magazines associated, a nationwide organization selling advertising as a unit.

Eastern Advertising Representatives—Roy Barnhill, Inc. 40 East 34th st., New York, N. Y., and Collegiate Special Advertising Agency, 503 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y.

Entered at the post office at Minneapolis, Minnesota, as second-class matter.

Phone, Dinsmore 2760

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The University Calendar

Saturday, May 8

Mother's Day—University mothers will be guests of University. "Richelieu" will be given by the Minnesota Masquers.

Baseball—Michigan vs. Minnesota at Minneapolis.

Law School Banquet—Law graduates and their wives are invited to dinner at the West Hotel.

Thursday, May 20

Dramatic Hour—Two one-act plays will be presented at 4:30 o'clock in Music Auditorium—"The Judsons Entertain," and "The Elixir of Youth."

Thursday, May 27

Final Dramatic Hour—Pinero's famous play, "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray", will be given.

Friday, June 4

Outdoor opera—All University musicians, actors, dancers, and artists will combine to make production of "Aida" most significant event of University year. It will take place in the evening in the Memorial Stadium. Gorgeous costumes, beautiful lighting effects will augment musical excellence of production.

Monday, June 14

Commencement Day—All Minnesota Alumni are invited to take part in the graduate procession to the Memorial Stadium. There will be class luncheons at noon with the banquet for all at six o'clock in the Union.



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The Minnesota Alumni Weekly



Versal J. Walker, Early Latin Wizard

Stern Teacher of the Old School Recalled with Admiration by One of His Pupils—Last Writing and Lesson Assignments Preserved for Future Generations in Photographic Form

By A. M. WELLES ('77)

ONE of the most vivid recollections of my early life at the "U" is my first meeting with Versal J. Walker, professor of Latin in the original faculty of eight men when the institution was a struggling infant.

Having successfully worried through the entrance examinations, on a bright September morn in 1871, I found myself, along with some two dozen other greenies, in the Latin class room to take up the term in Latin Reader and Grammar. There were a few girls in the class. Of the boys then assembled three only are now living, Charlie Savidge, Abe Currie and myself.

Behind the desk on a small platform opposite a row of chairs occupied by us, was a stern-visaged man who as soon as we were seated, took up a bunch of cards and shuffled them, then turned up one and called a name written thereon. That name was mine. I rose in fear and trembling and was told to read the first fable in the reader. It happened to be Aesop's story of the kid and the wolf. Now I happened to have that fable right on my tongue's end, so rattled off the Latin and translated with the air of a conqueror. The grim-visaged professor at the desk cocked his head over on one side, shut the other eye, and in a meat-axey voice roared out, or seemed to roar: "Parse stans."

I didn't "parse stans." As the Postum Advs. say "There's a reason." I couldn't "parse stans." Again that cocked head, that closed eye, that voice, only the voice said; "Here's this old book," the hand of the owner of the roaring voice holding out a copy of Harkness Latin Grammar. I had to walk up to the desk, take the grammar, face the class and read a selection of stuff from the book told me to read by the roaring voice. And there sat the others like a lot of grinning apes,

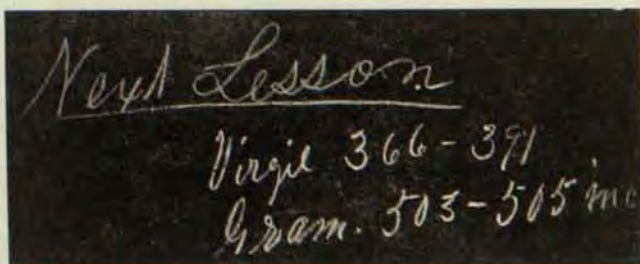
making merry over my discomfiture. It was heroic medicine, but it did the business. Walker never had to repeat the dose. But I had the satisfaction of seeing him administer similar doses to various and sundry other of the class from time to time. Maybe I didn't enjoy it.

That man's knowledge of what lay between the covers of Harkness' Latin was wizardry. He could shut his eyes and call a page, a rule and an exception or note under a rule and never miss fire. And I learned my grammar, so that when I had reached my junior year I had the rules and their locations pretty well in mind. Walker was something fierce for the greenie to meet, especially if he was a shirker, as I had been with my home studies in Latin under father, and part of the time under a pretty school ma'am who taught our country district school. But when we came to know him we liked him, all but those who wouldn't attend to business, and they had rocky roads to travel.

Along toward the close of the spring term of our junior year—1876—we were inexpressibly shocked by the news that Professor Walker had suddenly passed away after an illness of a few days. It seemed as if a father had left us. Our hearts were very sore. He left behind



A. M. Welles ('77)



This was the last assignment that Versal J. Walker wrote on the blackboard before his death. Note the number of pages assigned in Virgil.

him a legacy of love and respect that will remain while life shall last. President Folwell took our Latin class for the remainder of the term—we were reading Juvenal—and under his excellent tutelage we finished the year.

The last day that Professor Walker was on duty he wrote on the blackboard in his class room the assignment of their next lesson for the class in Virgil, for he was still teaching preparatory Latin in addition to the regular college class work. This remained on the blackboard a week or more and then, to preserve for us a souvenir of our loved professor, John S. Clarke of '76 had a photograph made. From this photograph is made the illustration used in this connection. Some years later Clarke succeeded to the Latin chair and filled it well, dying several years ago.

Professor Versal J. Walker was a real man, a teacher of high rank and attainments, and a fine Christian gentleman. He was a member of the Baptist denomination and was buried in an east side cemetery. His wife followed a few years later—they had no children—and was laid by his side. Two decades or more ago the cemetery was obliterated to make way before the march of improvements and the bodies were exhumed and buried elsewhere. I think the remains of Professor and Mrs. Walker were laid in Hillside cemetery.



Religion a Factor in Government, Whyte Said

IT is not British opposition which holds up the political growth of the people of India, but rather the Indians' own mental attitude, according to Sir Alexander Frederick Whyte, who spoke at Convocation Thursday, April 29. Sir Whyte was president and speaker of the first legislative assembly of India, holding that position from 1920 to 1925, when he came to America.

"To understand conditions as they exist in India today, one must first understand the Indian people," Sir Whyte said. "At present they are sharply divided into two sets in their attitude toward politics; one deeply rooted in Asiatic tradition, the other imbued with the modern democratic ideals, believing that transplanting democracy would be successful."

The Indian, whether Mohammedan or Hindu, is deeply and intensely religious, the speaker explained, so that whenever a choice is to be made between political ambitions and religious fidelity, he will invariably choose religion.

Another trait of the Indian mind, hard for Europeans to comprehend, is their attitude that the government is no particular concern of theirs. "It is the will of God," they say, and the government that is, is the government that should be. Ghandi, their own rebel leader, said that the "Indian was beset by a slave mentality."

"Do not misinterpret him to mean that the Indian lacks intelligence," Sir Whyte cautioned the audience. "What Ghandi meant was that the Asiatic has always accepted his government as coming from God, considering it something not to be questioned. Our conception of government—the rule of law—is practically unknown in Asia."

"One of the reasons England has ruled India so peaceably for so many years is that once an Indian is convinced he can trust you, he will do so implicitly. This is shown by the enormous districts that are governed by one Englishman without any military force at all."

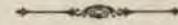
Sir Whyte explained that the prestige of the white man in India is based not upon the strength of his armies

or navies, but upon the recognition by the Orient that there is something in the personality of the white man to admire—a sense of leadership—a higher standard of conduct.

China was cited as a country which had adopted European political ideas without being prepared for them—and the result is chaos. "Japan," Sir Whyte said, "is an object lesson of the opposite kind, for Japanese political leaders, realizing that if their country is to compete commercially with Europe it would have to change its political institutions, deliberately set out to adopt democracy in fact while retaining the form of an Asiatic autocracy. The Japanese constitution was in reality a gift of the Emperor, part of a deliberate plan to give the people democracy. Nevertheless, in Japan the essence of power still remains with the Emperor, to whom the people pay almost religious devotion. Apparently the Asiatic peoples require a visible head of government."

"The British government, observing China and Japan, has decided to go very slowly in granting home rule to India. At present, it feels that the Indians are not ready for home rule; but the first steps toward self-determination have been taken—already public health, sanitation, and education have been entrusted to the legislative council. If results prove satisfactory, more departments will be turned over to them until at last they have the entire government in their own control."

At least 20 or 30 years will elapse before this is accomplished, Sir Whyte believes.



Malone Refused Ovid's "Love Tales" by P. O

ALUMNI will chuckle when they hear that after the poems of Ovid have been in circulation for 2,000 years, Baltimore postoffice officials have just discovered that they should be barred from the United States mails as obscene. Accordingly, they have seized and sent to Washington an English translation of "The Love Books of Ovid," ordered for his own use by Dr. Kemp Malone, formerly assistant professor of English at the University of Minnesota and now associate professor of English at Johns Hopkins University, from Cambridge, England.

The fact that the library of congress contains perhaps a dozen different translations of the same poems, that the Johns Hopkins library holds a shelf full of them and that they are to be found in practically every college library has not affected the decision of C. H. Holton, head of the postal registry division here.

Dr. Malone was notified by letter that the volume had been seized. He wrote the postoffice department in Washington and has just received a formal acknowledgment of his letter stating that its contents would be given consideration.



A \$400,000 Physics Building Planned Soon

PHYSICS is to be given a new lease of life with the erection of a new Physics building voted this week by the executive committee of the board of regents. The building, which is to cost \$400,000, will be erected on mall proper and will face the New Library building. It is to be of uniform architecture and will largely resemble the Chemistry building from the exterior. It has been proposed to move the Health Service, now housed in the basement of Pillsbury Hall, to the old Physics building when it is vacated.

Leading to the Top in Experimental Mining

The Work of the School of Mines Faculty and Students in Experimental Refining With Low Grade Ores Promises to Develop this Phase of a Gigantic Industry

By WILLIAM R. APPLEBY,
Dean of the School of Mines

THE Minnesota School of Mines Experiment Station was established in the fall of 1911 for the purpose of promoting the development and conservation of the mineral resources of the state. The activities of the station are confined largely to mining and metallurgical investigations, as the general geological work of the state is conducted by the Minnesota Geological Survey. The station formerly occupied a small wood and brick building located on the banks of the Mississippi river at the northwest end of the university campus. It was not long before this building and its equipment failed to meet successfully the object for which the experiment station was established.

In 1916 the University of Minnesota and the United States Bureau of Mines entered into a cooperative agreement whereby the federal bureau would establish and support one of its experimental stations on the university campus provided the university would furnish and equip a suitable building to replace the old one. Delays were encountered during the war period, and it was not until 1922 that the structure was completed. The new building is located practically on the same site on which the old one stood, and is occupied jointly by the U. S. Bureau of Mines and the School of Mines Experiment Station. It is pronounced by leading experts to be the most unique and well equipped building of its kind in the United States, if not in the world.

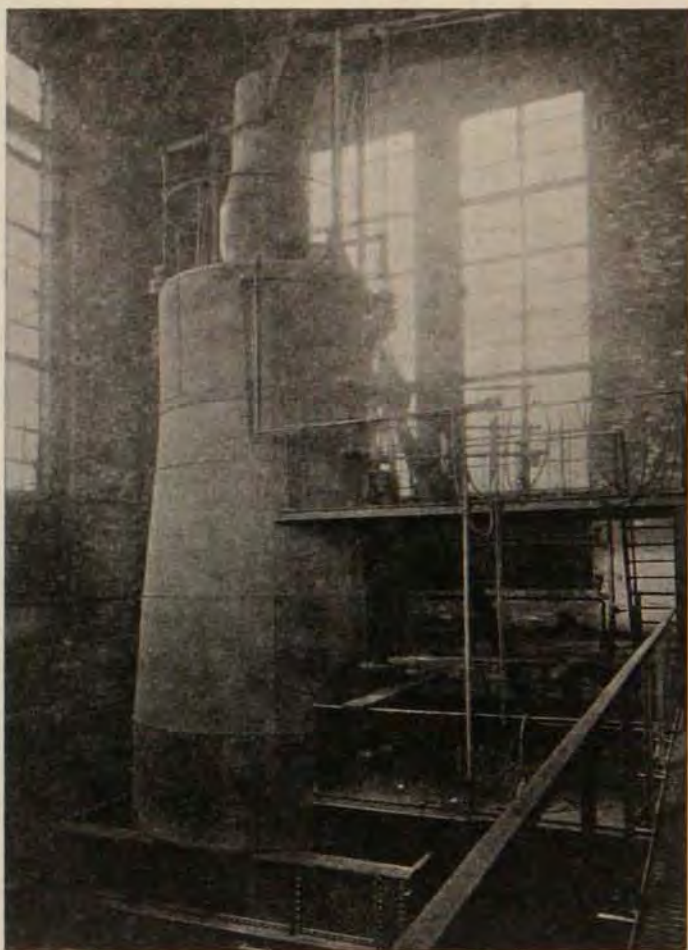
From the first floor plans of the building it will be seen that its total length is 280 ft., that it is 60 ft. wide, rectangular in form and is divided into four general sections.

The first section, as shown on the extreme left of the plans, provides for general office space on the first floor and office and laboratories in the basement.

The second section is the general laboratory. It is 139 ft. long, two stories high and is equipped with a ten ton traveling crane. In the basement below are located the assay laboratory, sampling room and shops.



Mining Dean
Dean W. R. Appleby of the
School of Mines, under whose
direction the Mines experi-
ments are being conducted.



WHERE CRUDE OIL IS REFINED ON THE CAMPUS

This small sized, though regulation-built, Experimental Iron Blast Furnace has all the characteristics of the larger furnaces. The openings at the top are for taking gas samples and temperature.

A mezzanine floor surrounds three sides of the laboratory. Two sides of this floor are used for storing apparatus when not in use, so as to make the greatest possible space available for operation. At the end of the laboratory nearest the bin tower the mezzanine floor is used for setting up machines which may be used in the various tests. Through the wall just above this floor, can be seen two openings, through which is fed the ore from the next section or bin tower down to the machines located directly below them. The ore fed from these feeders to the machines on the mezzanine floor passes down to the machines on the floor of the main laboratory. In the middle of the main laboratory floor are three large manholes through which the ore can again be passed down to machines set in the basement. This arrangement offers three levels on which machines can be placed and permits gravity feed. The ore, therefore, can pass through three stories of machines without rehandling.

There are twelve posts, six on each side, supporting the mezzanine floor. In each one of these posts are electrical outlets furnishing three phase, 220 volt, 60 cycle; single phase, 110 volt, 60 cycle; single phase, 220 volt, 60 cycle and 110 volt direct current electric

service. On the back of each of these posts are pipes furnishing high pressure steam, low pressure steam, high pressure air, low pressure air, high vacuum, low vacuum, city water and illuminating gas. Each piece of apparatus is equipped with its own motor so that the equipment on these twelve posts makes it possible to set up various machines in any part of the laboratory.

When a test has been completed, the ten-ton crane picks up the machines used in the test and places them on the storage sides of the mezzanine floor.

The third section is 35 ft. long, five stories in height—three above ground—and contains steel ore bins. The sampling, grinding and crushing equipment is located on the main floor. A ten-ton electric elevator connects all floors.

In addition to the twelve posts previously mentioned as being in the main laboratory and carrying the various service outlets, these same service stations containing outlets for electricity, gas, steam, air, etc., are located at convenient places about the building and in many of the smaller laboratories. Electric current connected to these service stations is secured primarily from the Minneapolis General Electric company through a 4,000 volt, 3 phase transmission line. These cables enter the building in conduits placed underground and are connected to the main switchboard and transformers in a transformer room located in the sub-basement. Here, the high voltage is changed to 220 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycles for general motor operation, 110 volt for general lighting and 220 volt, single phase for small motor operation. Large cables carry this electricity to the main switchboard located in the basement. At this point various switches are arranged to connect these various electrical supplies to the service stations over the building.

In the sub-basement, just below the main switchboard room, is located the machinery room. This room is equipped with a 500 cu. ft. capacity, 100 lb. pressure air compressor; a 500 cu. ft. capacity, 30 lb. air compressor; an 800 cu. ft. capacity, low-pressure blower; a 200 cu. ft. capacity wet vacuum pump; and a 15 kw. motor gen-

erator set for changing the 200 volt, 3 phase current to 110 volt direct current.

All of this equipment is piped and wired in the various service stations over the building, and in addition to these, gas is secured from the city mains, water from the city water mains and steam from the university heating plant. The compressors, blowers, etc., in this machinery room are all operated by remote control, push button stations located at various convenient points over the building. When necessary, the compressors can be connected for automatic operation, thus maintaining the proper pressures on the various pipe lines.

In the main laboratory, a gauge board is located which indicates the pressure on the various air, water, gas and steam pipes and also the direct and alternating points and indicates the equipment in operation.

In the basement, a low pressure exhaust fan is located which removes the fumes from the hoods in the chemical laboratory and also the gases from some of the furnaces. This fan is also operated by remote control buttons.

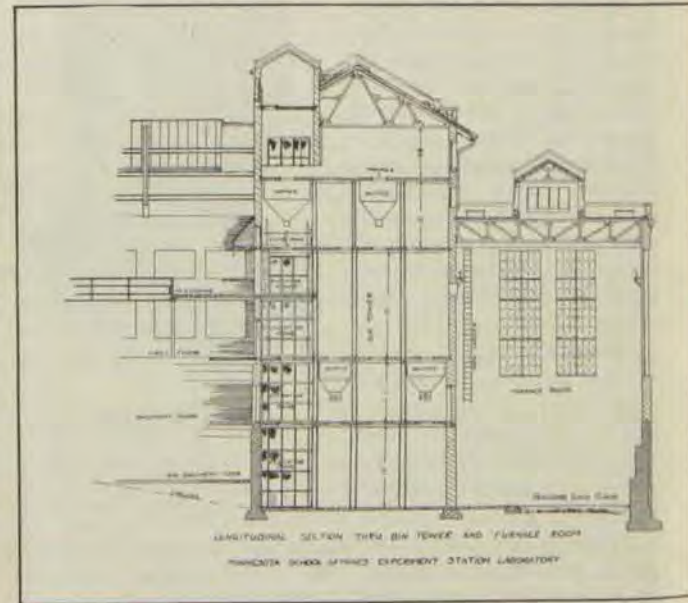
In the upper floor of the office section of the building, a large steam still is located. This still is so arranged that a large storage tank is constantly kept filled with distilled water. This distilled water is piped to various points over the building and into all the laboratories through block tin pipes.

A considerable amount of water is used in the treatment of iron ores and much of the waste from this treatment process is in the form of sand which is carried away by the water. On both sides of the main laboratory and at various other places in the building, large launders or gutters are located. The drains from these launders are 6 in. steel pipes which drop vertically into the sub-basement where there are still larger concrete launders into which these vertical steel pipes discharge. These launders collect the water and sand discharged from the pipes into a large central drain which passes at a steep angle out of the building and into the Mississippi river. It is therefore impossible for the sand to accumulate



ONE OF LEADING MINES EXPERIMENT STATIONS

The New Mines Experiment Station was completed in 1922 and is occupied jointly by the School of Mines Experiment station and the U. S. Bureau of Mines.



A SECTION THROUGH THE BIN TOWER AND FURNACE ROOM

The construction of the bin tower, furnace room, elevators and their position in relation to the central portion of the building are shown here.



Samples of iron ore under test are carefully labeled and the results recorded. The laboratory is so constructed that apparatus and machinery not in use may be stored under and on the mezzanine floor.

at any point within the building or drain system except in the large launders in the sub-basement. Occasionally it is necessary to wash these out by means of a high-pressure fire hose.

The ore arriving in carload lots is placed in an electric truck and carried by the elevator to the top of the bin tower. If wet or frozen it is first dried on driers, shown in the corner of the upper room. When dry, the ore is shoveled through a manhole and falls into storage bins. There are six of these bins, and below each of them is a belt feeder which is operated from the floor below. Its speed and direction is controlled from a box on the floor where the crushers, rolls and screens are located. The operator on this floor, therefore, can feed the ore in one direction to the crusher or in the opposite direction into the rolls, or the ore can be fed from another bin by means of another feeder to a set of trommels or vibrating screens for sizing. The products from the machines on the crushing and sizing floor drop through the floor into other bins. When the ore has been worked into the desired size and condition for the test proper, it is taken up by the elevator and discharged into two large bins. From these bins the belt feeders convey it through the wall into the main laboratory to the machines for such treatment as has been determined.

At the extreme right of the plan is the furnace room which is 35 ft. wide and contains a blast furnace 30 ft. high. The furnace has a hearth 3 ft. in diameter and is equipped with stoves for pre-heating the air as carried on in actual practice. It has in fact all the essential features of a large furnace. Its daily capacity of from five to six tons of metal represents about one per cent of the tonnage of a large commercial furnace. The furnace is constructed so that samples of gas and temperature readings can be taken easily at many points in the furnace. The entire floor of the furnace room is of molding sand. The furnace was de-

signed by Mr. T. L. Joseph, superintendent of the U. S. Bureau of Mines Station at Minneapolis, and his staff. The School of Mines built the furnace, but the furnace operations were carried on under the direction of Mr. Joseph, to whom we are indebted for much of the information concerning the furnace and its application to the state work. At the present time the Bureau of Mines and the University control the only experimental blast furnace in the country and probably the only one in existence.

Modern industrial blast furnaces produce 600 to 700 tons of pig iron daily. The raw materials, ore, coke, and limestone required to produce this amount of pig iron are necessarily large. Much creditable work has been done in the development of the modern furnace and adapting it to changes which have taken place in raw materials. However, due to the order of magnitude of the operation and the financial hazard accompanying any departure from standard or proven procedure, the development has taken place slowly and gradually.

Although Minnesota is not a large producer of pig iron, it is richly endowed with iron ore deposits, some of which contain manganese, a metal indispensable in the modern art of steel production. The development of the iron ore resources depends somewhat upon the trend in furnace development, and the proven performance of

Experiments Result in Millions

The principal obstacle in the way of smelting iron ore in Minnesota has been the cost of fuel. Coke is necessary to fire the blast furnaces used in the present method of smelting at Pittsburgh and other iron and steel centers. Cost of fuel and transportation makes this method impractical in Minnesota, Edward W. Davis, superintendent of the Mines Experiment station, says:

The new furnaces, now under construction, will use no coke. Instead they will use low grade coal, pulverized, or lignite. When they are perfected on a commercial scale, the effects will be:

A practical gift of the estimated 30,000,000 tons of low grade ore in the state of Minnesota.

Ore land which had only a speculative value will go on the tax rolls as merchantable ore. It will be assessed on the ad valorem basis and as the ore is mined it will pay the occupational tax.

Iron, in "pig" form, will be shipped out of Minnesota, eliminating the cost of shipping the 60 to 75 per cent of waste material contained in ordinary highgrade ore.

A new type of industry will get its start, an industry which will "metalize" iron ore without smelting.



Here we see the machinery on the floor and in use. Ore comes through the two openings in the further wall from storage bins and is fed to the various machines for further treatment.



ORE IN CRUDE FORM IN BIN TOWER

If the ore is frozen when it arrives it is dried out by steam. Then it is shoveled through the manholes in its first stage of refinement.

various types of ore in the blast furnace. Due to the close relation existing between the manufacture of pig iron and the production of iron ore, interest in the former as well as in the latter is obviously important to the development of state resources.

In 1919, the Bureau of Mines in co-operation with the Minnesota School of Mines Experiment Station undertook to develop an experimental blast furnace in order to investigate, at much smaller cost than if full-sized equipment were used, various problems of vital interest to the iron industry. Blast furnace operators, accustomed to use of methods based on lone experience, are reluctant to use new or untried methods or materials, the peculiarities of which have not been disclosed by practical tests. Progress has been made by increasing output rather than determining accurately what happens within a furnace and applying this knowledge in the design and operation of furnaces.

The utilization of manganiferous iron ores was the first problem undertaken with this experimental furnace. Such ores occur in several districts of the United States, but Minnesota contains the most extensive deposits which have an added advantage of cheap transportation by way of the Great Lakes. At present, these ores are finding an increasing market because they aid desulphurization in the blast furnace and produce high manganese pig iron which benefits the steel making process in a number of ways. Some furnace men claim that a better quality of steel can be made from high manganese pig iron, and there is considerable evidence to support the conclusion that the amount of expensive ferromanganese needed in steel making can be decreased if high manganese pig iron is used. There seems to be little doubt that actual benefits are derived from the use of manganiferous iron ore. However, because of a very limited supply of domestic manganese reserves, the Bureau of Mines and the Minnesota School of Mines Experiment Station undertook a joint research, looking toward the most efficient utilization of these ores.

As a part of the problem, the experimental furnace was operated 34 days during which period about 136 tons of metal were made. This material is now available for further investigating methods of obtaining a product



ORE BIN AND FEEDERS

The ore may be directed into any of these bins, of which there are six, and by means of belt feeders can be sent to either the rolls, crushers or screens.

that can be used in the manufacture of ferromanganese. This would open a new outlet for the ores, and would make this country less dependent upon imported ores and alloys which are specially important in times of war.

As a background for this experimental work, the Bureau has men in the field conducting plant research. This affords an opportunity to keep in close touch with the industry and the problems of vital interest to its development.

The general construction of the building is brick with concrete walls and steel and slate roofs. It is located near the Northern Pacific tracks, and a spur runs to the building. The building is of factory type construction, which offers the best possible lighting in the large laboratory.

The building was built and paid for by the State of Minnesota, and with its equipment represents an investment of \$450,000. The building is not in the least ornate or elaborate, but is designed for the purpose of furnishing a suitable laboratory that will not become antiquated as science advances. Simplicity is the keynote of design.

From a study of the plans it will appear evident that the School of Mines Experiment Station is equipped to investigate all metallurgical processes and to test all minerals found within the state. It determines the possibilities of ore concentration, the grade of concentrate that can be produced and the extraction to be expected. It also presents a general review of the treatment recommended. Information is gladly given concerning standard metallurgical practice and also the application of the information to the use of special machinery and apparatus. Detailed costs of construction of plants and their operation depend on so many variables and are often so involved, that they cannot be satisfactorily presented by the station. These questions naturally fall to the private consulting engineer for solution. General cost data, however, are furnished when desired. Operators within the state may have tests made free of charge by the station.

In addition to the regular routine testing work, the station carries on research work and special investigations in metallurgy and ore testing. It is constantly

endeavoring to develop methods of treatment that will result in better practice and greater conservation of the state's mineral resources.

Some conception of the value of this station to the state can be had by looking at the annual statistics covering the production of merchantable ore. In 1924 nearly one-quarter of all the material shipped from Minnesota to be smelted was produced from ores that in the original state were too low to ship and smelt, but after proper testing and treatment yielded a product equal in value to the standard merchantable shipping ores.

The station with its laboratory is a reliable public service station. No question is too large or too small, too general or too personal to receive consideration.

Four Minnesotans Get Guggenheim Fellowships

TWO Minnesota women were among the five who have been given John Simon Guggenheim Memorial fellowships for 1926-27, according to the announcement made this week by the Foundation. They are Elizabeth Olds (Ex '19 Ag), Minneapolis, who has been appointed for certain studies, and creative work, in portraiture, abroad; and Dr. Marjorie Nicholson, assistant professor of English at Goucher college, Md., who was a member of the English department, University of Minnesota, for three years. Dr. Royal N. Chapman ('14, '15 G), professor of entomology, and Thomas M. Raysor, are the other Minnesotans to win one of this year's fellowships.

Thirty-seven fellows from 18 states were appointed this week. Harvard university leads the list with four fellowships. The Guggenheim Foundation was established a year ago with a fund of \$3,000,000 by former United States Senator and Mrs. Simon Guggenheim, as a memorial to a son who died on April 26, 1922. The fellowships offer to the young productive scholars and artists of the country opportunities to carry on research and creative work, chiefly abroad. Applicants are required to present definite objects for research in a given field of knowledge, or projects for creative work in some of the fine arts. The stipend is usually \$2,500 for a period of 12 months, but the plans are flexible and may be adjusted to the needs of the student. The winners may be of any race or creed, but must be citizens of, or permanent residents in the United States, and as a rule, somewhere between the ages of 25 and 35 years. Dr. Julian Herman Lewis, a negro, and assistant professor of pathology at the University of Chicago, was one of those to win a fellowship.

Miss Olds received her art training at the Minneapolis School of Art, and at the Art Student's League of New York. Her painting abroad will be with the objective of combining with modern American methods of portraiture the refinement of treatment of the older European schools.

Research in the background of Seventeenth Century thought in England and for the completion of a book on the life and works of Henry More will constitute the work of Miss Nicholson. Her chief interest is in the history of ideas, especially in the 17th Century, as the turning point of thought. Her doctoral dissertation at Yale was in this field and she has also published numerous articles.

The Christmas Literary number of the ALUMNI WEEKLY contained one of her essays.

Dr. Chapman has been appointed to make an investigation of the problem of the relation of abundance of

insects, particularly destructive insects, to changing environmental conditions, principally at the European Parasite laboratory, Le Mont Fenouillet, Hycres, France, and the Rothstead Experiment station, England.

He has made and published studies of importance to the milling and cold storage industries, notably his "Insects in Relation to Wheat Flour and Wheat Flour Substitutes," "Observations on Mites Infesting Flour and Mill Feed," and "Insects Infesting Stored Food Products."

Dr. Chapman, will leave for Europe in July to carry out his investigations of destructive insects which infest the milling industry.

While in Europe Dr. Chapman will also make a survey of the work being done in entomology in European universities for the International Education board of the Rockefeller Foundation. His appointment is a direct result of the fellowship.

Thomas M. Raysor has been awarded a fellowship to study Coleridge and his works at the British Museum. At present he is in the department of English at the State college at Pullman, Washington.

Mr. Raysor was assistant professor in English at Minnesota in 1923-24. He conducted courses in 19th century prose, in romantic poetry and in freshman English. In 1922 he received his Ph. D. degree from Harvard university. After his graduation from Harvard he was appointed Sheldon fellow to study at Oxford and at the British Museum.

Other winners of Guggenheim scholarships are: Dr. Warren Ortman Ault, Boston university; Dr. Roland Herbert Bainton, Yale; Stephen Vincent Benet, poet and novelist; Dr. David Simon Bloodheim, Johns Hopkins; Dr. Wallace Reed Brode, research chemist with Bureau of Standards; Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Chicago; Dr. Alzada Comstock, Mount Holyoke college; Dr. Kenneth John Conant, Harvard; Dr. Ralph Monroe Eaton, Harvard; Dr. Alfred Edwards Emerson, Pittsburgh; Dr. Herbert Feis, Cincinnati; Mrs. Hallie Ferguson Flanagan, Vassar college; Dr. J. Penrose Harland, Cincinnati; Dr. Edwin Crawford Kemble, Harvard; Dr. Paul Knaplund, Wisconsin; Dr. Ernest Preston Lane, Chicago; Dr. Julian Herman Lewis, Chicago; Leopold Damrosch Mannes, musician, New York; Dr. Harold Myers Marvin, Yale; Glen Amos Mitchell, artist, New York; Dr. Linus Carl Pauling, California Institute of Technology; Dr. Thomas Middleton Rayson, Washington State College; Dr. Franklin Pearce Reagan, California; Dr. Gladys A. Reichard, Barnard college; Dr. Hyder Edward Rollins, New York university; Dr. Ralph A. Sawyer, Michigan; Frank Henry Schwarz, artist and mural decorator, New York; Roger Huntington Sessions, Cleveland Institute of Music; Dr. Robert Shafer, Cincinnati; Dr. Walter Silz, Harvard; Dr. Ephriam Avigdor Speiser, Pennsylvania; Dr. Elis Bagley Stouffer, Kansas; Dr. Glenn Thomas Trewartha, Wisconsin; Dr. John Donald Wade, Georgia; and Dr. Norbert Wiener, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Swedish Crown Prince to Speak at the Stadium

CROWN PRINCE GUSTAVE ADOLPH of Sweden and Crown Princess Louise will arrive in the Twin Cities June 28 for a two day visit. They will sail for this country late in May. The entire population of the Twin Cities augmented by thousands of persons from all over the northwest, is expected to welcome the royal couple here. They will be guests of Secretary of State and Mrs. Frank B. Kellogg while in St. Paul, and will appear before 50,000 persons in the University of Minnesota stadium on the last day of their visit here. Alumni are invited.

Total of 6,538 Books Given Library This Year

GIFTS to the Library this year total about 6,538 volumes, according to figures just released in the annual report of Frank K. Walter, librarian, to the president, for the year ending June 30, 1925.

6 Chicago and New York Opera Stars—

8 University of Minnesota Faculty Members—

300 Dramatic and Musical Students—

Will Cooperate to Stage the Most Gigantic Production
Ever Given on the Minnesota Campus When—

“AIDA” is Offered on June 4

Most Colorful of All Operas Will Have Among the Principals, Frances Peralta, Cyrena Van Gordon, Paul Althouse, Louis Kreidler, Edmund Burke and Howard Preston—The Rhys-Herbert Male Quartet Will Assist the University Choral Society

WITH a cast of six principals selected from Chicago and New York opera stars, the outdoor performance of Verdi's opera "Aida" in the Memorial Stadium on the evening of Friday, June 4, will be the most ambitious production ever attempted by the University department of music. All of the dramatic and musical forces in the University are combining to make the attempt not only musically successful but a triumph in staging, costuming, and dancing, for "Aida" is one of the most colorful of all operas. The Rhys-Herbert male chorus will assist the University choral society and choir.

Frances Peralta, soprano with the Metropolitan Opera company, will have the role of Aida; Cyrena

Van Gordon, contralto with the Chicago Civic Opera, will be Amneris; Paul Althouse, tenor formerly with the Metropolitan Opera, is Radames; Louis Kreidler, baritone with the Chicago Opera, Amonasro; Edmund Burke, bass of the Metropolitan Opera, Ramphis; Howard Preston, bass with the Chicago Civic Opera, the King.

Two students, Gertrude Neubeiser, soprano, and Frederick Stevens, tenor, will have the roles of priestess and messenger, respectively.

Verdi wrote "Aida" at the request of Ismail Pacha, Khedive of Egypt, and it was produced for the first time on December 24, 1871, at Cairo. Realizing the possibilities in Egyptian legend and atmosphere, Verdi based his story on an incident of ancient Egyptian history unearthed for him by Mariette Bey, the eminent French Egyptologist.

The story presumably belongs to the time of the Pharaohs, and its action is located at Memphis and Thebes. The plot revolves around the love of Amneris, daughter of the King, and her slave, Aida, for Radames who has been appointed by the King of Egypt to lead

his army against the Ethiopians who are marching against Egypt. Radames returns Aida's love, and would like to lead the army to victory for her sake, but he does not know that the Ethiopian leader, Amonasro, is Aida's father. In the second act, Aida betrays her love for Radames to Amneris, who threatens her with destruction. The second scene shows Radames returning as victor with a number of Ethiopian prisoners, among them Amonasro. At Aida's supplication, the King releases all the prisoners except Amonasro who is to remain with Aida as a slave. Then he bestows his daughter on Radames.

The third act takes place on the Nile's bank before the temple of Isis, where Amneris, on the eve of the marriage, has gone to pray. Aida has promised to meet Radames near the temple, and while waiting for him, she bewails her separation from her native land. She is surprised by her father who, having discovered her love for Radames, orders her to induce him to reveal the plans of the Egyptians. Radames reveals the plans to Aida, but through the jealousy of Amneris who overhears him, is discovered in his betrayal and is brought to trial and condemned. Amneris bitterly repents the outcome of her own jealousy, but Radames, shut in the vault, prays that Aida may never know his fate. She has already come to the vault, however, and comes forward to embrace him, dying in his arms.

Earle G. Killeen is musical director of the University production; Lester Raines, stage director; S. Chatwood Burton, scenery; Ruth Raymond and Wylle B. McNeal, costumes; Gertrude H. Baker, dancing; Michael Jalma, band; Thomas E. Steward, publicity; and Joel Dolven, assistant conductor.



MUSIC MASTER

Earle G. Killeen is busy these days arranging the many details incidental to the production of "Aida."

Engineers' "St. Pat's Day" Was Gala Affair

ALUMNI from all parts of the state as well as parents and friends of Engineers returned to the campus on Friday, April 23, to participate in the Engineers' Day festivities.

In a flash of green and white glory, St. Patrick and his lady queen, drawn in an Irish phaeton by two white horses, led the parade across the campus Friday noon, heralding the tenth annual festivities of the students of the College of Engineering at the University of Minnesota. Engineering buildings were open for inspection, green tea was served all afternoon, and the "Grand Brawl" in the Union completed the day.

Hawkeye Nine Defeated 5-1 in Second Conference Game

Minnesota Shows Strength in Track—Injuries Cripple Football Men

By JOE MADER, JR., *Sports Editor*

WHAT might have been an air-tight pitching duel between Anderson of Minnesota and Towne of Iowa, resolved itself into a fielding farce as the Minnesota team, taking advantage of every fielding error, romped to a 5 to 1 victory over the Hawkeyes in their second conference game of the season. Incidentally the victory put Minnesota into a tie with Illinois and Michigan for first place. Illinois has three victories to her credit, while the other teams have won two starts.

Anderson pitched superb ball for seven innings, allowing only two hits in that time, but a break in the eighth counted for three hits and one run, the only tally for the Hawks that day. Although he only struck out three men, Anderson forced the Hawk batters to resort to pop flies, 16 of the opposing batters going out by that route.

Fielding for the winners was largely responsible for the wide margin of victory. For the first time this year not a single error was chalked up against either infield or outfield. The single error on the Gopher scorecard was made by the catcher.

Nydahl proved to be the hitting ace of the day. He scored one triple and got a pass to first from Towne. Johnny Stark shared hitting honors, also getting a triple. The Gophers began their assault early, Mason getting a single in the second, and scoring Ascher from second. In the fourth inning, Nydahl began by getting a pass and going to second on a wild pitch. Ascher then singled, while Nydahl scored. A moment later, Ascher followed his team-mate to the home plate when Gamble, the Iowa second sacker missed an easy grounder.

In the fifth Stark opened the bombardment with a triple, and he scored when Gamble muffed Guzy's grounder. Ascher again assisted the scoring of the Gophers when he singled and scored Guzy. The Iowa coach rushed Adams to the mound, and he kept the Gophers scoreless throughout the remainder of the game.

Nydahl was the only one to get a hit off Adams, that being a triple, which resulted in an out when the football star attempted to stretch it into a home run. The work of Eldon Mason at second for the Vikings was unbeatable. He took seven chances, making every one good and aided the scoring column by bringing in Ascher's run in the second inning.

Anderson gets credit for the marvelous way in which he handled the batters. He had good control, allowing only two men to go to first on balls. He was never in danger, and occasionally struck out a man when the Iowans succeeded in getting a man on base. The crowds were in a continual uproar as the Iowans repeatedly hit Anderson for pop flies, but perfect fielding spoiled every one of the long hits.

OHIO FIRST IN DUAL MEET

Showing surprising strength in the field events, the Gopher track team fell before the Ohio University team, which was previously conceded sure places in both hurdles, the high jump, broad jump and the hammer. Taking nine first places Ohio gained a total of 77½ points to Minnesota's 57½. The Gophers carried off first honors in six events, the low hurdles and the broad jump, while Minnesota duplicated in the shot put.

Captain "Phin" Guthrie, recognized as the ace of hurdlers in Western collegiate circles, retained his crown by taking both the high and low hurdles. He covered the distance in the 120 high hurdles in 14 7-10, just one-tenth second lower than his Western conference record. Powers of Ohio took second in the high stricks, while Just of Minnesota placed third. In the low hurdles, Guthrie's teammates, Irwin and Powers followed in succession behind the captain.

Captain "Bill" Gruenhagen of Minnesota ran a neat duel race with Irwin, the best bet of the Buckeyes in the 100 yard dash, but the best Irwin could do was to follow Gruenhagen and O'Shields who finished in one-two fashion. The Gopher captain covered the distance in 10-1, and was followed almost neck and neck by the Negro flash.

A Minnesota track record of 27 years standing was broken when Morrison covered the 440 yard run in 50 seconds flat to displace the old record of 50-1-10. Morrison ran a marvelous race, leading both Ohio runners to the tape, although he was not considered as a very dangerous opponent for Bevan and Waid, the Buckeye entrants.

In the 220, Irwin came to the fore, breaking the tape in 21-7, while Gruenhagen came in second, with Grimm of Ohio, third. In the weight events, Minnesota showed up surprisingly well, taking three firsts in four events. Drill won the shot-put with a heave of 43 feet and 3¾ inches, while Fisher led the discus throwers with a 121 foot toss.

Bunker and MacKinnon finished first and third in the javelin throw, the winning distance being 178 feet, 3 inches. Fisher took a second in the hammer and third in the shot, while Drill also counted for another second when he finished just short of Fisher in the discus throw.

Individual scoring honors went to Guthrie, the versatile captain, with two firsts, a second and a third, while Anson scored top honors in the high jump and broad jump.

GOOD FOOTBALL MATERIAL OUT

With spring sports, mid-quarter examinations, and in a few instances spring fever taking its toll from the varsity football lineup, the past week has proved especially disastrous since injuries have kept four men off the squad in the past week. The latest injury occurred Friday, April 30, when Art Mulvey, reserve center last year, and prominently mentioned for that berth in the coming season, tore several shoulder ligaments with the result that he may be lost for the entire spring season.

"Shorty" Almquist, Andy Geer, and "Fat" Bredemus are the other men who have gone into the trainer's hands for treatments, mostly to the knees and legs. Almquist is expected back in the lineup within a week, while the other men may be out for several weeks longer.

Mulvey has been playing a formidable brand of football throughout the spring training siege; in fact he has been commended for the hard and systematic training which he has undergone under the coaching of Dr. Spears. He was rated as one of the best reserve linemen last year, and was frequently called upon to take up his post at center.

The injury occurred while Mulvey was tackling the dummy, a regular part of the

training each day. He side-swiped the leather bag and fell heavily on his shoulder.

Practice sessions for the past week have been devoted almost entirely to defensive tactics. Throughout the week Dr. Spears, aided by "Potsy" Clark, Ed. Lynch and Sig. Harris, have drilled the men in knocking down and intercepting passes. The scrimmage which was expected to take place Friday was delayed because of the extreme heat.

In practice sessions so far, Murrel and Bernhard, the new recruits, have demonstrated their fighting qualities in an attempt to gain a steady berth in the backfield. Both are larger backs.

TRACKMEN DO WELL AT KANSAS

With only a very small group representing the University of Minnesota track team at the Kansas Relays, the Gophers captured one second place, and three fourths, turning in the best performance so far this year. The showings at the annual relay meet, which is the mecca for the greatest track athletes in the country, was very gratifying to Coach Sherman Finger, and he is anticipating even greater success at the Drake relays Saturday, April 24, to which he is planning on sending a much larger team.

Vincent Hubbard, a veteran from the cross-country team, carried off second honors in the 3,000 meter run, which was won by Osif of Haskell Institute. Hubbard ran third behind Hunn of Iowa for almost the entire length, but forged ahead in the last 50 yards with a beautiful spurt to come near the heels of the flying Indian.

Captain Bill Gruenhagen took fourth place in the 100 yard dash, which was won by Locke of Nebraska in the exceptionally fast time of 9.6. This time equals the Kansas record for this event. The mile relay team, hastily grouped together after the disastrous slash caused by ineligibilities, finished fourth in the one mile university relay. The team composed of Morrison, Scarborough, Binger, and Bernhagen was not considered by critics to have a chance to place, since they were running against the class of the country. Iowa captured the event in the fast time of 3:20, a new record for the Kansas relays. Other strong teams were the Texas U. and Illinois.

The other lone event in which a Gopher athlete placed was in the high jump, in which Fred Just tied for fourth place. Considering that the team was sadly hampered by ineligibilities, and lack of sufficient training quarters, the showing made was creditable to the institution, and much better things can be expected before the season is over.

At present, the team is being pointed for the Drake relays at Des Moines, Iowa. This event draws athletes from all Northwestern schools, and not a few from the East. If the Gopher cinder men make a favorable showing during this event it is safe to say that they will carry off honors in a good share of their dual meets. The conference meet is being held at Iowa this year, May 17 and 18.

RIFLEMEN ARE SHOOTING STARS

Shooting in their first competitive shoulder-to-shoulder match in the Third National Intercollegiate matches held at the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, New York, the

University of Minnesota team of five members, placed second in the national event. Washington university captured first place.

The Gopher team, composed of Captain Emmett Swanson, Harold E. Stassen, E. M. Van Duzee, Gaige Paulson, and John Crew, continued their drive toward national prominence while firing against the best in the country. The team was thought to be at a decided disadvantage since their previous matches had not been of the shoulder-to-shoulder type, but apparently the handicap was not enough to keep the crack team from placing.

Firing for the Hearst trophy, which has been won two years successively by the Minnesota team, was concluded last week, with the Minnesota team scoring 995 out of a possible 1000 score. Lieutenant Conway, commenting on the results, predicted an almost sure win this year for the team. Winning this year will mean permanent possession of the Hearst trophy, a prized award. In the Hearst competition two men made perfect scores: Captain Swanson and Stassen shot a perfect 200, Van Duzee, 199, and Crew and Algic, each 198. The official results of the entire match will be announced as soon as all of the 125 teams turn in the results.

The Faculty

Education—Having been granted a year's leave of absence Charles W. Boardman, principal of University high school and director of practice teaching, will spend the time at the Teacher's college at Columbus university working for his Ph. D. degree in secondary education. So far no one has been appointed to take his place.

Mr. Boardman came to Minneapolis in 1911 as a teacher and was made assistant principal at Central high. Later he became principal at West high and two years ago, he came to the University high school.

Leonard D. Haertler, instructor in mathematics, will resign from the University high school faculty to accept a similar position with the John Burroughs school. Margaret H. McGuire, ('21 Ed) who is taking her master's degree in mathematics, will resume her duties at the University high school in the fall, according to Mr. Boardman.

History—Dr. George Stephenson, who is now assistant professor of history, has received a scholarship from the Council of Learned Societies for carrying on research in Rock Island and in Sweden.

Mayo Foundation—Dr. M. G. Peterman (formerly a Fellow in the Department of Pediatrics of the Mayo Foundation) has gone to Milwaukee, where he has accepted the position of Director of Laboratories and Research at the Children's hospital.

Dr. J. P. Bowler (Master of Science in Surgery '24) has been appointed associate professor of surgery at Dartmouth.

At a meeting of the American College of Surgeons the following men from the graduate school of the Mayo Foundation were admitted to fellowship:—Dr. H. C. Bumpus ('20 G) Dr. B. E. Hempstead (Mayo Clinic Staff), Dr. B. F. Eager, Dr. E. B. Frazer, Dr. Paul A. Ferrier, Dr. E. M. Johnstone ('21 Md), Dr. Ralph W. Nichols, Dr. Thomas Thompson, Dr. Paul A. White ('20 G), Dr. Michael J. Henry, Dr. Dan Mellen, Dr. S. G. Pontius, Dr. Nat Copenhaver, Dr. H. W. Hundling,

Engineering—A textbook on "Indeterminate Structures," by John I. Parcel, professor of structural engineering, and George A. Maney, ('11 E) assistant professor of structural engineering, will be issued soon by John Wiley and Sons, publishers at New York city.

The Family Album



Knowing what he wanted to do and then doing it seems to have been the guiding factor in William Dawson's ('06) life, for we find that after leaving the University he studied at the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques at Paris, entering the American Consular service in March, 1908. After a varied career, he is now American Consul general in the Department of State, one of his duties being to inspect the consular offices.

When the picture above was taken he was on a two-year's inspection tour of the 70 consular offices in South and Central America. He is shown here in the patio of the home of the American Consular agent at Medellin, Colombia.

Frankfort-on-Main, Petrograd, Barcelona, have been his posts as vice-consul; while Rosario (Argentina), Montevideo, Danzig, and Munich have had him as consul.

As a student, Mr. Dawson was interested in activities—he was the villain in the senior class play; an associate editor of the Minnesota Daily, editor in chief of the Gopher, a major in the Cadet Corps, one of the business managers of the Minnesota Magazine, and a member of Chi Psi fraternity.

He testifies that the greatest benefit derived from his student life has been that resulting from intimate and varied contacts with an intellectual and at the same time democratic body representing all classes of a typically American society.

Another Alumnus Turns Poet

It would take a true poet to be inspired by the spring which has been flirting with Minneapolis this year—nevertheless, Ora Peake, a member of the class of 1900, has felt the urge, so that we have at least one poet in our alumni group here. The delicate verses she has penned follow:

My Symphony

*Sweet crocuses again are seen on yonder hill,
All azure as the sky and growing as they will,
Pussy-willows wrap their soft gray coats
About their buds—and murmuring rill
Begins to sing, "Once more 'tis spring,"
Fond madrigals of love—
The songs of birds will soon be heard in air,
A-trilling the melody of a mating pair
A nest—small eggs—and birdlings three
A-hatching in the maple tree.
Each day of spring brings promise new
Of joys unborn and dreams come true,
Of hopes fulfilled—the best in life—
And lo! My Symphony's a friend
Our souls—a harmony unto the end.*

The May Seventeenth Radio Program

Program over WCCO beginning at 8 o'clock p. m.

8:00 to 8:05—Announcement of University radio program for the balance of the year.

8:05 to 8:20—Instrumental music.

8:20 to 8:30—Robert Murray will talk on "Student Activities."

8:30 to 8:40—Instrumental music.

8:40 to 8:45—Announcement of "Aida."

8:45 to 9:00—First of series of Esperanto lessons.

The Alumni University

Detroit Unit Drafts Own Members To Speak at Weekly Luncheons

The Detroit Alumni unit, at the luncheon given for "Bert" Baston, decided to continue a series of informal gatherings at which time interesting speakers from their own group would be called upon to talk. On Monday, May 3, the speaker for the day was Charles Brooke of Brooke, Smith and French, advertising agents. Mr. Brooke has recently been elected president of the Adcraft club.

The Annual Inter-collegiate Get-together in Detroit will be held on May 15.

Judge Funck Elected President of Duluth Alumni

Judge R. M. Funck ('06 L) was elected president of the Duluth Alumni unit at their meeting on April 12. Judge Funck has always been unusually interested in University affairs and in athletics generally, and the Duluthians feel that they are lucky in having him for president.

The other officers elected were: Mrs. George L. Wilson, first vice president; and R. W. Horchkiss ('12 L), secretary-treasurer.

Ten Dollar Diploma Levied

In answer to repeated requests for an explanation of the \$10 graduation fee which was recently authorized, Dean F. J. Kelly yesterday stated that the fee is a method of having students bear what is thought to be a reasonable proportion of the cost of their education.

Because of the considerable expense which is attached to graduation, the board of regents thought it proper to add the fee on in this way although it should not be supposed that the size of the fee was entirely determined by the expenses attendant to graduation.

The Faculty

Biochemistry—Dr. R. A. Gortner, chief of the division of biochemistry at University Farm, was the only man from the United States asked to attend a meeting of chemists at the University of Edmonton, Alberta, which was held on January 14 and 15. The object of the meeting, which was attended by prominent chemists and plant pathologists from all parts of Canada, was to devise a policy for further study of the utilization of wheat as a food.

The University News Budget

Dates for Remaining Dramatic Events Announced by Raines

Three dramatic hours and four larger productions culminating in the opera "Aida" on June 4, by the combined music and dramatic interests have been announced by Lester Raines, dramatic director, as the principal events in that field for the rest of the spring quarter. Four other plays have been announced for the summer quarter, with two dates yet to be set.

May 8—Mothers' day performance.

May 14-15—Ye Lantern club play.

May 20—4:30 Dramatic hour—"The Judsons Entertain," "The Elixir of Youth".

May 27—Final Dramatic hour—"The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."

June 4—"Aida," by the combined dramatic and musical interests under Professor Killeen, in the Memorial stadium.

Six plays will be presented during the summer session: "Paolo and Francesca," "Richardieu," "School for Scandal," "The Goose Hangs High," and two others to be announced later. Three will be produced in August.

Summer Session Attendance Will Be Over 5,000 Dean Kelly Says

Students attending the meetings of the American Institute of Co-operation and the American Home Economics association at the agricultural campus during June and July are expected to bring the total attendance of the University summer session well above 5,000, Dean F. J. Kelly announced yesterday.

The American Institute of Co-operation will meet for four weeks beginning June 21 during which time nearly 400 persons will take courses in every phase of agricultural co-operation. From June 28 to July 2, members of the American Home Economics association also will gather at the farm campus for the annual convention and short courses.

Courses in Parental Education Will Be Offered During Summer

A series of courses on nursery school and parental education, never before offered, will be given by the Institute of Child Welfare during the first six weeks of summer school. Some of the courses will give University credit and others will not.

Miss Edna D. White, director of Merrill Palmer School of Homemaking, at Detroit, Mich., will be here for the first two weeks of the summer school session.

The nursery school of the institute will be open and operating during the first term of summer school. It will be used for observation and study as much as it is during the year.

Magnificent Pipe Organ To Be Installed in Northrop Auditorium

A \$100,000 pipe organ, one which will compare with the monster municipal organ of Cleveland, Ohio, and the world-famed organ of the Mormon Temple in Salt Lake City, Utah, will eventually be installed in the University of Minnesota's Memorial auditorium, soon to be constructed.

Funds for the installation of such an organ as is proposed are not yet in hand, but space for such an instrument will be set aside in the plans for the auditorium to provide for the time when the purchase of such a magnificent organ as is desired will be possible.



NOTED FRATERNITY MAN SPEAKS

Francis G. Shephardson, national president of Beta Theta Pi and for years president of the Interfraternity Conference spoke to 300 fraternity men in the Minnesota Union on Saturday, April 24. He stressed the attainment of high scholarship in his review of the development of fraternities during their 100 years of life.

Coffman and Coffey On State Tour Inspecting Experiment Stations

President Lotus D. Coffman and Dean W. C. Coffey are making a tour of the state, visiting the branch experiment stations and making a study of the conditions and the work being accomplished. The stations being visited are those at Crookston, Morris, Grand Rapids, Duluth, Cloquet and Waseca. President Coffman and Dean Coffey are accompanied by their wives.

The Faculty

Medical School—Commendation of Minnesota graduates serving as interns in distant hospitals continue to come to Dr. Litzenberg, Chairman of the Intern Committee of the Medical School. Among those recently is a letter from the Director of St. Mark's Hospital, New York stating:

"Dr. Daniel Affelt ('25 Md.) has stood out to the fore among his fellows both in the quality of his work and as to his character as a man and a physician. Accustomed to grading men rather severely in the army, I want to mention this fact in connection with my own rating of Dr. Affelt as "A" throughout. I wish that we would have more such men come from the west".

In a similar way the Superintendent of the Highland Hospital of Rochester, New York, speaks concerning Dr. Shattuck Hartwell, who is spending his intern year in that institution:

"It is with considerable pleasure that we attest on your regular form the experiences we have entertained with Dr. Shattuck Hartwell ('22, '25 Md.) during his internship with us. I think the form speaks for itself. My only hope is that we shall be successful in procuring men this year who can qualify as he has during this period".

Long, Bar Association President, Speaks at Law Alumni Banquet

Chester I. Long, president of the American Bar association and former United States senator from Kansas, was the principal speaker at the annual banquet of the alumni, students and faculty of the Law school held in the West hotel May 8, at 6:30 p.m.

A practicing attorney at Wichita, Kansas, Mr. Long has been active in politics in that state as well as in the work of the State and National Bar associations. He has served in both Congress and the Senate.

Other speakers were Samuel B. Wilson, ('96 L) justice of the Minnesota supreme court, and Howard T. Abbott, president of the Minnesota State Bar association.

Members of the State Bar association as well as alumni and students of the University Law school attended the banquet.

Folwell Highly Honored in 'U' High School Annual

University high's year book, the "Bisbela" which will be issued early in May, will contain a foreword written by Dr. William Watts Folwell expressly for the publication.

An autographed photograph of Dr. Folwell in his garden will be included among the numerous full page illustrations which will feature the annual. Views of all campus buildings used by University high will be included in the art section.

Sigma Phi Epsilons Break Ground For New Fraternity Home

Ground was broken for the new \$80,000 Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity house last week, when John J. Craig, assistant metallurgist at the Mines experiment station, tossed the first shovelful of dirt from the vacant lot between the Phi Kappa Psi and Sigma Chi house, 1615 University avenue southeast. The contract was let out to Pike and Cook, Minneapolis contractors, earlier in the month.

Minnesota's Advisory System and Book Store Commended at W.S.G.A. Conference

Minnesota's senior advisory system and book store conducted under the auspices of the University W.S.G.A. were both commended by the 68 delegates to the Midwest conference of W.S.G.As. at Bloomington, Indiana, last week. June Crysler, retiring president, and Mary Forssell, newly-elected head of the organization, represented Minnesota at the conclave.

Minnesota's School of Business Ranks 14th in Number of Graduates

Minnesota's School of Business ranks fourteenth in number of graduates for the year 1924-25, and 73rd in registration for the same period, according to H. G. Wright, secretary-treasurer of the international commerce fraternity, Delta Sigma Pi. Mr. Wright gives the founding date of Minnesota's School of Business as 53rd among schools in the U. S.

Marjorie MacGregor Chosen Toastmistress For Cap and Gown Day

Marjorie MacGregor has been chosen toastmistress for the Cap and Gown luncheon which will be given immediately following the Cap and Gown day convocation on May 13, in the Minnesota union.

Senior women will be "tapped" for Mortar Board, and W. A. A. seals will be presented to the girls who have accomplished most in athletics.

PERSONALIA

'02—In June, 1925, Charles J. Brand resigned his position as consulting specialist in marketing of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to become executive secretary and treasurer of the new National fertilizer association, a combination of the former Southern Fertilizer association and the old National Fertilizer association.

Mr. Brand first joined the Agriculture department in 1903, when he was appointed as a scientific assistant in the seed laboratory. Since then he has made a notable record for himself as head of the marketing department.

'17 Ag—Florence Fallgatter is spending the year at Teachers' College, Columbia University.

'21—From "The Southerner," the South high school paper, we have gleaned the following story which was written by Axelia Sellin on her return from study in Sweden:

Among my most treasured memories from the past year at the University of Upsala are two visits at the home of the Archbishop of Sweden. Archbishop Nathan Soderblom, who is the most outstanding figure in the church of today, is a person of most unusual charm.

In spite of his tremendous work he has set aside two evenings a month when students and teachers at the university are invited to drop in for tea at his home, a lovely old house situated close to the cathedral.

On my first visit, there were over fifty people present and yet the host found time to talk to every one and, by means of a few adroit questions, discovered each one's particular interest and—remembered it.

The next time we were only four guests, among whom was another University of Minnesota student, and now we had a better opportunity to become acquainted with the Archbishop and his delightful family. Mrs. Soderblom, who is the mother of twelve children, is a handsome woman and equally gifted intellectually as her distinguished husband.

Archbishop and Mrs. Soderblom, who were in America recently, expressed their admiration for our country, about which they seemed to have an amazing amount of information considering the short time spent here. Among other things the Archbishop spoke of the effectiveness of American advertising. Laughingly he told how on the previous morning he had become so engrossed in the ads in a new American magazine that he had not done any work all morning. He spoke also of various praiseworthy methods used in our American schools, of the Minneapolis flour mills, and so forth.

After tea he brought out a recent issue of Current Poetry and asked me to read a poem entitled "Archbishop Billy in Heaven," and written somewhat in the style of Riley. No one could have enjoyed the humour of this typically American poem more than did Archbishop Soderblom.

Afterwards he sat down at the piano (on previous occasion at the pipe organ), and, in a voice still deep and full, led in the singing of an evening hymn.

Thus, aside from Archbishop Soderblom's official position, his versatile mind, which seems to store such a wealth of information, his quick sense of humour, his nimble wit, his magnetic personality—make him a man whose presence is felt and whose superiority is acknowledged wherever he is.

'23—Helen T. Davis and Elizabeth B. Davis, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Davis 3237 Oakland avenue, whose double wedding took place Saturday, March 20, wore lace wedding veils made by women of Dumaguden,

in southern India, which Miss Helen Davis obtained when she was head of a Methodist mission school in Belgau, India. Miss Helen Davis became the bride of Henry N. Graven ('21 L) of Greene, Iowa, and Miss Elizabeth Davis was married to Paul A. Bentz of St. Paul, formerly of Fairfield, Neb. The ceremony took place at 4 o'clock in the art room of the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. Lucius H. Bugbee read the service in the presence of 350 guests. Mr. and Mrs. Graven will live at Greene, Ia.

'23 D N — Mr. and Mrs. J. L. O'Donnell, 4429 Xerxes avenue S., announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy Jean, to Dr. Stanley M. Werness ('22 D) of this city. Dr. Werness is a member of Delta Sigma Delta fraternity.

'23—Mr. and Mrs. Norman Rupert, 1809 Carroll avenue, St. Paul, announce the engagement of their daughter, Norma Helen, to John Donald Pitcher, son of Mrs. Linus Wynn Pitcher, 1916 Hennepin avenue. The wedding will take place in June.

Miss Rupert is a member of Delta Gamma sorority. Mr. Pitcher attended the University of Minnesota. He belongs to Phi Gamma Delta fraternity.

'24 Ag—"Lefty" Van Cura is principal and athletic coach of the Hancock high school. Last summer he pitched the Hancock town team to the baseball championship of the West Central Minnesota League.

Ex '24—Fred Oster is still assisting Bill Spaulding, former Minnesota football coach at the University of California, southern, branch.

'24—Helen Lasley's marriage to George Mathew Peppard ('24), son of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Peppard of Third avenue S. and Coral Gables, Fla., took place Monday evening, April 26, the wedding anniversary of Mr. Peppard's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Redmon of West River road boulevard and Coral Gables, Fla. Mr. Peppard and his bride will make their home in Florida for a time, where their Spanish bungalow of coral rock on Mr. Peppard's parents estate has recently been completed. Miss Lasley belongs to Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority. Mr. Peppard is a Psi Upsilon.

'25 Ag—Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Swain, 1109 Sixth street S. E., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mabel, to Bernhard Schwarz ('25 B) of this city. The wedding is to take place in June. Miss Swain belongs to Alpha Gamma Delta sorority. Her fiancé is a member of Theta Chi Alpha and Kappa Psi fraternities.

'25 G—R. B. Becker completed his work for a Ph. D. degree in agriculture here last spring and is with the Oklahoma Agricultural College.

'25 G—H. C. Moore, is with the dairy division of the New Jersey Agricultural College at New Brunswick.

'26 Md—The marriage of Margaret Constance Carlson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs.

O. H. Carlson, 2204 Garfield street N. E., and Dr. Magnus Westby of this city was quietly solemnized Saturday afternoon, April 3, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carlson. Rev. C. S. Thorp read the service. Miss Carlson is a graduate of Carleton college, and Dr. Westby was graduated from the University of Minnesota and is a member of Phi Beta Pi fraternity.

Ex '26—Prospect Park Methodist Episcopal Church was the scene of the wedding of Frances Estelle Henderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Henderson, of Arthur avenue S. E., and Harold Otis Hayes ('23 E) of Chicago, which took place Saturday evening, March 27. Miss Hayes wore the wedding veil of lace from Dumaguden, India which Mrs. Paul A. Bentz (Elizabeth Davis) had worn at her wedding the previous week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayes will be at home in Chicago. Mr. Hayes is a member of Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity.

Ex '26—Genevieve McLean had chosen Tuesday, May 4, as the date for her marriage to Charles R. Bennett of Great Falls, Mont., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bennett of Flandreau, S. D. The ceremony took place in the evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. McLean.

Ex '26—Helen E. Paulson and Edward A. Jackson ('27 Md), were married Monday evening, March 22, at Miss Paulson's home in Albert Lea. Many of the guests were University friends of Miss Paulson and Mr. Jackson.

Mr. Jackson and his bride will make their home later in New York. Mr. Jackson is in the medical college and is a member of Theta Chi and Alpha Kappa Kappa fraternities.

'26 Md—Catharine Ritchie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Ritchie, 2038 James avenue N., has chosen Wednesday, May 26, as the date for her marriage to Dr. Charles Scott Donaldson, son of Dr. and Mrs. Charles A. Donaldson. The ceremony will take place in the evening at Highland Park Presbyterian church. Miss Ritchie attended Macalester College and Dr. Donaldson is a graduate of the University of Minnesota. He belongs to Nu Sigma Nu and Alpha Gamma Rho fraternities.

Ex '27—Mr. and Mrs. Donald A. Geiser (Helen Grace Lang) are at home at the Oak Grove hotel. Mrs. Geiser is continuing her studies at the University of Minnesota, where she will be graduated in June. Their marriage took place Friday evening, March 26, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lang.

Mrs. Geiser is a member of Gamma Phi Beta sorority. Mr. Geiser, who is a faculty member at Blake school, is a graduate of Franklin Marshall college, Lancaster, Pa., and he also did graduate work at Dartmouth college.

The Faculty

Agriculture—Albert F. Woods, president of the University of Maryland and head of the Association of Land Grant Colleges, has been selected as director of scientific work in the department of agriculture, succeeding Dr. E. D. Ball, resigned. Dr. Woods is a native of Nebraska and served in the department of agriculture from 1893 to 1910. He was dean and director of the department of agriculture at the University from 1910 to 1917. Dr. Woods was one of the leaders in the reorganization of the plant work of the U. S. department of agriculture, making it into the largest and most efficient of its kind in the world. He was one of the committee which organized the extension work and farm management in the bureau of plant industry.

Do You Know That—

Princeton University freshmen are no longer permitted to own or operate automobiles during school terms, and sophomores and upperclassmen are required to register their cars with the university and be subject to strict regulations by the university police office, under new rules posted at the university?

Will this become a precedent for other Universities including the University of Minnesota?



A MANUAL OF STYLE, WITH SPECIMENS OF TYPE (University of Chicago Press, \$3).

That splendid exponent of all that is beautiful and profound in book publishing, the University of Chicago Press, has recently published the eighth revised and rewritten edition of its manual of style.

You'll delight in this beautifully bound and excellently printed volume the moment it comes to you. As an example of the modern printer's art alone it is well worth your while though you may have no further interest in its particular contents. Speaking as we are to you, perhaps we should elucidate that this volume particularly is designed by the Chicago Press for Authors, Editors, and Proofreaders, but with these three we would not stop. What printer and publisher is there who would not delight in the practicality of this book and what student of journalism or printing but who would not add to his knowledge by the use of the manual?

The book is, first of all, a codification of the typographical rules of the Chicago Press. Through a period of more than 30 years the rules have been evolved and those set down are the better in common usage today. For the author there are several useful pages devoted to the making of a book. Follows in logical sequence the rules for composition including the usual rules for capitalization, the use of italics, quotations, *et cetera*, the whole of this section concluding with a most usable list of tables and formulas.

Hints to authors, editors and readers will form for many one of the most useful portions of the book. Who is not fascinated with the preparation of manuscript, information about copyrights, illustrations, reading of proofs, indexing and the estimating of manuscripts? And how useful to the uninitiated and about-to-become author.

Skipping lightly and quickly over the Hints to proofreaders and copyreaders and the Glossary of technical terms you come to the Specimens of Type, a section to delight the eye of any connoisseur of printing, of the *typographer-extraordinaire*. One wonders not so much at the large list of types to be found at the University of Chicago Press but at the judicious selection that has been made. The fact too, that here at this institution is to be found one of the first series of Nestorian Syriac, Arabic and Ethiopic cut into monotype mats speaks well for the progressiveness of this publishing branch of one of America's greatest Universities. Would that Minnesota had its equal.

You alumni, and faculty members, who are or are about to become authors, editors, copyreaders, publishers or printers will find in this manual a useful instrument and a—may we colloquialise it—"joy forever."—L.F.L.

WAGNERIAN ROMANCES by Gertrude Hall (Alfred Knopf)

To fill the G. A. P. (Great American Public) with a desire to hear Wagner, and to supply them with the background whereby they may intelligently witness his opera, this book by an authority on the subject has been written. But, as the author points out in her preface, the book is not designed as an appreciation or critique of the several operas therein discussed. Rather is it a narrative, a picture, of the discussion of the opera. One might even say that it is made of the bare tales which Wagner immortalized, told in a charming and simple manner, were it not for the fact that such incidentals as stage business, act divisions, and an occasional line from the libretto, help the reader to orient the story with the opera.

Anyone who has the slightest interest in Wagner will be delighted with the rendition of these stories. So simple, so clear, and so explicit are they, that one is tempted to liken them to the tales one finds in juvenile books; yet there is a wealth of material so inclusive that the student of opera can learn much from them. You also wonder, in reading through the book, if Miss Hall had not in mind the phonograph owner, who must necessarily miss the pictorial part of the opera, and thus lose part of the pleasure of Wagner. For she has paid the most careful attention to the color and atmosphere of her legends—a thing which so few writers of opera include, while they follow the will-o'-the-wisp of musical discussion. Moreover, she has kept to the opera version of the Nibelungen Ring, so that the person visiting a presentation of that production does not become lost in discrepancies between opera and legend, as is so often the case.

To anyone in the least interested in German folk-lore, or in music, this book cannot but be a great source of pleasure and value. It is unique among writings on music.—H. R.



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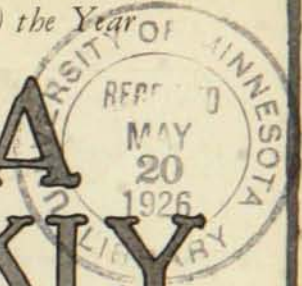
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The MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY



Saturday, May 15, 1926



SPRINGTIME ON THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA CAMPUS

Thousands of Alumni Prepare for Reunion and Procession June 14—“Elegant Indecency” in Current Literature Decried by Former Faculty Member—Illinium, Missing Element 61 Explained to Minnesotans by Its Discoverer—The Engineers’ Techno-Log is Commended—1200 Mothers Attend Festivities in Their Honor on the Campus—Some Interesting Letters in the Mail Column



The
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Subscription: Life (with life membership) \$50, at \$12.50 a year. Yearly (without membership), \$3. Subscribe with central office or local secretaries.

The Minnesota Alumni Weekly is published by the General Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota, on Saturday of each week during the regular sessions, from October through June. Monthly during July, August and September.

University Office—118 Administration building, University Campus.—Phone Dins. 2760.

Down Town Office—114 North Third street—Phone. Geneva 2373.

Member of Alumni Magazines associated, a nationwide organization selling advertising as a unit.

Eastern Advertising Representatives—Roy Barnhill, Inc. 40 East 34th st., New York, N. Y., and Collegiate Special Advertising Agency, 503 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y.

Entered at the post office at Minneapolis, Minnesota, as second-class matter.

Phone, Dismore 2760

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The University Calendar

Monday, May 17

Gopher Dance—First 400 annuals will be distributed. Dance in Minnesota Union ballroom.

Thursday, May 20

Dramatic Hour—Two one-act plays will be presented at 4:30 o'clock in Music Auditorium—"The Judsons Entertain," and "The Elixir of Youth."

Thursday, May 27

Final Dramatic Hour—Pincro's famous play, "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray", will be given.

Friday, June 4

Outdoor opera—All University musicians, actors, dancers, and artists will combine to make production of "Aida" most significant event of University year. It will take place in the evening in the Memorial Stadium. Gorgeous costumes, beautiful lighting effects will augment musical excellence of production.

Monday, June 14

Commencement Day—All Minnesota Alumni are invited to take part in the graduate procession to the Memorial Stadium. There will be class luncheons at noon with the banquet for all at six o'clock in the Union.

July 6-17

Exhibit of printing in Library. Open to Public.

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The Minnesota Alumni Weekly



Thousands Prepare for Reunion June 14

Commencement Parade Led by Class of '76 Will Begin Festivities—Class of '16 in Charge of Reunion Banquet on Final Lap of Preparations—Class Luncheons Scheduled

BLIND Homer and Greece: Professor John C. Hutchinson ('76) and the alumni procession. The analogy? To those who know that Professor Hutchinson's sight is nearly gone, it is apparent; for he was professor of Greek at the University of Minnesota for many years, and loved as warmly by his students as the poet is by scholars. On Monday, June 14, Professor Hutchinson will lead the procession of alumni into the Memorial Stadium, to participate in the Commencement exercises.

This year it is the privilege of the Class of '76, as the oldest quinquennial class and the one celebrating its fiftieth anniversary, to lead the commencement procession. Seven of the 11 graduates are living, and they are all hoping to be present.

The Class of '16, being ten years out of school, has charge of the reunion banquet to be held in the Minnesota Union at six o'clock. The graduation exercises will take place at four o'clock and alumni who will participate in the procession must report to the Armory at three o'clock to find their places with their classes.

The committee in charge of the procession promises that it will be equally impressive as last year, and that it will march faster, so that so much time will not be consumed in getting to the Stadium.

Although the quinquennial classes will return for their five-year reunions, everyone who ever went to the University is expected to participate in the procession and attend the evening banquet. Committees working under the direction of David Shearer are planning a program of lively stunts—"and not too long," as Mr. Shearer puts it—for the dinner. One item which we are allowed to reveal is the burlesque style show.

Letters have been sent to all members of the Class of '16 asking for a contribution to help defray initial expenses of the dinner. Replies should be sent to Wendell T. Burns, finance chairman, who is with the Minnesota Loan and Trust company.

Guests of honor at the banquet will include the entire class of '76, President and Mrs. Coffman; Dr. and Mrs. Folwell; Professor and Mrs. Hutchinson; former Dean and Mrs. Downey; Dr. and Mrs. Amos Abbott; Dr. and Mrs. R. O. Beard; Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Bell; Prof. Theophilus L. Haecker; Professor and Mrs. H. F. Nachtrieb, Dr. Charles E. Riggs; and Professor C. F. Sidener.

The committees of the Class of '16 in charge of the dinner are—Finance: Wendell Burns, chairman; Perry Dean, Hyman Goldfus, Henry Haverstock Mrs. W. T. Burns (Mary Ray), and Fred Watson. Dinner and decoration: Mrs. Donald McCarthy, (Carolyn W. Beach), chairman; Mrs. J. B. Wilcox (Jean McGilvra), Mrs. Larson (Letha Duke), Perry Dean, Stanley Harper, Gladys Recker, and Mrs. H. G. Huey (Louise Weesner). Publicity: Chas. E. Doell, chairman; Hjalmar Bruce, Stanley Harper, and Ed Stacy. Program: Kenna McKenzie, chairman; Anders Carlson, Mrs. Perry Dean (Blanche Oswald), Mrs. T. Gates, (Mary Moody), George Egginton, and Mrs. H. E. Wood (Margaret Frisbie). Reception: Dora Smith, chairman; Mrs. Donald Lansing (Ruth Eaton), Pearle Knight, Gladys Recker, Ed Stacy and A. C. Wolff.

In the morning, the Class of '01 will meet in Room 204 of the Union to decide what their gift to the University in commemoration of their twenty-fifth anniversary shall be. Then they will have luncheon together, and go in a body to take their places in the procession. R. S. Mackintosh is rounding up his classmates so that they may all have part. Mrs. Edith Snell Bennion, is the class secretary.

Other class luncheons will include the annual '77 reunion. The class of '06 will also meet at noon.

George Frankforter Made Professor-Emeritus

DR. GEORGE B. FRANKFORTER, head of the chemistry department at the University of Minnesota for many years, was retired by the board of regents last week as professor-emeritus. President Lotus D. Coffman paid him a high tribute as the man to whose efforts the high standing of the school of chemistry mainly is due. He has been with the institution since 1893.

The regents at their session considered the ways and means for financing the proposed fieldhouse, which is to be paid for ultimately out of athletic receipts. President F. B. Snyder will confer with Attorney General C. L. Hilton as to legal steps, it was announced.

There were 75 appointments ratified to places on the university staff.

The more notable were:

Arthur G. Bills, graduate of the University of Rochester and University of Chicago, to be assistant professor of psychology.

George A. Selke, inspector in the state department of education, to be assistant professor of agricultural education as a part time position.

Dr. Arthur E. Benjamin, Minneapolis, to be assistant professor of obstetrics and gynecology, without salary.

Dr. Tobias L. Birnberg, Minneapolis, to be instructor in pediatrics, without salary.

Since his former connection with the university faculty, Dr. Birnberg has been studying at Berlin, Vienna, Munich and Heidelberg.

Dean George W. Dowrie, head of the school of business, was given a sabbatical furlough from September 1, 1926, to June 15, 1927, to be spent in research work at Washington.

Those Crooning Cowboys Are Architects

TWO bashful, crooning "cowboys," riding out onto the vaudeville stage on many theatre platforms last summer greatly amused hundreds of Minnesota alumni. "From Drawing Boards to Footlights and Back Again" is the subtitle suggested by one alumnus for the story entitled "Kilpatrick and Pearson, The Crooning Cowboys," with two University of Minnesota engineers as heroes and the audiences as the villains.

The two boys, George Pearson ('27E) of Sheridan, Wyoming, and Porter Kilpatrick ('27E), of Adrian, Minnesota, built themselves a pair of cowboy outfits, added a banjo, and a couple of saw horses with caster legs and old overshoes for heads and proceeded to appear at various University functions ranging from the Arabs dramatic spectacle to the Senior Prom. Then one day last spring they appeared at the Orpheum theater, got a chance to fill a hole in the bill left by a missing performer, and found themselves on a tour for the summer. From Minneapolis to Chicago they went as the "Crooning Cowboys" and back again, having the most fun.

Now they are back again working behind drawing board and mathematics books, engrossed in the regular routine of becoming architects. Will they ever go back



THE "CROONING COWBOYS" POSE
George Pearson ('27 E) left, and Porter Kilpatrick ('27 E) right, in cowboy costumes that they used during "Crooning Time" last summer.

on the stage again? Well, maybe, says Pearson. Maybe this summer, but not for good. We're going to be architects. The lure of the stage is great but its not a lifetime job for a University man.

Alumnae Advance in the Investment Field

A SPLENDID opportunity to advance in a rather limited field. That is the opinion of two graduates of the class of '24, Jenella Loye and Genevieve McGowan, as to the opportunities for women in the bond and investment business.

Miss Loye is in the bond department of the Minneapolis Trust Company. "I intended," said Miss Loye, when asked how she came to choose this particular type of work, "to go into some branch of banking. With that in mind, I was going to apply in every bank until I received a position. I feel that I was really fortunate—lucky, one might say—in getting my position with the Minneapolis Trust Company. It was the first place I applied and there was an opportunity which I accepted."

Miss Loye took the "general course" in the School of Business. There were four subjects in her course, that she feels were of particular benefit to her in her work, the courses were statistics, the Financial System, investments and business cycles.

"When a bank or any person desires an opinion as to their bond holdings, they send in a list of their holdings together with such information regarding prices, maturities, yield as is necessary," said Miss Loye. "I analyze this information and make a chart of the holdings, and then the recommendations regarding these holdings are sent to the client."

Miss Loye is very enthusiastic about her work, and thoroughly enjoys it. "No, I don't think men hesitate to transact business with a woman," she said, when asked for an opinion as to how she thought men seemed to accept a woman in this field. "At first I thought they would be somewhat hesitant, and I do think that some of them prefer to do business with a man."

Miss McGowan is with Lane, Piper and Jaffray in the Bond Trading department and is secretary to the head of that department. "I took my courses in the School of Business with the intent of entering the investment field. After graduation I took shorthand and typing in business school," Miss McGowan said.

"I think men have no objection to doing business with a woman," she said. "They apparently accept the information I give them without any hesitancy." Miss McGowan, too, thinks there is a splendid opportunity for advancement in this field. Both Miss McGowan and Miss Loye are members of Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority.

Six Intensive Medical Courses are Offered

OPPORTUNITY for intensive training in medical work is being offered through six courses which are scheduled for this month and the early part of June, by the College of Medicine of the University in co-operation with the State Medical association.

Tracy and Marshall, Minnesota, are the locations of a course for practicing physicians which beginning April 13, has been meeting every Tuesday afternoon and evening alternating between the two towns.

"Elegant Indecency" of Current Literature Decried

The Trend of Literature Toward Sex, Vulgarity, Gloom and Despair Blamed Partially to the Recent War—There are, However, Signs that the Majority Prefer a Real Story

By RICHARD BURTON

*Recently Retired Professor of English Literature, University of Minnesota
Author of "Masters of the English Novel," "Dickens, How to Know Him," and others.*

IN ART and Letters, even as in society and human thinking, the present is a time of transition, challenge, violent discussion, the transvaluing of all values, in Nietzsche's phrase. Every view, tradition, convention is assaulted. No character deemed worthy by the former estimate is safe to-day. Last season a work appeared in which the attempt was made to dethrone that nineteenth century literary god, Robert Louis Stevenson. The Puritan, whose inherited qualities have done so much for America, is assailed by an historian, while opposing critics like Mr. Stuart Sherman and Mr. H. L. Mencken lock horns over the question. Mark Twain, our greatest humorist, is shown as suffering from an inferiority complex, his genius suppressed by his wife and mother. Even the founder of the Christian religion does not escape. He is being studied in the spirit earlier displayed by Strauss and Renan, but with less restraint and decorum.

Without being a pessimist, and while gladly recognizing the gain in freedom, frankness and the desire for the truth at all hazards, one is justified in declaring that a marked tendency in current Letters is towards an exploiting of much outside legitimate art of socially sound thought. An ego-centric individualism, impatient of necessary consideration of the social rights of others, seems rampant. And critics, often derelict in their duty, look on, smile and applaud, so long as the product is clever, amusing, a la mode.

That the Great War has stimulated and illustrated this abuse of the doctrine of individualism, so stoutly defended by Ibsen a generation ago, especially as it relates to woman and to sex complications, cannot be doubted. But the tendency

to disturb and disrupt the marital bond, exaggerated by the inevitable tearing up of rootages as a result of that cataclysm (one of the prices we pay for war), began long before. It is a part of the emancipation of woman, political, social, and economic as well. The feminist in literature, whether exhibited by the writers in their imagined characters, or illustrated by the authors themselves, is so prevalent in our contemporary books as almost to appear dominant as type; the double standard for men and women, has been so bombarded of late years that the new view may demand of men a purity like that of woman, or more likely may ask for women a laxity hitherto granted to men alone! The claim is thus a two-edged sword. The vogue, both as novelist and dramatist, of Michael Arlen has its significance. The woman whose fascination is radiated from under the Green Hat, treated by the brilliant young author with sympathy and given a halo of poetry and romance, touched with mysticism for an extra charm, would in the simple old days have been awarded a much harsher handling. She is the symptom of a curious change. Mr. Somerset Maugham's "Our Betters" furnishes another example of the same interest in the decadent high society of

England, as does the popular work on the stage of Mr. Coward.

The hard, cynical, shameless presentation of sex relations that frequently offends the sensitive in current literature would be all but unbelievable did you not meet it daily. It is present quite as much in plays and stories of light, amusing touch as in the drastic grimness of an Eugene O'Neill, where at least one can realize the stern purpose to tell the truth as he sees it

with a young man's dark and, let it be hoped, only temporary vision. I am inclined to think that O'Neill's temperamental gloom is far less objectionable than the tone struck by Arlen and Coward in their portrayals of



"DICKEY" DERIDES IMMORAL LITERATURE

Minnesota's beloved Richard Burton, who retired last year from active teaching at the University, has not been idle. This article, originally appearing in the Northwestern Christian Advocate, to which we acknowledge our indebtedness, is published herewith at the request of several interested alumni.

Burton Wins \$100 Poetry Prize

DR. RICHARD BURTON, for 30 years a professor of English in the University, and a nationally known author, critic and lecturer, has been awarded a \$100 prize in a thumb nail classic contest conducted throughout the United States.

The prize was offered by "The Writer," a professional writers' magazine published in Cambridge, Mass., the subject matter to be a description in 28 words of prose, or four lines of verse, of the assassination of President Lincoln, in Ford's theatre, 61 years ago.

Doctor Burton's quatrain winning over 4,000 submitted was:

*"On pleasure bent see how the pressing hordes
Flock to the play where Comedy is queen.
A shot! And Tragedy pre-empt's the boards;
Lincoln alone in an eternal scene."*

Doctor Burton is recognized as being one of America's foremost authorities on poetry and drama. He resigned his position with the University a year ago, and is now living at Englewood, New Jersey.

sophisticated English society. In a drama recently put on in New York, and soon withdrawn, "The Man With a Load of Mischief," a leading dramatic critic wrote that its indecency was elegant, and therefore no one need worry about the play. That is a common critical attitude in Metropolitan reviews of the stage. It is also well caught by the following, put in the mouth of Cyril Maude, in Arlen's "These Charming People"; a father speaks to his married daughter, about to fly from her husband with another man: "Woman, I'm not asking you to love your husband, I'm asking you to live with him." A delightful sentiment to radiate over the footlights in a theatre three-fourths of the audience of which is made up of young folk in the impressionable period of their lives!

The expressional aspect of this view comes out in the plain speaking to-day in fiction and drama, to say nothing of poetry or essay. The student of English literature is driven back to some earlier period in the attempt to find its parallel for license of speech, for sheer vulgarity and profanity. One was wont to refer to the Elizabethans as freer in this aspect than the moderns; but certainly the language heard last season in New York, in any one of a dozen plays of box office success, eliminate Shakespeare and his mates as rivals. The ribald cynicism of the Restoration Drama, to which one pointed as the moral nadir of English literary manners and morals, cannot excel the current offerings in this "bad pre-eminence." It is deeply significant that we are not producing the plays of Congreve, the Restoration leader, on Broadway; his improprieties no longer shock theater attendants already familiar with the idiom of such dramas as "Desire Under the Elms," less a sinner than many others.

I am a steady theatergoer of over forty years experience, and it is the exact truth to say that during that whole generation I have never listened in respectable playhouses to such brutally frank profanity or such daring double entendre as is at present an every night occurrence. The aim appears to be a gain in forcefulness; "punch," "wallop," in the argot of the day; yet it might be claimed that the practice is inartistic, without lugging in the question of morality; one oath in a drama surrounded by decent speech is far more effective than the constant swearing that affords no light-and-shade.

Another aspect of this rank expression of personality in which liberty degenerates into license, may be found in the fact that pessimism becomes fashionable. It is hardly too much to say that a pleasant ending to a story, drama, or poem proclaims it not in the mode. Lugubriousness is a merit. A volume of verse last season, hailed by some as the year's best, was called "Chills and Fever." If a piece of literature to-day is prevailingly cheerful, or concludes on an encouraging note, authoritative critics are too prone to look at it askance and dismiss it as in the nursery category of the Pollyana books. To be normal in the interpretation of life stamps a writer as rustic and unfreudian.

As part of the commendable modern desire to have every man speak in his own fashion, we get, nevertheless, an abuse of speech regarded as an evolved social product, resulting in a flood of banal, vulgar, coarse talk, in our fiction and drama. Witness "Outside, Looking In," for a current stage example; the poetry of Mr. Weaver, or any typical story by Sherwood Anderson, Theodore Dreiser, or Waldo Frank—not to mention well-known writers in England. One gets fairly homesick for the

ordinary decent conversation that used to be heard in select drawing rooms, and still can.

One may concede the value of drawing nearer to the fictive folk by listening to the way they really would speak, without accepting this avalanche of slang and debased idiom overwhelming all sense of the vernacular of civilized people in a normal society. Our young, whom we are at great pains to inculcate with sound speech modes at home or in school, are constantly subjected to this cheap, tawdry, repetitious, feeble substitute for what should be the language of art, using the good old principle of omission and selection. *Ne nimium*, nothing too much, might well be adopted as a motto by self-respecting writers. Gutter talk has its use and justification; but only when we are in the gutter. It were advisable to remind all concerned that a considerable fraction of human existence, and that the most important, is passed, not in the gutter, but in places cleansed for the higher intercourses of daily living. Otherwise development, organized society, civilization, would not exist. Spiritual repudiation, complete nihilism, and an awful weariness born of the disobedience of the laws of sane living are at the bottom of these painful manifestations of the Zeitgeist. And not to state plainly this unpleasant side of the picture would be to prettify it at the expense of truth.

Yet this is no alarmist's view. It is not the intention to show these deplorable tendencies as if contemporary literature were coincident with them, and the better qualities absent. Far from it.

In the first place, the books which tend towards unpleasant and vicious sophistication are not numerically most significant. Often such works, vastly affected by certain critics, and cried up by blase readers, especially in large cities, who regard the *dernier cri* as necessarily that which flavors the cynical, the ugly, and debauched, get little or no vogue with the sound-hearted reading public. Their apparent popularity is misleading. Librarian Fosdick, of the New York Public Library, has recently stated that of all the volumes most in demand there the Bible leads the list. Evil plays, perhaps securing great patronage in New York, fail when they take to the road. Novels that occupy much space in the critical reviews are hardly known by name among innumerable buyers and consumers of current books. My work takes me broadly over the country, and I find this to be so true as properly to restore a more cheerful view of the general situation. Moreover, veterans of high standing hold an audience equally with their skill and their saner interpretation of the national scene. While I write, a school book made up of selections from the writings of Mr. Garland is being planned; a sign of the times that is enheartening. The warm welcome extended to such a maker of romance as Donn Byrne, in "Messer Marco Polo," and other like forays into the eternal land of romantic beauty, is another sign, as is the reception awarded the English writer, Susan Ertz, whose delightful study, "Madame Claire," was one of last season's successes. And those sturdy weavers of adventure, Zane Grey, Rex Beach, and Stewart Edward White are symptomatic in their steady appeal, an appeal not in the least lessened by the somewhat patronizing attitude of the advanced specialists who pooh-pooh such innocently wholesome efforts. The great majority of readers still prefer a real story with plot to an invertebrate substitute that reads like an essay in disguise, and places morbid probings into diseased psychology ahead of action, movement, suspense, and climax.



MISSING ELEMENT 61 DISCOVERER ADDRESSES MINNESOTA CHEMISTS

Prof. B. S. Hopkins, the discoverer of Illinium is shown here at the right in his laboratory. With him are his two assistants, L. F. Yntema (center) and J. A. Harris (left). Dr. Hopkins' discovery has created a great deal of interest at Minnesota and his address given here was received with enthusiasm.

"Missing Link" Element 61 is Discovered

By PAUL H. M-P.

BRINTON, Professor of Chemistry

Professor B. S. Hopkins of the University of Illinois Explains His Discovery of Illinium to a Group of Minnesotans

ONE of the outstanding public lectures of the year on this campus was given under the auspices of the Minnesota Section of the American Chemical Society on April 30, by Prof. B. Smith Hopkins, Head of the Division of Inorganic Chemistry of the University of Illinois.

Professor Hopkins and his two co-workers, J. A. Harris and L. F. Yntema, have won credit not only for themselves but also for the United States by the discovery of a new chemical element, which they have named Illinium, in honor of the State of Illinois. This element is the first to be discovered by chemists working in the United States, and excepting vanadium, found by del Rio in Mexico in 1801, the only one discovered in America.

Illinium was the only missing member of the group of sixteen very rare elements known as the Rare Earth elements, and the search for this missing element had occupied the attention of a number of investigators in this country and abroad.

Professor Hopkins, with a happy combination of popular intelligibility and scientific dignity, gave an outline of the five years of research which led to the discovery of the latest addition to the chemical family. The extreme degree of similarity existing among the members of the rare earth group makes it impossible to apply reactions of the kind commonly employed in the identification of chemical elements, and the establish-

ment of the existence of illinium had to be based entirely upon spectroscopic evidence. At first suggested by the appearance of new lines in the absorption spectra of solutions rich in neodymium and samarium,—neighbors on each side of the blank space known to exist in the series of chemical elements,—the existence and identity of illinium was definitely proved by X-ray spectrum determinations.

The new element is judged to be one of the rarest of the rare earths, and so far it has not been possible to obtain its compounds in form purer than about one part of illinium to ninety-nine parts of neighboring elements. Of no practical importance from an economic standpoint, and with scant hope of ever contributing to an industrial operation, the discovery of this new element by the Illinois chemists is a most gratifying contribution to the field of pure science in America.

A NEWSPAPER account of Professor Hopkins' lecture that elucidates further the importance of this scientific discovery is of such interest that it follows herewith, supplementing the article written for the Alumni Weekly by Prof. Paul H. M-P. Brinton:

Six years of bending over intricate chemical apparatus, taking X-ray pictures, making incalculably tiny measurements of what once was 800 pounds of material cast aside from manufacture of common gas mantels—and 25 grams, less than an ounce, of what looks like pink face powder, was revealed to chemists at the University of Minnesota as "element 61

or Illinium", the first of the missing elements to be discovered by chemical research in America. It was brought by the man who directed that research.

Lying in the bottom of a tightly sealed sample bottle, it was shown to the chemists by Professor B. S. Hopkins, of the University of Illinois, who announced discovery recently of the missing element.

While it was named Illinium after the University of Illinois, it really draws its name from a band of original Americans, who styled themselves "Illini," when La Salle first went among them almost 300 years ago.

"What good will it do, now that we have it? Well, that's what everybody wants to know," Professor Hopkins said. "The only thing I can say is that I honestly don't know whether it ever will have any use. But then, it may. There was Germanium, for instance, that was known for years and years, and then was discovered to be a specific for anemia.

"At any rate, the discovery is confirmation of chemical theories, and as such is of vast importance. Even if it is never of any use to make the world better or happier, it probably is just as important as the discovery of dinosaur's eggs or anything else that scientists do. The scientist works to add to the world's store of knowledge, and if his work or discoveries or inventions can be made of some use, that is only secondary.

"It had been predicted that element 61 would have a certain atomic weight, would have certain reactions to X-rays, and would have rays of a certain wave length. Our calculations show an error of 4-25 billionths of an inch in the wave length prediction. Which is close enough to satisfy even a scientist. The error probably results from readings of the instruments.

Professor Hopkins started out with 800 pounds of the material, and the final results were the 25 grams of pinkish powder in this sample bottle.

"We thought at first the task would be easy," he said. "It appeared that all we had to do was to discover the material that was making the traces on X-ray plates. But it wasn't easy at all. For six years we experimented and experimented. To determine that illinium has responded to all the tests was a difficult and tedious task, but it has responded to all our tests in the most accurate manner—except for that difference in the predicted wave length."

Illinium is "among the more rare of the rare earth groups," Professor Hopkins explained, and the quantity of it in the world must be very slight. The earth material from which the 25 grams of 1 per cent illinium came was brought from India, he said.

"Can't Afford to be Sniffy With Mencken"

GUSTO is the merit and outstanding characteristic of both James Branch Cabell and H. L. Mencken, according to "Pedantic Study of Two Critics," an article by Joseph Warren Beach, professor of English, in the March issue of *American Speech*. Kemp Malone, formerly assistant professor of English here, who is now at Johns Hopkins university, is one of the editors of this magazine.

What American prose most lacks is flavor. Too often it lacks precision as well, but not so often as it lacks flavor, Mr. Beach believes.

"There are many ways of manifesting gusto," he says, "and the way of Mr. Mencken is in some ways as different as possible from that of Mr. Cabell. His great delight is to 'have at' his subject, or his victim; hammer and tongs are his favorite weapons; and he has no patience with the elaborate ceremonial of a fencing match a la Tybalt."

Both Mencken and Cabell are compared to Carlyle. Mencken's bounce and gusto is much like vehement old Carlyle, in the author's opinion.

"Mr. Cabell has taken," he says, "from Carlyle his manner of under-statement and soft-voiced, humorous insinuation; Mr. Mencken has taken his over-statement and burly frightfulness. Mr. Cabell's style is that of



PROFESSOR BEACH
Whose famous Sunday
suppers are one of the
few remaining links
between faculty and
students.

old Charteris setting forth his views to a sympathetic disciple in the seclusion of a midnight library. Mr. Mencken's is that of mid-day and the market-place. His is a form all straight lines and sharp angles, where Mr. Cabell's is all curves and spirals."

Setting Stuart P. Sherman with the other two writers as evidence of promise for an American art, Mr. Beach declares him to be, with H. L. Mencken, America's most prominent critic. For one engaged in teaching the young, Sherman appeals by virtue of his judicial and open-minded approach to the most questions of present-day life, particularly to the question of what to recommend to the young in the way of reading matter, according to Mr. Beach.

"We have so little prose of salt and flavor," Mr. Beach says in conclusion, "that we cannot afford to be sniffy with Mr. Mencken."

"Mother's Day" Draws 1200 to the Campus

MINNESOTA'S third annual Mother's day was observed Saturday, when over 1,200 mothers of Minnesota coeds and men gathered from all parts of the Northwest on the campus.

Saturday morning members of Bib and Tucker served as guides to conduct the mothers on a tour of the various campus buildings, although those who so wished visited classes with their sons or daughters. The luncheon hour was filled for many of them by the various fraternities and sororities, who also held teas in the afternoon.

At 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. the Masquers staged "Richelieu," to which all mothers were admitted free of charge, with the afternoon performance reserved especially for them. A band concert from 2:30 to 3:30 on the knoll conducted by Michael Jalma was followed by teas served at nine different places on the campus, including Shevlin hall, to which all mothers were invited. Finally a banquet rivaling in proportion the Dads' banquet was held at 6 p.m. in the Minnesota union, with Dean Blitz officiating. Speaking of the University's desire to provide ideal living conditions for its students, President Coffman urged the mothers to use their influence in securing dormitories.

Concluding the festivities was George Fairclough's organ recital of music appropriate to Mother's day which was held in the Music hall at 3:30 p.m. Monday.

Six-Footers, Elephants, Camels, "Aida" Needs

EARLE G. Killeen, professor of music, is out scouting for six-footers on the University campus to use in his Egyptian army that is to parade conspicuously in the outdoor performance of Verdi's opera, "Aida," in the stadium, June 4.

The chief requirement of the martial throng is that every spear-bearer must be six feet or more in height. Professor Killeen has decided that for once an "army" in "Aida" will consist of real men instead of the customary butter balls.

Elephant and camel trouble is being felt by the directors of "Aida."

Efforts will be made to secure these beasts of the jungle and desert. Feeding and quartering predicaments will have to be overcome. Professor Killeen knows that elephants eat peanuts, but he is in doubt about what to feed camels.

The Family Mail

May 13, 1926

Dear Editor of the ALUMNI WEEKLY:

I am taking the liberty of answering the letter of John F. Nichols ('04 L), published in the Weekly of May 1, regarding the so-called "rezoning of the Prospect Park District" in the neighborhood of the University for residential purposes.

Those who have the interest of the University at heart and understand the situation are greatly concerned in having this district zoned residential. The board of regents, on December 29, 1923, by official resolution, requested that it be so zoned. The map of the neighborhood published in your issue of April 10 shows how the University is hemmed in on every side by railway tracks, and how the Milwaukee spur, there labeled as "East Side Tracks," chokes off the progress of our University's expansion toward the southeast, the only direction in which it is practical for the University to expand. Much of the land along this railway spur is vacant, and under present conditions nearly all of this vacant land is much more valuable for residential purposes than it is for industries. Very little of it could possibly be used for industries. Several modern houses have recently been constructed on shallow lots backing up to this railway spur, and no new industries have recently been established in the region. It is now proposed to locate another plant for the wholesale storage of oil and gasoline along this spur, which would introduce a new menace to life and property in the very shadow of the University where students and faculty must live. Those who have the welfare of the University at heart are necessarily interested. The University may not need the land in question at present for erecting its own buildings for educational purposes, but it does need the proper environment for the homes of its students and professors who should live in the neighborhood of the institution. No doubt the proposed dormitories of the University must be built within a few hundred feet of this region. The University cannot at this time take this land under condemnation proceedings, but it can express its desire and the necessity for its being zoned residential when it means so much to the institution. The proper environment for the homes of those connected with the University is quite as important as any other need.

Those who now actually live in the district, many of whom are professors, are availing themselves of the 1915 law to protect their homes primarily against the encroachment of the wholesale storage of oil, but also against any further encroachment of industries in the narrow strip between the two practically fully built up residential districts. An official board of experienced appraisers has awarded adequate damages to the industries, and has spread the assessments against the benefited land in the district. The taxpayers of the district by an overwhelming majority, over their own signatures, have already accepted these assessments, and are willing to pay the liberal awards.

Answering Mr. Nichols' statements one by one: The University, as already stated, is not in any immediate need of the land in question for actual building purposes, and for that reason cannot take it under condemnation proceedings, but it is vitally interested in the environment of the University being made what it should be for the proper housing of its students and its teaching staff. It is especially concerned when it is proposed to make what is naturally a most beautiful environment into a most objectionable mess of smelly wholesale

storage tanks of gasoline and oil that are the worst kind of a menace to life and property. Any one who has seen pictures of the recent oil fires in California knows that this statement is not in the least an exaggeration. Are the young people of the University from all parts of the state to be forced, presumably for all time to come, to live among oil tanks instead of in a beautiful residential district to which they are entitled? Are the uncounted millions to be so penalized for the benefit of a few grasping individuals who in this day are striving to gain all the dollars they possibly can out of the situation?

The statement that the compensation awarded is inadequate is used by the well-organized opposition only as a smoke screen to prejudice the uninformed, and such statement is entirely without foundation. An official board of experienced appraisers has studied all sides of the question for several months and has in dozens of long meetings of their board heard all interested parties. The judgment of such board must admittedly be allowed to outweigh that of one who was present at only one or two of the hearings, and therefore has not had an opportunity to weigh all the evidence. In case of any doubt in regard to the adequacy of the awards individuals affected have ample opportunity to appeal to the courts, where all the testimony with regard to any particular industry or parcel of land may be reviewed, and then, if it can be shown that any injustice has been done, such injustice can be corrected. This is the only proper procedure under the law, and it gives adequate protection against any mistake. The cries of "inadequate compensation" and that of "depriving an industry of its property without fair compensation" are meaningless in connection with these proceedings, chiefly because they are unsupported by an evidence produced either at the hearings or anywhere else. They are only appeals to prejudice in the hope of influencing the City Council to annul the proceedings, even though it is known that the City Council, in view of the legal machinery provided to protect individuals against injustice, ought not to reverse the judgment of the board of appraisers as to the adequacy of the awards.

Not one of the industries already located in the region is being driven away under these proceedings. Statements to that effect are brazen misrepresentations. The wagon company mentioned in your issue of April tenth, whose case has been so widely exploited, in statements that it is threatening to move to St. Paul, has no land whatever the use of which is being affected in any way by these proceedings. Its factory site does not even directly adjoin the district, and five vacant lots zoned as industrial, with a "for sale" sign now and for a long time past upon them, which lots are not included in these proceedings, adjoin the four lots occupied by the factory. This factory has shown no visible signs of expansion during the past 10 years, and is said to employ not to exceed 10 men. This case of gross misrepresentation is mentioned only because of the wide publicity given to it, and as one example, out of many, that might be mentioned, to show the unfair methods uniformly employed by some interests for prejudicing the public in this matter. If these proceedings are completed, further reasonable expansion is still entirely possible in the case of all the active industries located on land now zoned industrial, with the possible exception of the Barber Oil Company. This wholesale oil company already has a much larger storage capacity for its explosive product than should be tolerated in any residential district. An insignificant little plant suddenly grew into a menacing giant. It bought out and moved

residences to make way for its expansion—seriously damaging the next adjacent property on all sides of it, and without any compensation to that property. The land of this company which it is proposed to make residential is already fully built up with residences, and is therefore in reality residential. Is it just that such a corporation should be permitted to buy up residences without limit, and ruin, by further expansion, more and more distant residential regions; and that in the neighborhood of the University? Sooner or later such oil plants, no matter how carefully they are administered, are destroyed by fire. Explosions blow out life, and flying and flowing oil consumes with flames the neighborhood for blocks around. The owners of such plants neither offer nor pay any compensation to the neighborhood for such almost certain calamity. Yet the neighborhood is offering this corporation the large sum of \$19,525, awarded by the Board of Appraisers, in order that it may not, by further expansion, unnecessarily add to the already serious menace its oil plant is to the community. This prosperous corporation has plants in various parts of the country, and this, its largest unit, of 2,000,000 gallons capacity, by its own admission, should be large enough for economic operation. The corporation has already purchased land elsewhere for further expansion, and should suffer no serious hardship by this proposed restriction. It was its own mistake, when small, to build its plant in a narrow strip between two already established residential districts, the people of which from the very outset have protested most vigorously, and now are forced, for self-preservation, and at great expense, to prevent its further expansion. This corporation ought to receive with gratitude the generous award which the neighborhood is offering to it, when such neighborhood has the unquestioned legal right to drive it out entirely, without compensation, because of its being an absolute menace to life and property.

In these proceedings, the owners of a piece of vacant land, the full valuation of which, according to the city assessor, is \$11,365 are awarded, as damages, \$7,400 because of its being restricted to residential purposes, the original owners retaining the land. Another vacant piece of which the assessor's full valuation is \$7,605 is awarded \$10,925. A block of land containing no industry, and already zoned residential under the recent general zoning act, is, notwithstanding, given an award of \$11,050. The assessor's full valuation of this land is \$13,400. The owners of most of this block unlawfully, on a Sunday morning, several years ago, caused a spur track to be put across a street into this property, and are now given a small fortune as a reward for this legal trickery. These cases serve as illustrations of the liberality with which the board of appraisers have awarded damages to the industries and the industrial properties affected. Any unprejudiced person must surely consider these awards generous. The existing industries are allowed to remain in their present locations in spite of these proceedings and, with the exception of the Barber Oil Company, have enough land left for reasonable expansion. The three small industrial plants located on land that was zoned residential by the general zoning act of 1924 are not allowed to expand under that act, and their status concerning expansion will not be changed if the present proceedings are completed; yet liberal awards are given to them by the appraisers, the last being \$2500. That exorbitant claims, out of all proportion to any damage done, were not made the basis of the

(Continued on page 499)

Defeats Put Gopher Baseball Team in Fourth Place

Close Scores With Michigan and Wisconsin Victors Tumbles Minnesota From High Place

By JOE MADER, JR., Sports Editor

AFTER leading the conference baseball teams for four days, the Minnesota team dropped suddenly to third place by virtue of Michigan's victory over the Maroon and Gold nine at Northrop field Saturday, May 8, in a surprising ten-inning upset. The game was apparently assured for Minnesota, since they maintained a two run lead until the seventh inning, and went to bat in the last half of the ninth with the score tied.

Herman Ascher, Gopher third baseman, went to the plate in this inning, and determined to give Minnesota a sure victory by smacking out a triple. It looked like a sure-fire score. Serline, next up to the plate, flied out to right field. Mason, the third batter up, watched two strikes go by him without effort. At this point something broke somewhere, and Mason made a weak attempt to bunt on the third strike. Evidently, the play called for a vicious swing at the ball on the part of the batter, because Ascher got under way as soon as the pitcher wound up to throw to the batter. Mason went out on three strikes, and the ball going neatly into the catcher's mitt made it easy for him to tag Ascher out as he slid into the home plate.

This failure to score at the opportune time, caused the Gophers the game, for in the tenth inning, Michigan drove in two runs, after Wilson walked, and Lange and Oosterbaan got on by placing two safe scratch singles, and Edgar drove out a long single, which gave the visiting team a two run lead. The Michigan pitcher was instrumental in holding the Minnesota team scoreless in the final half of the tenth inning.

Harry Anderson, starting his third conference game this year, pitched well, and received good support from his mates, but the disastrous ninth inning proved his undoing, and he was forced to concede defeat for the first time this year. Jablonowski, the Michigan moundman, was more effective than Anderson, allowing only five hits, and these were scattered.

Benny Friedman, Michigan's football star, who plays third base on the ball team, was injured early in the game on an attempted steal to second, where he was put out. In sliding, he sprained his ankle and was assisted off the field. Friedman, who caused an empty feeling in the hearts of many Minnesota fans last year by his promiscuous passes, was given a great hand when he left the field, and throughout the early part of the game, his work was watched with more than ordinary interest.

Captain Pete Guzy came out of his hitting slump, in which he has fallen since the beginning of the season, to lead his team in hitting. He scored two runs, after getting on the base by well-placed singles. On the Michigan team, three men got two hits, Oosterbaan, Puckalwartz, and Kubier.

Guzy led the Minnesota team to an early lead in the third inning when he placed a neat single past Friedman. He scored when Nydahl hit deep into left field, and the fly was dropped by Puckalwartz to rob Mally of being credited with a hit. Nydahl was left on the base, and neither team scored until the fourth when Minnesota gained a run without a hit. Two walks, a hit batter, and an error gave the Gophers a 2 to 0 lead which they held until the sixth inning.

An error by Johnny Stark in this inning gave the Wolverines the two runs to tie the score. Michigan placed three batters on bases after two men had struck out, and then the next batter drove a fast grounder through the short-stop to score two men. Both teams scored one run in the seventh, and then went scoreless to the overtime inning.

Johnny Stark had an all round bad day, making six trips to the plate and back to the bench without getting a hit, and contributing to the opponents score with three errors. Mason had another good day at second. He made numerous assists and did so without passing a single possible hit. This is the second game in a row that Mason has made good at every chance he has had in the field. His hitting is still low, and erratic.

Bakke turned in another good game behind the plate, and got one hit, showing a decided improvement over his last few games. His receiving was above his former work.

The defeat placed Michigan in the lead, holding that place with Illinois, while the Gophers were relayed to fourth place. Wisconsin meets the Maroon and Gold team here Tuesday afternoon May 11 at 3:45. A win for Minnesota will mean that they will be only one victory behind the leaders.

FROSH TRACKSTERS WIN

A freshman track team, with more potential strength than the varsity team, went to a double victory in a three-cornered meet with Michigan and Ohio State in a telegraphic meet last week. They triumphed over Michigan 67½ to 58½ and smothered Ohio State with a total of 78 against 48 for the Buckeyes.

The outstanding star of the two meets was George Otterness, who scored two firsts and one second against each team for a total of 13 points against each of the two other yearling teams. Otterness was clocked at 15 flat in the 120 high hurdles. This time is remarkable, since few conference runners can make that time.

Art Laemmle scored two firsts against Michigan and one first and one second against Ohio State. Laemmle is entered in the weight events and has already shattered the discus record of the University of Minnesota.

Francis Rhea ran the 100 yard dash in 10 seconds flat, running abreast of James, a teammate. Rhea scored a first against each team, and a tie against one opponent in each team, besides garnering a second in one event. After finishing the dashes, Rhea entered the high jump and won that event with a leap of 5 feet 11½ inches.

The strength shown by the freshmen has been highly gratifying to the coaches and track followers, since it indicates that at last Minnesota will have a team that can be feared by every conference rival. If ineligibility does not take its toll from the ranks of these promising freshmen, the track team of 1927 should be fully as strong as any in the conference.

BADGERS CARRY OFF HONORS

Two diminutive Badgers, Captain Kennedy and McGinnis, armed with a wealth of speed and dash, carried off top honors in a track meet held at Northrop field Saturday, May 8, and were instrumental in handling the Gophers a

one sided defeat in their first dual on the home field. A large crowd, among them many mothers, here for the Mothers' day program at the university, watched the well-balanced Wisconsin track team score an easy victory, with a score of 84½ to 50½.

Numerous upsets marked the day. Bill Gruenhagen, who was almost conceded a victory in the 100 yard dash and the 220 event, was forced to run second in the latter event, being relegated to that position by a flashy finish by Kennedy, the versatile Badger entry, who also took first place in the 440 yard run.

Hank Morrison, who just a week previous, broke the record in the 440 which had stood for 27 years, ran second to Kennedy in one of the most spirited races of the day. A strong wind which swept across the field slowed up the runners and prevented any record-breaking time.

McGinnis, the Wisconsin jumping star, looked like the most formidable single track man seen here in many years. He is a slightly built young chap, but when he takes the high jump, he gives one the feeling that the feat is being shown on the screen in slow motion. Little exertion is noted as the little fellow takes the leap. He took first place with a jump of 6 feet 1 inch, one of the most outstanding feats of the day. Besides this, he won the 120 high hurdles in 22 seconds, and placed first in the pole vault with a leap of 11 feet 7 inches.

Bunker and Drill, two stellar weight men did not show up well Saturday, although Drill won the shot put with a throw of 43 feet, 5½ inches. Both men entered the discus throw, but were defeated by Schraeder of Wisconsin who won the event with a toss of only 119 feet 1½ inches, a mark which is far below the distance which the Gopher entries usually make.

Only three firsts were turned in by Minnesota men. Drill in the shot-put, Captain Gruenhagen in the 100 yard dash, and Scarborough in the 880 yard run, led the field in their events. Wisconsin finished first in eleven events. Pahlmeyer of Wisconsin was nearly defeated in the 220 yard low hurdles, with Townsend and Patterson of Minnesota running abreast for the other two places. The finish was almost a toss-up between the three men.

Gruenhagen and O'Shields ran one-two in the century, with Kennedy third. The 220 yard event looked like Gruenhagen's chance for another first, but Kennedy nosed him out, in the biggest upset of the day. O'Shields finished third in this event after a bad start. The other runners seemed to have a four-yard advantage a second after the gun.

FOOTBALL PRACTICE ENTERS FINAL WEEK

Spring football practice entered the final week this week, with a full-time practice game scheduled for Friday, May 14, which will finish one of the most successful spring training seasons in the history of the sport at Minnesota. Although the number of entrants has diminished each week as the heat, other spring sports, and mid-quarters took their toll, a number of likely first-string men were uncovered, and several new shifts were tried out.

It is very likely that more new faces will be seen in the lineup next fall than were at first anticipated at the end of the season last

year. The work of Barnhard, Bredemus, Geer, Haycraft, Hulstrand, Strand, and Johnson has brought them into the limelight, and any one of these may get the call when the fall season is here.

Potsy Clark remained here a few days and spent all the time with Dr. Spears before his return to Kansas to complete his business there preparatory to taking up his permanent residence in Minneapolis. Clark is expected to work well into the general scheme of Spears' coaching. He is dynamic, spirited, and knows the subject of football.

Carl Lidberg, who is one of Dr. Spears' aides at present has announced his intention to retire as football assistant at the close of the spring training season, and enter the ranks of professional football with the Lumberjacks, a twin city team which is being organized by Joe Brandy, former St. Thomas football head. Lidberg is well known through the state, since he was a high school star at Red Wing, and as a Freshman at Hamline, made all-state full-back. A year later he registered at the university, and in his sophomore year, made many all-conference selections, and not a few All-American teams gave him honorable mention. He starred also in basketball, and aided coach Taylor during the past season.

The Faculty

Astronomy—Although an announcement made last week in the Daily that Professor F. P. Leavenworth, head of the astronomy department, intends to resign, was rather premature, it is true that he will resign in June 1927, having completed 35 years of service.

Since coming to the University in 1891, Professor Leavenworth has built up the department of astronomy to the point where it is recognized throughout the country as an excellent foundation course. Students completing work here are prepared to pursue graduate study in the larger observatories of the country.

Professor Leavenworth is a graduate of the University of Indiana. His interest in general scientific courses, and his specialization in astronomy, commended him to the attention of various educational institutions seeking additions to their faculties. His first position was an instructorship at the Cincinnati observatory. Later he attended the University of Virginia, first in the capacity of a student and later as a faculty member. He was later called to Haverford college as an instructor in astronomy.

The Family Mail

(Continued from page 497)

award, is no proof that the awards are inadequate.

It is true that the railway spur still remains. This too will be taken care of in the proper manner when the time to do so arrives. The present proceedings necessarily concern themselves only with the restriction of the unoccupied land so that it cannot be used for manufacturing purposes.

There appears to be no reason for interfering in any way with the present orderly, legal proceedings, which, if carried to their final completion, while they are primarily benefiting the residents of the district who have instituted them and are to pay the adequate damages, will be of incalculable benefit and advantage to our great University.

Anthony Zeleny ('92).

The Family Album



One glance at the picture above will convince you that Winifred Bailey ('19) believes in athletics. She not only believes in athletics, but practices and teaches athletics. In the picture, she is shown starting on a canoe trip.

While in the University, Miss Bailey was prominent in W.A.A., and in 1918 she won the athletic seal for women. Now she is supervisor of physical education in the public schools of Wellesley, Mass.

Miss Bailey began her career as instructor of physical education at the Farm school. After two years she decided to take the graduate course in Hygiene and Physical education at Wellesley and as a prelude to the two years intensive training, she drove to Massachusetts, camping on the way.

During the summers she was a swimming counsellor at North Way Lodge, Algonquin Park, Ontario. Since graduation, Miss Bailey has visited many colleges, taught in one and spent two years in another, and she says, "I am still an enthusiastic advocate of the democratic Western state university for undergraduate study."

1500 Expected at H. E. Meet

Nearly 1,500 women, representing all parts of the United States, Canada and a number of foreign countries, will attend the 1926 American Home Economics association convention which is to be held in Minneapolis June 28 to July 2.

"It is Me"

Anyone have anything to say about that not being correct? Ask your English Prof.

Latest canvassing of instructors in English show that most of them even though not entirely approving of the usage, believe it to be rapidly becoming a part of the language, and refuse to correct students who use it instead of the Bostonian "It is I."

All of the instructors questioned admitted it to be the more natural expression to use and believed it would sooner or later be recognized everywhere.

Prof. M. B. Roud, G. W. Nichols, and Miss Lambert were among those more tolerant of the usage, while Miss Mary Ellen Chase and J. Q. Owen opposed the expression.

The May Twenty-fourth Radio Program

Tune in on WCCO. This radio hour from 8 to 9 o'clock will be taken up with a debate on the question, "Resolved: That the Political Parties in the United States Should be Re-aligned." Wayne L. Morse, of the Public Speaking Department, will coach the debaters.

The Family Mail

Editor Minnesota Alumni Weekly,

I have just received a copy of your publication for March 13th containing an article entitled "Backtrailing on Milling History," in which reference is made to "The Medal of Gold" written by me.

Although I recognize and appreciate the kindly spirit in which this article is written, I find it necessary to protest against various quotations appearing therein, credited, either directly or inferentially, to me, for which I am not responsible and which are not to be found in the book itself.

I did not "point out" that "you cannot tell a pioneer by the height of his forehead or the way he ties his necktie," nor did I refer to Professor Richardson, in this or any other connection.

I did not say that Cadwallader C. Washburn was of the "caveman" type, nor did I infer he was. In fact, applied to him, the word is quite inappropriate and I never used it. The following sentence, quoted, as if from the book, does not appear in it: "He was an archetype of his day, strong-limbed, clean of mind and body, constructive in thought, and blessed with vision and unshakable optimism." This elegant language, I shall regretfully have to disown; I do not know exactly what the word "arch-type" means, unless it be a cross between an architect and a type-writer.

I did not say that Governor Washburn "came from the Wisconsin Washburns;" excepting himself there were none such. I clearly stated that he came from the Maine family. The quotation to the effect that the Washburn family "came into the world with the letter 'C' on their backs," is not mine; it is a polite variant of a more rugged statement attributed to the late Ignatius Donnelly, and no reference appears to it in "The Medal of Gold."

The language used in the quotation concerning Mr. John Crosby is not mine.

Both of the quotations referring to Mr. Dunwoody, preceded by the words "Mr. Edgar observes," are sheer inventions. I observed nothing of the kind. Nowhere within the pages of the book supposedly quoted from can this language be found—nor is there anything in it that justifies any such description of Mr. Dunwoody's character or appearance.

I am at a loss to understand how the writer of the article could have so completely confused his own words with those found in the book, unless, in reading proof, he got his quotation marks hopelessly mixed up, and, in the haste of publication, forgot to disentangle them and place them where they belonged.

In the interest of historical accuracy, I trust you will publish this correction. I should like to place the responsibility for these alleged quotations from "The Medal of Gold" where they belong, which is certainly not with

Yours respectfully,
Wm. C. Edgar

The University News Budget



RIVER ACTIVITY EXCITES CAMPUS COMMUNITY

The arrival of the "General Allen," river steamer, pushing four steel barges in a test trip up the Mississippi river from St. Louis to Minneapolis caused a great deal of excitement in the Twin Cities and on the campus. The steamer and its barges tied up at the Municipal docks at the foot of the Washington avenue bridge.

Study in Foreign Universities Will Bring Credit at Minnesota

With negotiations for University extension courses in various foreign universities under way, F. K. Kelly, dean of administration, announced that students who desire to study for credit abroad during the summer will be enabled for the first time to do so if arrangements are made with authorities here.

While no official courses will be offered in Europe this year because of lack of time to make the necessary preparations, a student will be allowed under the temporary plan proposed by Dean Kelly to study in any university of his choice whose curriculum is approved by the dean of his college and his special adviser.

Summer sessions are being held this year in most of the leading European universities. Those that have planned the most elaborate courses are Trinity college, at Dublin; and the University of Berlin, both of which give courses on the American plan. Other universities included are Toulouse, Poitiers, the University of Geneva, Basancon, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Nancy, the Sorbonne, Alliance Francaise, College de la Guilde and Strassbourg.

New Operating Table Made for Veterinarians

Manufactured by the special order of the board of regents, a large animal operating table was recently delivered by William Sellers & Co., of Philadelphia to the division of veterinary medicine at University farm, St. Paul. The table is operated by an electric motor and hydraulic pump and is so generous in its proportions that the largest horses and cows can be strapped upon it.

Minnesota Admits Last Member of Pan-Hellenic Congress

The last member of National Pan-Hellenic Congress was represented at Minnesota when Zeta Alpha, local organization on the campus, became Kappa chapter of Beta Phi Alpha, at installation exercises Saturday, May 8.

High Schools Invited to Assist University Band in Stadium Concert

Bands from all the twin city high schools and the University of Minnesota will combine to stage a huge band concert in the stadium Friday evening, May 21, under the direction of Michael Jalma, if the bandmaster's plans are carried out. If all the high schools respond, a 300-piece band would play at the concert, according to Mr. Jalma.

Besides the combined concert on May 21, there are three other band concerts scheduled for May and June to be held in front of the old Library.

A petition to finance the band by deducting a certain amount from each student's deposit fee has been circulating on the campus. It is expected that at least 10,000 persons will sign it, according to Michael Jalma, bandmaster.

Art Education Teacher Advises Coeds to Dress Attractively

It is not vanity for women to try to look more pleasant to other people because they are only trying to make the world a more attractive place.

This was the belief stated by Miss Ruth Raymond, associate professor in the department of art education, in speaking on "Manners in Dress" in the old Library auditorium, Monday, May 10. Miss Raymond gave the fourth and last of a series of talks on "Manners."

Grass and Flowers Sprouting In Campus Lawns and Gardens

Spring plowing began at the University of Minnesota campus last week when the ground in front of the Administration building was disced and harrowed and seeded with grass.

Work on Minnesota's most expensive garden plot also began this week, when the "coop" behind the Dentistry building, in which poisonous plants are grown, was repaired. The 36,000 square feet of garden is valued at \$126,000, based on a recent estimate appraising University property at \$3.50 a square foot.

Regents Propose Corporation to Finance Building of Field House

Proposing to form a "University Service Corporation" to finance the proposed field house and other contemplated structures without the delay that attends special appropriation from the legislature, the board of regents at their regular monthly meeting decided to confer with Attorney General C. L. Hilton as to the legal steps which will be necessary.

Under the plan that has been discussed the field house will ultimately be paid for out of athletic funds, but the "service corporation" will obviate the necessity for direct legislative action. In addition to this the corporation would be able to purchase desirable lands as they become available and thus to save the University the danger of having to pay unfair prices for needed land. This plan would also do away with the legal formulas that often tangle the present form of condemnation proceedings.

Service On Publications Will Be Rewarded at Journalism Banquet

First announcement of publication heads for the coming year and award of matricies and staff keys to writers who have done work of outstanding merit on the three publications will be two of the features of the annual publications banquet to be held in the Minnesota union on Wednesday, May 19, at 6 p.m.

Clarence O. Tormoen, managing editor of the Ski-U-Mah and senior Law president, will act as toastmaster at the banquet.

Henry A. Bellows, formerly faculty member and editor of the Bellman, will give the principal address.

Minnesota Library has Unusual Collection of 17th Century Documents

Several thousand tracts, diaries, old newspapers and documents, are included in one of the best collections covering the 17th century literature, in the country, which the University library has laboriously collected for a long period of years.

Proceedings of the Board of Directors

Minutes of the meeting of Tuesday, May 4, 1926, held in the Minnesota Union. Members present: Mr. Zelle presiding; Miss Crosby, Mrs. Koenig, Messrs. Arny, Barnum, Cleland, Davidson, Faegre, Hare, Hoverstad, J. L. Shellman, and Thompson. Others present, Mr. Leland, editor of the Weekly.

1. *Minutes of the meeting of March 2.*—It was voted that the minutes as printed in the Weekly of March 13 be approved.

2. *Zoning problems.*—Mr. Thompson and the secretary outlined the situation as it exists today with reference to the effort to have the territory from the university through to Prospect Park designated as a residential district restricting the expansion of industries already established in that locality. The matter was discussed at considerable length and it was felt that while the designation of this territory as a residence district was in the best interest of the university the project was not primarily a university problem and it would not be wise for the association as such to take specific action.

3. *Alumni Fund report.*—Mr. Thompson reported for the committee consisting of Messrs. Bronson, Pierce, and Thompson appointed some time ago to work out in detail a plan for securing annual gifts from alumni to assist in furthering the alumni organization and to help the university. Mr. Thompson reported that the president of the university had appointed a committee to consider the advisability of urging outgoing seniors to carry endowment insurance over a period of twenty or twenty-five years resulting in a substantial fund at the end of that period. The alumni fund committee was asked to meet with this committee, which it did. The joint committee very carefully studied the plans which were now in operation at other institutions and came to the conclusion that in view of the situation existing at Minnesota it would not be desirable at the present time to institute the endowment insurance plan for seniors, but recommends that the present plan of urging seniors to become life subscribers to the Weekly and life members in the General Alumni Association be continued.

The alumni committee not only concurs in this report which insures the maintenance of the status quo, but reaffirms the recommendation made some time ago that the plan to secure annual alumni gifts be approved and that work be started as soon as possible looking toward the fulfillment of this plan.

It was voted that the recommendation of the committee be approved, and voted further that a list of five thousand names be prepared at once and that letters be sent to this group to ascertain what response is secured before the plan is made to operate upon the entire alumni and former student body.

4. *Financial statement.*—Mr. Zelle referred to the audit of the alumni funds made by Haskins & Sells showing the status of the Alumni Association at the close of the year, July 1925. It was understood that the report would be printed in the Alumni Weekly. It was voted also that the Board's appreciation of the work of Haskins & Sells in preparing this audit be expressed.

(b) Mr. Leland, editor and business manager, presented a tentative statement showing the financial condition of the association for the current year. This report showed that the association was apparently breaking even and that there would be approximately \$150 at the close of the fiscal year.

5. *Alumni units in the east.*—Upon request of the president, the secretary outlined a recent trip in which he visited the alumni units at Buffalo, Schenectady, New York City, and Washington, pointing out the high spots in connection with each visit. He also mentioned the following public or semi-public meetings at which in most cases he was the principal speaker.

- October 8—Alumni meeting—Milwaukee
- October 19—Civic & Commerce Association—Nicollet Hotel
- October 22—Orientation lecture—Freshman engineers
- November 21—Alumni meeting—Ann Arbor
- December 6—Wesley Foundation—Minneapolis
- December 10—Athletic banquet—Faribault
- February 16—Vocational guidance—Central Y.M.C.A.
- Riverside Commercial Club, St. Paul, Johnson High School Parent-Teachers' Association, St. Paul
- March 20—Alumni Meeting—Buffalo
- March 22—Alumni meeting—Schenectady
- March 23—Alumni meeting—New York City
- March 26—Alumni meeting—Washington, D. C.
- March 29—Alumni meeting—Chicago
- April 13—Registrars' Convention—Nicollet Hotel
- April 20—P.E.O. Club—Minnesota Union
- April 21—Worthington group—Minnesota Union
- April 22 and 23—High schools and Rotary Clubs—Eveleth, Virginia, Mountain Iron, Buhl, Chisholm and Hibbing.
- April 27—Athletic banquet—Austin
- April 29—Fathers and Mothers Club—Newport

6. *Alumni program for Commencement Day.*—It was pointed out that the general plans for Commencement Day this year were similar to those of last, namely,—a general alumni procession in connection with the senior procession leading to the Commencement exercises. Mrs. Koenig, who with Miss Crosby had charge of the alumni regalia last year felt that it might be desirable not to have ribbon decorations this year, as there were some unfavorable reactions to this plan last year and the requirement tended to complicate matters somewhat. It was understood that these decorative features would be omitted. Miss Crosby pointed out that it would be desirable to speed up the procession, that the pace set last year was too funereal, and it might liven matters up if the alumni group had a band to lead them. These suggestions met with approval.

7. *Special programs of the Classes of '76, '01, and '16.*—The secretary reported that these groups were actively at work, Professor Hutchinson in charge of the Class of '76 having stated that they were pretty nearly sure of the attendance of six out of a possible seven for their fiftieth anniversary. The Class of '01, which celebrates its twenty-fifth anniversary, is working under the leadership of R. M. Mackintosh and Mrs. Bennion. The Class of '16, under the leadership of David Shearer, is making rapid progress toward the fulfillment of its obligation as host at the alumni dinner, June 14.

8. *Visit of the Swedish Crown Prince.*—The secretary reported that the Swedish Crown Prince would be the guest of the university on June 29, that there would be a reception in the Administration Building early in the afternoon, that a general assembly would take place in the stadium, and that committees were at work now perfecting the arrangements. Those interested predict an attend-

ance much larger than the seating capacity of the stadium.

Meeting adjourned.

E. B. Pierce, secretary

PERSONALIA

'02—"You have lost your sight but through it perhaps you will gain your soul." This is part of a message of cheer sent by Thomas D. Schall, blind senator from Minnesota, to a boy in Iowa, Julius Sixta, 21 years old, who lost his sight while pumping lye water into a frozen sink. His cousins, Mr. and Mrs. George Makonsky of Hopkins, Minn., asked Senator Schall to write the stricken youth some words of encouragement.

In spite of the handicap of his blindness, Senator Schall has become a leader in Minnesota politics. His letter to the young man follows:

My dear Sixta:

I am just in receipt of a letter from your cousins, Mr. and Mrs. George Makonsky, of my state, telling me of your terrible misfortune and I thought I would write you, for it is right now that you will need to learn to look at things differently than you did when you had your eyesight.

I remember well when I lost my sight, the thoughts that I seemed not to be able to get rid of. They were that I should be useless, that I would become a care to my relatives and friends and the apparent utter uselessness of life to myself, not being able to see my friends or to get around. I seriously mediated ending it, but looking back over the 18 years of darkness, it would have been a very great mistake.

It seems to me now that perhaps I have been favored. This will undoubtedly sound strange to you but nevertheless I can't help but believe that I have been greatly benefited in my individuality, in my understanding, and in the development of the better part of us, the soul, or rather the only thing that is permanent. You have lost your sight but through it perhaps you will gain your soul. You know, I can't help but believe that the circumstances of Providence place upon each of us just about as much as we can carry. If we are little and weak and puny, we have a little cross. If we are big and strong and husky, we have a big burden and each one of us carries just about what our strength will endure. This seems to be the general working out of things. You know the lad that has everything rarely amounts to very much. The rich man's son, who is furnished everything that he desires is very, very exceptional, if he amounts to anything, while the poor lad who has to work for what he gets develops because of his cross. In looking over the men of our country today, it is very hard to find men in high responsible places that have not, if you go back in their history, made themselves. In other words, they have carried burdens all their lives and by carrying have grown strong and have become big enough to do this. It is the man who swims against the stream who gains strength, it is the man who doesn't squeal, who doesn't shirk and hits the line and hits it hard, as Roosevelt once said, who succeeds. After all it is the mind that counts. You will soon come to see with the mind. People with sight should acquire this habit but they generally do not, while by your loss you will be forced to develop an understanding.

You remember when the Lord inquired of King Solomon what he most desired, he replied, out of his vast experience, that he most desired a heart of understanding, that he might discern between right and wrong. I think it

was blind Milton who said that the mind is a heaven or a hell, as we make of it.

You are only 21 years old and everything is before you. You have had your sight long enough to see the world as the seeing man sees it and you must start all over again building for yourself a mode of life. There is no reason to be discouraged because you will see more than the man who has retained his eyes as you develop the mind and understanding, and with this will come the development of the soul which will bring a satisfaction to you and an understanding that will recompense for the loss of sight. The condition is here, you can't change it, but you can buckle into it with a zeal and a vim that will do you good. Whether anybody knows of your fight or not, it isn't what the other fellow knows of what you do, it is what you know in your own heart you have attempted to do.

I sympathize with you very much. I wish you had not lost your sight, but you have lost it; that is the cross and burden, the test of your strength, pick it up and go on. Whether anybody notices the burden you are carrying or not just remember that you know and that is all that matters. Do the best you can with what you have and I am sure you are carrying out God's plans and marching on in the course and plan that He must have prescribed for the development of you, the soul of you.

I will be very glad to hear from you any time. If I can be of service in any way, it will always be a pleasure.

With kind personal regards, I am
Thomas D. Schall.

Mr. Schall's message was read to young Sixta, who has just passed his twenty-first birthday, on Sixta's mother's farm at Ocheydan, Iowa.

'05—There are several Minnesota girls at Radcliffe, according to Eleanor Quigley who is there herself doing work toward her master's degree. Our former dean of women, Ada Comstock, is president of the college. "Esther Swenson ('11, '14 G) and Mira Southworth ('09 Ed) are taking work at Radcliffe and Harvard," Miss Quigley writes. "There are others from the smaller colleges in Minnesota, and at the 'president's teas' which she gives for the graduates every Tuesday afternoon, we have a good homey visit. Miss Comstock always has something interesting to tell about some alumnus she has just seen or heard from. I think the Minnesota college spirit is the kindest and most loyal imaginable."

'08—Five ALUMNI WEEKLY readers are living together in Detroit now—they are five bachelors who have leased a home in the Grosse Pointe Park suburb. Four of them—Glenn P. Gessell (Ex '17), Walter Gessell ('08), T. Porter West (Ex '16), and Earl F.

Cardoff (Ex '21)—are Minnesotans, and Walter Gessell declares that they all enjoy reading the Weekly.

'14—Clara A. Larson has accepted a position as head cataloguer at the University of Arizona library in Tucson. She says she has a brand new building to work in and likes her surroundings immensely.

'18 E—T. F. Talbot and C. F. Benham ('13) are with the Great Western Power company. Talbot in San Francisco and Benham in Alameda, Calif.

'19 G—Dr. Geo. Holmes, former graduate student, visited the campus last week. At present he is working for the government at Washington, D. C., in the chemistry department. In 1919 he received his Ph. D. degree from the University of Minnesota in biochemistry.

'20, '24 G—Dora Kearney is professor of mathematics in the department of teaching of Iowa State Teachers college at Cedar Falls, Ia.

'21 M—After several years as metallurgist, W. J. Nicholls has climbed through to a position as assistant chief chemist at the International Smelting plant in Toole, Utah. He writes that he would like to see a few of the Minnesota boys out that way, asserting that the situation is ideal for smelter work and the company one of the strongest in the west.

'21—Harriet L. Perley is taking vocational mathematics at Oak Lodge, Ames, Ia., preparatory to teaching again after nearly two years' illness.

'18, '20 Md—While he was relieving his partner who was out of town, Dr. Rolf Nannestad of Lanesboro was taken ill with pneumonia on duty and died three days later on May 2, 1925, at Wykoff, Minn. Lowered vitality on account of over-work was the predisposing cause of the disease. A military funeral was held at Lanesboro attended by a guard of honor from the American Legion, for Dr. Nannestad had been in the medical corps during the World War. Services were also held in the auditorium of the High school at Albert Lea, the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Nannestad. Citizens and school children of Albert Lea packed the auditorium to do honor to the memory of a boy who had gone to school there.

Dr. Nannestad had specialized in children's diseases for he loved children and it was said of him that he was always buying toys for them. He had made himself very popular in the three years he practiced at Lanesboro, and was vice president of the Kiwanis club. He lectured on medical subjects a great deal besides writing numerous articles for medical journals. While on the campus Dr. Nannestad was a prominent member of the Forum literary society.

His brothers, Dr. Alfred Nannestad ('15 D) and Finn Nannestad ('28), and his parents survive him.

'19, '20 C—Roy F. Korfhage has accepted a position as assistant in the chemistry department at the University of Wisconsin. He was here at Minnesota for the first summer session.

'20—Carol M. Herrick is teaching mathematics at Ashland, Wis., Louise Smith ('19-Ed) is doing the same thing.

'20 Md—Dr. John H. Gammell with his wife and son, Warren, and Mrs. Gammell's parents, motored to Chicago in June for a visit with friends and relatives. Later in the season the Gammells motored north to Grand Marais and other northern points. Dr. Gammell is located at 610 Donaldson building, Minneapolis, for the practice of eye, ear, nose, and throat diseases.

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CHRISTINA ALBERTA'S FATHER, *H. G. Wells*, (The MacMillan Company, N. Y. \$2.50).

It is apparent in Mr. Wells' new novel that he believes in the new generation, the New Era with its new ideas, new thoughts, new morals, new Everything. No matter what the appearances are, there is conscientiousness in the Young Idea; it is not evasive, not trying to create illusions or sing itself into a dreamless sleep. Mr. Wells has gone to the heart of the matter, and given Modernity conclusive treatment.

The story itself is not so complicated, but it is ingenious. Mr. Albert Edward Preemby, a blue-eyed dreamy chap, back in the late 90's married into laundry, married a Miss Hossett who fell heir to the Limpid Stream Laundry. She was a practical business woman who worried over the Limpid Stream and over Albert Edward; she chose his hats and trousers and cigars, and loved him so well that when he tried to talk she squelched him with a hug or something. But she was a sly woman. Earlier in her career she had met a man whom she had loved, and lost. Out of necessity, she made love to Albert Edward Preemby, and had married him. Christina Alberta is born into this laundrying, and when her mother dies, she and her father go "h'rumping" to a boarding house. There Christina Alberta's father begins to preen his feathers. He talks to people about his dreams of the Golden Age. There is a spiritualistic seance, among other things, which convinces Preemby that he is the reincarnated Sargon, King of Sumeria ages past. He believes that he must call his disciples together and bring peace and truth and beauty to the world again. So Sargon, that is Mr. Preemby, makes his way to Buckingham palace (h'rump), and, being rejected there, calls his disciples from among the unemployed on the streets. At the Rubicon Restaurant, King Sargon is apprehended. His disciples deny him. He is taken to a hospital for the feeble-minded.

Meanwhile Christina Alberta has sought far and wide for father, and, being referred to a psychoanalyst, a Mr. Devizes, she discovers him to be her actual father, considering a certain picture this Mr. Devizes had, and certain strange words her mother had said in delirium before she died.

Bobby Roothing, a young novelist who had helped Sargon, during his advent to find a room, sympathizing with the greybearded man, keeps an eye on him, and boldly outwitting the authorities, helps Sargon escape the asylum. Sargon decides that for practical purposes it would be better to remain Mr. Preemby. Christina Alberta is informed of the rescue, and falls in love with the rescuer. Bobby and Christina don't marry, for Christina is a willful, independence-loving reaction. She holds her arms akimbo, and stands firmly on both feet with legs apart, as if in defiance. She smokes, too, and shocks people, and says "damn" and things. But the story is about Mr. Preemby, as the author reiterates, and is only incidentally about the modern girl. Preemby dies of pneumonia as a result of a cold taken when he escaped the asylum in bedroom slippers, and the body of reincarnated Sargon is neither anointed with holy oils from Persia nor preserved as a mummy, but cremated in a little modern chapel.

There is an infinite amount of realism and criticism and truth finely interwoven with a corresponding degree of fantasy found in the story proper. Everywhere there is satire and humor.

Read CHRISTINA ALBERTA'S FATHER. It will keep you up into the wee hours.—W. A. N.



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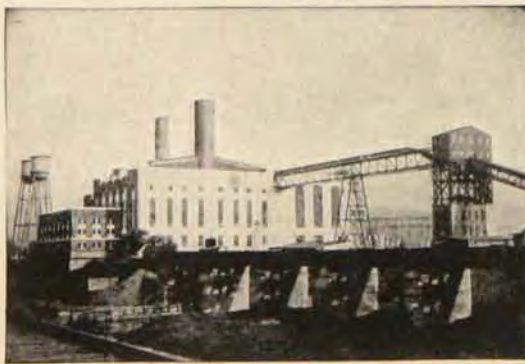


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